GENERAL VIEW

OF

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

IN THE

EMPIRE OF JAPAN

N.C.
46.166

THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN

Scale 1:3,000,000.

0 5 10 20 30 40 Nº Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Miles

TO VLADIVOSTOCK

HOKKAIDO

Scale 1:5,000,000.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Miles

REBUN I. SOYA CHANNEL. RISHIRI I. JAPAN SEA TESHIO KITAMI NEMURO NEMURO BAY NEMURO SEA ISHIKARI Hakodate Muroran H. Sapporo Yubari IBURI HIDAKA SHIRIBESHI OSHIMA Hakodate Volcano Bay PACIFIC OCEAN SHINSHIRU Is. KUSHIRO H. TOKACHI

SHIMSHU PARAMORI ONNEKOTAN

CHISHIMA Is.

YWURUPPU ETOROFU KUNAJIRI SHIKOTAN HOKKAIDO

HOKKAIDO TSUGARU CHANNEL AWOMORI BAY Aomori Hirosaki Hachinohe Towada L. AWOMORI-KEN MUTSU Noshiro Noshiro R. Hachirō L. AKITA-KEN Akita UGO Tsuchisaki H. Omono R. Morioka IWATE-KEN RIKUCHIU Miyako H. Kakunodate Sakata Shinjo MIYAGI-KEN YAMAGATA-KEN UZEN Yamagata RIKUZEN Sendai Ishinomaki H. SENDAI BAY Tsuruoka Shonai TAMA KITAKAMI

SADO Ebisu H. Niigata SHIBATA Shibata NIIGATA-KEN ECHIGO FUKUSHIMA-KEN IWASHIRO IWAKI Wakamatsu Shirakawa

NOTO Wajima Nanao H. Nomaki Fushiki H. Uotsu Himi Nomerikawa Shinminato TOYAMA-KEN ETCHIU Takaoka Toyama ISHIKAWA-KEN KAGA Komatsu Kanazawa Nikko Ishiai Utsunomiya SHIMODZUKE GUNMA-KEN KODZUKE Maebashi Ashikaga Tokyo Mito Hitachi IBARAKI-KEN HITACHI Tsuchiura

FUKUI-KEN Fukui Tsuruga TURUGA H. GIFU-KEN MINO Gifu AICHI-KEN OWARI Nagoya Ise Yokkaichi HIDA Takayama SINANO NAGANO-KEN Kofu KAI Ida YAMANASHI-KEN MUSASHI SAITAMA-KEN Urawa Tokyo Kawagoe Hachioji Yokohama KANAGAWA-HEN SAGAMI Tokyo Bay CHIBA-KEN Choshi KAZUSA AWA

TANGO Maizuru H. WAKASA TANBA SHIGA KEN Biwa L. KYOTO-FU OMI Otsu Kyoto TOTTORI KEN TAJIMA HOKI Yonago IZUMO Matsue SHIMANE-KEN IWAMI Hamada HIROSHIMA-KEN AKI Hiroshima MIMASAKA INABA HARIMA Himeji BITCHIU BINGO OKAYAMA-KEN BIZEN Okayama HYOGO-KEN SETTSU Kobe Osaka IGA Tsu MIYE-KEN ISE Yokkaichi MIKAWA SHIZUOKA-KEN SURUGA Shizuoka TŌTŌMI Hamamatsu IDZU Shimoda H. SAGAMI SEA SURUGA SEA TŌTŌMI SEA ISE SEA

NAGATO YAMAGUCHI-KEN Yamaguchi SUWŌ Hagi Hirokawa Shimonoseki H. SUWŌ SEA IKI I. TSUSHIMA GENKAI SEA CHIKUZEN Fukuoka SUZEN Nakatsu FUKUOKA KEN SAGA KEN HIZEN Saga Karatsu HIRADO Is. ŌITA-KEN Ōita CHIKUGO Chikugo Yanagawa Omuta Ushuki Usuki KUMAMOTO-KEN BUNGO Kumamoto Yatsushiro H. Kuchinotsu H. Nagasaki H. Nagasaki-ken GOTO Is. TO VLADIVOSTOCK TO SHANGHAI AMAKUSA Is. AMAKUSA SEA HIGO MIYAZAKI KEN HIUGA Miyazaki Miyakonojo Omura H. HIUGA SEA KAGOSHIMA KEN SATSUMA Kagoshima H. ŌSUMI Kagoshima Bay TANEGASHIMA I. YAKUSHIMA I.

TSUSHIMA Is. Izuhara H. CHANNEL

TO VANCOUVER TO SAN FRANCISCO TO HONOLULU

IZU Is. SHICHITO Is. TANEGASHIMA YAKUSHIMA I. ŌSHIMA Is. TOKUNOSHIMA I. OKINAWA-KEN OKINAWA I. Naha H. Naha

PACIFIC OCEAN

IWO Is. (Dependent to Ogasawara I.)

CHICHIJIMA Is. HAHAJIMA Is. OGASAWARA Is.

RIUKIU

IRIOMOTE Is. ISHIGAKI Is. MIYAKE Is. HATERUMA I.

Scale 1:6,000,000.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Miles

EXPLANATIONS.

—·— Boundaries of Fu and Ken.

····· Boundaries of Provinces.

—— Railways.

—— Railways under Construction or in Contemplation.

City containing population over 100,000

" " " " 50,000

" " " " 30,000

" " " " 10,000

Leading Harbors.

Seat of Local Government.

Leading Rivers.

GENERAL VIEW

OF

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

IN THE

EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

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BAMBG.

PREFACE.

The Empire of Japan, appreciating this grand opportunity of the World's Columbian Exposition to be held next year in Chicago, United States of America, places before the world her industry and agriculture. To endeavor to give, in the work of this kind, the full insight into the actual condition of the commerce and industry of this country, would be too voluminous and far less convenient. This little volume, however insignificant, is intended to furnish the brief outlines, entitled "General View of Commerce and Industry in the Empire of Japan." Any advantage derived from this narrow scope will be of no small credit to the effort of the Department.

The Bureau of Commerce and Industry,
Department of Agriculture
and Commerce, Japan.

DECEMBER, 1892.

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COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

IN

JAPAN.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Geographical Position. The Empire of Japan occupies its position in the North Pacific to the east of the Asiatic Continent. It extends from 24° 6′ N. lat. (the southern extremity of Haterma Island in the Riukiu group) to 50° 56′ N. lat. (the northern extremity of Araito Island in the Chishima or the Kuriles) and from 122° 45′ E. long. (the western extremity of Yonakuni Island in the Riukiu group) to 156° 32′ E. long. (the eastern extremity of Shiumshu Island in the Kurile group).

Boundaries. The Empire, which consists of the four great islands and numerous smaller islands, is separated on the north-west by the Sea of Japan from the Russian Manchuria and the Corean Peninsura. On the north, it is separated from the Russian territory by Saghalien Island and the Strait of Nicholaevsk, and on the north-east, the group of the Kurile Islands

extends to the Kamtchatka in the Russian dominion. On the south-east, the Empire is bordered by the Pacific Ocean, the vast expanse of which intervenes the Empire and the United States of North America. On the south-west, the dominion of the Fmpire includes the Riukiu Islands and extends southward in the direction of the Formosa and South China.

General Features and Divisions.

The extent of the Empire from north-east to south-west is about 500 *ri* and its breadth varies from 30 to 60 *ri*.

The Honshiu, the largest of the four great islands, occupies the central position.

The Shikoku lies in the south; the Kiushiu in the west; and the Hokkaidō in the north. The provinces of the Empire are divided, exclusive of those of the Kinai, into eight great circuits seven of which are contained in the Honshiu, Kiushiu, and Shikoku.

The remaining circuit is the Hokkaidō, which comprises the provinces of Oshima, Shiribeshi, Ishikari, Teshio, Kitami, Iburi, Hitaka, Tokachi, Kushiro, Nemuro, and Chishima. The Tōkaidō comprises the provinces on the east coast of the Honshiu, viz., Iga, Ise, Shima, Owari, Mikawa, Tōtōmi, Suruga, Kai, Idsu, Sagami, Musashi, Awa, Kadsusa, Shimōsa, and Hitachi. The Tōsandō includes the provinces lying behind the Tōkaidō and extending eastward to the Sea of Japan; viz., Ōmi, Mino, Hida, Shinano, Kōdsuke, Shimodsuke, Iwaki, Iwashiro, Rikuzen, Rikuchiu, Mutsu, Wuzen, and Wugo. The Hoku-

rikudo comprises the provinces on the Sea of Japan to the north of the Tōsandō, viz., Wakasa, Echizen, Kaga, Noto, Etchiu, Echigo, and Sado. The Kinai comprises the provinces situated along the south-western boundary-line of the three circuits of the Tōkaidō, Tōsandō, and Hokurikudō; viz., Yamashiro, Yamato, Kawachi, Idsumi, and Settsu. The Sanindō comprises the provinces on the Sea of Japan and west of the Kinai; viz., Tanba, Tango, Tajima, Inaba, Hōki, Idzumo, Iwami, and Oki. The Sanyōdō comprises the provinces lying to the south of the Sanindō and on the north shore of the Inland Sea; viz., Harima, Mimasaka, Bizen, Bitchiu, Bingo, Aki, Suwo, and Nagato. The Nankaidō includes, in addition to the provinces in the Shikoku, a province projecting into the sea southward from the Kinai; viz., Kii, Awaji, Awa, Sanuki, Iyo, and Tosa. The Saikaidō includes all the provinces in the Kiushiu; viz., Chikuzen, Chikugo, Buzen, Bungo, Hizen, Higo, Hiuga, Ōsumi, and Satsuma.

Besides the four great islands, the chain of the Kuriles (Chishima) extends northward from the eastern coast of the Hokkaidō, while the group of the Riukiu and other islands, including the Tanegashima, Ōshima, and Yakushima, extends southwards from the southern extremity of the Kiushiu in the direction of the Formosa.

In the Sea of Japan, the islands of the Sado and Oki are situated; in the strait between the Kiushiu

and Corea, the Tsushima and Iki; on the west coast of the Kiushiu, the Hirado, Gotō, and Amakusa; and in the Pacific Ocean; the Hachijojima and Ogasawara-jima (Bonin Islands). The Inland Sea, which lies between the Honshiu and Shikoku, contains a group of innumerable islands, including the Awajishima, Shōdoshima, Ōshima, Kurahashijima, Itsukushima, and Nomishima, the beautiful passage through them is world famous.

Area and Population. The following statement shows the area, population, and coast-line of the Honshiu and other islands:—

Division.	Circumference.	Area.	Population.	Population per sq. *ri.*
	ri.	sq. *ri.*		
Honshiu	2,475.46	14,571.12	30,715,265	2,108
Shikoku	675.81	1,180.67	2,879,260	2,440
Kiushiu...	1,846.86	2,617.54	5,755,958	2,199
Hokkaidō (The main island.) ...	628.51	5,061.90	293,714	48
The Kuriles. (32 islands)	613.21	1,033.46		
Sado	53.30	56.33	111,633	1,982
Oki...	75.97	21.89	33,932	1,550
Awaji	40.88	36.69	190,195	5,184
Iki	37.25	8.63	35,711	4,138
Tsushima	206.22	44.72	31,719	709
Riukiu group. (55 islands)	315.06	156.91	405,031	2,581
Ogasawara group. (17 islands). ...	60.58	4.50	1,043	232
Total	7,029.11	24,794.36	40,453,461	1,632

There is another Administrative division, and though it had undergone several changes it comprises at present one Administrative Board (Hok-

kaidō), three Fu, viz.,—Tōkyō, Kyōto, Ōsaka, 43 Ken (prefectures), viz :—Kanagawa, Hyōgo, Nagasaki, Niigata, Saitama, Gumma, Chiba, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Nara, Miye, Aichi, Shidsuoka, Yamanashi, Shiga, Gifu, Nagano, Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwate, Aomori, Yamagata, Akita, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Wakayama, Tokushima, Kagawa, Yehime, Kōchi, Fukuoka, Ōita, Saga, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, and Okinawa.

These are subdivided into 804 Gun (districts), 42 Shi (cities), 15,732 Chō and Son (towns and villages), each of them has its own administrative organ.

Mountain Chains. Almost every part of the Empire is mountainous, forming several mountain chains.

The one rising in Saghalien Island runs southward, and the other beginning from Chishima (Kuriles Islands) goes westward. These two chains meet in Hokkaidō (main island) intersecting each other, and crossing the channel from Oshima Peninsula, run to Honshiu, and thence to Southern Tōsandō. Passing through Kinai and separating Sanindō and Sanyōdō get in to the western Kiushiu, and there making a turn, stop in the southwestern part. In their course, they branch off into three ranges and form what is called Honshiu (main land) mountain ranges. The one that, passes through Ōu enters into Shinano and Kai, and thence traversing Tōkaidō, assumes conspicuous appearance in Idsu

and goes over to Ogasawarajima (Bonin Islands). That one which extends over Kiushiu, rises in Noto Peninsula, and runs by the eastern bank of Biwa lake.

Another one extends from Central Japan to Shinano, Hida, Kōzuke, and Shimozuke. Beside these, there are two ranges; the one that rises in the central part of Ki-i province runs along the coast of Tōtōmi Nada, and passing through Izu makes its appearance in Awa; the other passes over to Sado Island from the northern extremity of Noto Peninsula. Shikoku range, extending from Kii province, crosses Shikoku, thus forming the boundary line of northern and southern Shikoku provinces, and unites with the Kiushiu ranges.

Kiushiu ranges comprises the following: the one lies between Hizen, Chikuzen, and Buzen provinces, and the other forming the spinal column of Kiushiū runs in southern direction, presenting an aspect much resembling the letter T. The mountains over 7,000 shaku above the sea level are shown in the following table:—

Mountains.	Provinces.	Height.
		shaku.
Fujisan...	Suruga, Kai...	12,370
Akaishiyama	Shinano	10,214
Shiranesan	Kai...	10,212
Komagatake	Kai...	9,905
Ōrengeyama	Etchiu	9,871
Rengeyama	Shinano, Etchiu... ...	9,683
Shakujōgatake	Shinano	9,240
Yatsugatake	Kai	9,116
Norikuradake	Hida, Shinano	9,109

Mountains.	Provinces.	Height.
		shaku.
Mayetake	Shinano	9,108
Hakusan	Kaga	8,947
Azumayama...	Shinano	8,907
Jizōgatake	Kai...	8,857
Kokushidake	Kai, Shinano, Musashi	8,553
Kimbusan	Kai...	8,549
Tateshinayama	Shinano	8,349
Hōeizan	Suruga	8,233
Asamayama	Shinano	8,230
Dantaizan	Shimotsuke	8,196
Yokoteyama	Shinano	7,954
Mabushidake	,, ...	7,845
Komagatake	,, ...	7,808
Azumayama	,, ...	7,788
Daimugenzan	Suruga, Tōtōmi	7,693
Iwasugayama	Shinano	7,572
Yenasan	Mino	7,393
Komagatake	Iwashiro	7,330
Kodake	Shinano	7,264
Mitsukiyama	Echigo	7,112
Nayebayama	,, ...	7,112
Akanagiyama	Shimotsuke	7,095
Kasagadake	Shinano	7,088
Shiraneyama	Shinano, Kōzuke ...	7,069
Jiumonjimine	Musashi, Shinano ...	7,055

Rivers. The general feature of the country being long in N. and S. and narrow in East and West and as one great chain of mountains run through the middle, so all the rivers seem to correspond in their course to this formation of land, that is to say, it seldom occurs that the rivers which make their ways parallel to the mountain ranges, are sometimes long, but the greater part that run across the country are always short. The current of the rivers which empty into the Pacific Ocean is comparatively tardy owing to the gradual declivity of the ground.

It is otherwise with those that discharge into the Sea of Japan, the descent being quite precipitous, renders it generally rapid.

It is much to be regretted that the rivers of this country are generally devoid of navigable facility, owing to the shortness of the course, sunken rocks, boulders, and sand banks often obstruct the passage. In the following table the noted lakes and long rivers are ranged.

Table of the Noted Rivers. (Navigable Length).

Names.	Provinces.	Length.
		ri. cho.
Ishikarigawa	Ishikari...	167.00
Kitakamigawa	Rikuchiu, Rikuzen ...	76.09
Tonegawa	Kōzuke, Musashi, Shimōsa, Hitachi ...	71.11
Shinanogawa	Shinano, Echigo... ...	63.02
Kisogawa	Shinano, Hida, Mino, Owari, Ise	55.04
Mogamigawa	Uzen, Ugo	54.00
Akanogawa	Iwashiro, Echigo ...	45.20
Watarigawa	Tosa	37.33
Yoshinogawa	Tosa, Awa	37.15
Shingugawa...	Yamato, Kii...	37.12
Omonogawa...	Ugo	35.33
Abukumagawa	Iwashiro, Iwaki	35.18
Kinogawa	Yamato, Kii...	32.34
Arakawa	Musashi	32.18
Hidakagawa...	Kii	31.08
Fujikawa	Shinano, Kai, Suruga...	29.14
Chikugogawa	Buzen, Chikugo	27.29
Yoneshirogawa	Rikuchiu	26.21
Ōigawa	Tōtōmi	25.28
Ōyodogawa	Hiuga	25.00
Yoshiigawa	Mimasaka, Bizen ...	25.00
Kinugawa	Shimotsuke, Hitachi ...	24.29
Kuzuriūgawa	Yechizen	24.10
Tamatsukurigawa ...	Rikuzen	23.26
Nakagawa	Shimotsuke, Hitachi ...	23.26

Names.	Provinces.	Length.
		ri. cho.
Asahigawa	Mimasaka, Bizen ...	23.00
Kushidagawa	Ise	22.23
Gōnogawa	Aki, Iwami	22.22
Tsurunumagawa ...	Iwashiro	22.01
Hiigawa	Izumo	21.24
Yahagigawa...	Shinano, Mikawa ...	21.10
Kitayamagawa	Yamato, Kii...	21.08
Saigawa	Shinano	20.31
Kakogawa	Tamba, Harima	20.23
Kumagawa	Higo	20.15
Otagawa	Aki	20.14
Takayanagawa	Bitchiu, Bizen	20.00
Iwakigawa	Mutsu	20.00

Note: Ishikarigawa, the only entire length is given.

Table of the Celebrated Lakes.

Lakes.	Provinces.	Circum-ference.
		ri. cho.
Biwako...	Ōmi	73.31
Kasumigaura	Hitachi	36.00
Inawashiro	Iwashiro	16.21
Nakaumi	Izumo	16.11
Hachirogata	Ugo	15.00
Kokawaranuma	Mutsu	13.24
Shimujiko	Izumo	13.02
Imbanama	Shimōsa	12.00
Towadako	Mutsu	10.00

Harbours. The Empire the entirely surrounded by seas that the extended coast-line amounts to 15,300 nautical miles, and that of the four great islands only amounts to 8,177 nautical miles. The coast abounds in numerous harbours, indentations affording good shelter to vessels. The most important of them are:

Yokohama in Musashi, Kōbe and Ōsaka in Settsu, Niigata in Echigo, Nagasaki in Hizen, Hakodate in

Oshima, (the above mentioned are the open ports), Shimonoseki in Nagato, Hakata in Chikuzen, Kuchinotsu and Karatsu in Hizen, Misumi in Higo, Fushiki in Etchiu, Otaru in Shiribeshi, Kushiro in Kushiro, Moji in Buzen, Yokkaichi in Ise, (the above mentioned are the special port for exports), Shinagawa in Musashi, Uraga and Yokosuka in Sagami, Shimoda in Idzu, Shimidzu in Suruga, Toba in Shima, Tomotsu and Onomichi in Bingo, Tadotsu in Sanuki, Kagoshima in Satsuma, Naha in Riūkiū, Idzuhara in Tsushima, Miyatsu and Maidzuru in Tango, Tsuruga in Echizen, Nanao in Noto, Ebisu in Sado, Tsuchizaki and Sakata in Ugo, Mororan in Iburi, Aomori in Mutsu, and Miyako in Rikuchiu.

The principal bays are:

Sendai and Mutsu Bay in Tōsandō, Tōkyō and Suruga Bay and Ise Sea in Tōkaidō, Ōsaka Bay in Kinai, Ariake Nada and Kagoshima Bay in Saikaidō, and Volcano and Nemuro Bay in Hokkaidō.

Yokohama Port. The Port, under the control of Kanagawa Prefecture, is situated in the southern extremity of Musashi province and extends 139° 38′ 38″ of E. long., 35° 26′ 53″ of N. lat. The coast of the harbour begins from Hommoku Point running along the Nogeura, curves at the town of Kanagawa. It is open in north-east and the undulating hills enclose the back ground. The harbour is spacious and deep. The town covers the tract of 0. 35 sq. ri, containing 27, 835 houses, and the population numbers 127, 987.

YOKOHAMA

1 Kanagawa Local Gov. Office.
2 Yokohama City "
3 Central Police "
4 Yokohama Local Court.
5 " Post & Teleg. Office.
6 " Telephone "
7 Custom House.
8 Austro-hungarian Consulate.
9 Belgian Legation & Con.
10 Chinese Con.
11 Danish "
12 French "
13 German, Dutch & Swedish-norwegian Cons.
14 English Con.
15 Italian "
16 Peruvian "
17 Portuguese Con.
18 Russian "
19 Spanish "
20 Swiss "
21 American "
22 Harbour Works Office.
23 Light-House "
24 City Hall.
25 Yokohama Union Worehouse Co.
26 Yokohama Union Electric

27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38

b

b

Yokohama Railway Terminus

Bender Br.

23

3

29

38

35

Railway under Construction.
a Pier " "
b Embankments under "
Limits of the Foreign Settlement

YOKOHAMA

1:15,000

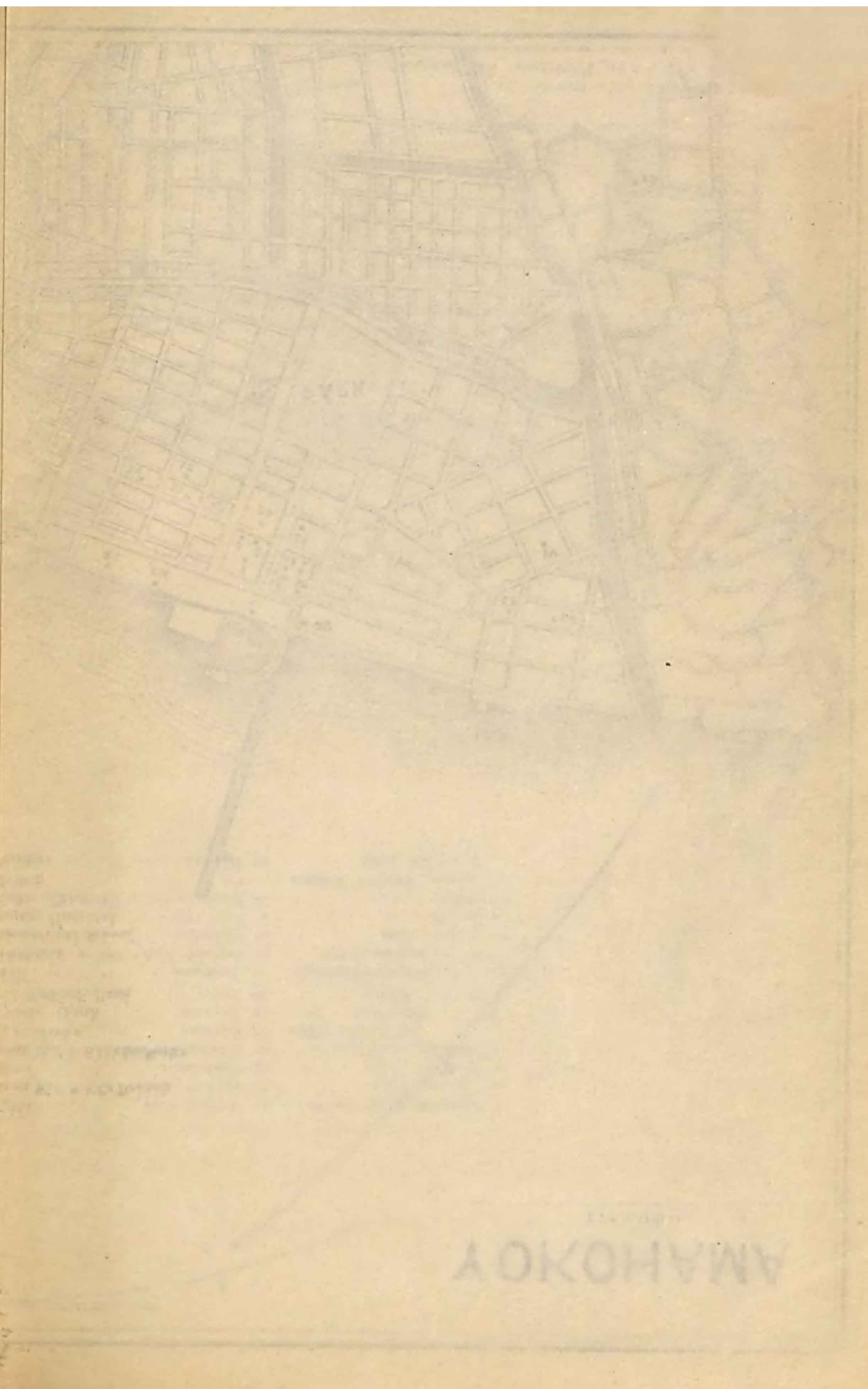
ight Co.
apan Mail S.S.Co.Branch
ffice.
apan Mail S.S.Co's IronWorks.
as Works.
Specie Bank.
nd National Bank.
4th " "
okohama "
ommercial School.
iujen Hospital.
inato Theater.
hurch.
aijingu.

a

b

PARK

Oye Bri
Miyako Bri
Yanagi Bri
Yoshida Bri
Minato Bri
Hanajono Bri



The port is the nuclius of the north-eastern part of the Empire, being so near the capital that it is practically the port of Tōkyō. In addition to this, all those who go to Europe, America, China, Australia, and those who come to visit our country, generally touch the port as it is the most important intermediate place. With respect to the constant accumulation and distribution of merchandise on foreign trade, and the prosperous state of shipping of this port, none of the other Treaty ports could surpass. It was formerly by called Yokohama-mura and has been an insignificant fishing village, but with the treaty of opening the ports concluded in the 6th year of Ansei (1859) there began to assume a need aspect. Swampy places were filled up, rivers were dredged, and roads were built. As soon as the plan of the town was laid down foreigners as well as natives poured in and in a decade or two, rose up to be one of the foremost emporiums of the Empire. At present the harbour works are energetically carried on. It was commenced in Jan. 1890, and to be completed in March 1894. The plan of the work is to construct the breakwaters projecting from east and the other from north, so as to form a shelter for vessels; and to construct piers from the former wharfs, and from there to reach the railway station by rails through the compound of the Custom-House. On completion of this work the spacious accommodation for vessels of all kinds, and the facilities for transport, shipping and

landing of merchandise will be of no small account.

Table of Distance from Yokohama to the Chief Ports, Foreign and Home.

Ports.	Distance	Ports.	Distance.
	Nautical mi.		*Nautical mi.*
Ishihama (Rikujen)	283	Adelaide	9,295
Oginohama („)	286	Melbourne	9,780
Kamaishi(Rikuchiu)	353	Sidney	10,340
Miyako	377	Bombay	5,773
Hakodate	529	Aden	6,991
Yokosuka	12	Suez	8,299
Uraga	17	Portsaid	8,386
Shimoda	74	Alexandria	8,519
Shimizu (Suruga)	113	Brindisi	9,344
Handa (Owari) ...	191	Ancona	9,614
Yokkaichi	200	Venice	9,739
Kōbe	347	Trieste	9,804
Saigon	2,870	Malta	9,321
Singapore	3,239	Naples	9,405
Manilla...	3,800	Marseille	9,971
Haiphong	3,700	Gibraltar	10,302
Batavia...	4,057	Plymouth	11,356
Penang...	3,620	London	11,601
Colombo	4,898	Honolulu	3,450
Pondicherry	5,437	San Francisco ...	4,540
Calcutta	6,097	Vancouver	4,334

Table of the Merchant Vessels Entered to Yokohama from Foreign Countries.

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1882	159	313,405	93	58,856	252	372,261
1883	155	317,985	93	69,002	248	386,987
1884	164	291,878	71	41,744	235	333,622
1885	195	325,751	64	42,949	259	368,700
1886	175	309,477	59	50,069	234	359,546
1887	186	336,150	50	42,504	236	378,654
1888	191	358,766	43	43,004	234	401,770
1889	182	349,694	50	47,420	232	397,114
1890	217	384,056	38	40,652	295	424,708
1891	180	342,502	40	48,265	220	390,767

Table of the Merchant Vessels cleared Yokohama for Foreign Countries.

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1882	120	261,458	62	41,938	182	303,396
1883	121	273,461	88	60,920	209	334,381
1884	120	233,670	60	31,220	180	264,890
1885	125	232,998	54	34,245	179	267,243
1886	81	183,327	53	39,629	134	222,956
1887	88	192,412	44	36,451	132	228,863
1888	108	235,418	32	27,337	140	262,755
1889	113	254,408	37	25,890	150	280,298
1890	101	226,017	42	48,558	143	274,574
1891	108	240,714	31	31,824	139	272,538

Table of the Total Value of Commodities Imported to and Exported from Yokohama Harbour.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
1873	19,387,052	15,335,249	34,722,301
1874	16,390,822	13,062,984	29,453,806
1875	22,035,450	12,466,654	34,502,104
1876	18,537,643	21,431,741	39,969,384
1877	21,028,788	15,902,368	36,931,156
1878	24,870,241	15,540,291	40,410,532
1879	23,606,570	19,258,733	42,865,303
1880	26,324,650	18,984,217	45,308,867
1881	21,584,318	21,481,187	43,065,505
1882	20,352,427	26,925,512	47,277,939
1883	19,223,443	36,073,654	45,297,097
1884	19,461,496	21,838,466	41,299,962
1885	19,004,729	24,224.748	43,229,477
1886	20,164,126	31,848,816	52,013,942
1887	27,174,928	33,775,222	60,950,150
1888	36,646,151	40,714,014	77,360,165
1889	34,320,917	41,862,129	76,183,046
1890	40,645,762	32,331,989	72,977,751
1891	28,982,816	49,540,894	78,523,710

Note. Since the year 1888, the value of Commodities is given in silver yen, the value of importations from gold countries being converted into silver at the average rate of exchange. Total values of those years preceeding to 1872 are obscure.

The Next Table shows the total value of commodities Exported from, and Imported to Various Foreign Countries during the last three years.

Countries.	Imported.			Exported.*		
	1889	1890	1891	1889	1890	1891
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
Great Britain	15,333,090	15,343,925	11,048,302	2,006,790	3,159,581	2,394,742
United States of America...	3,575,089	3,495,377	3,334,384	20,680,162	15,361,285	24,242,593
China	3,154,201	4,183,060	3,186,043	948,260	755,692	1,500,400
Germany	3,163,615	3,762,871	2,873,387	359,983	345,041	317,705
Hongkong	2,268,520	2,874,668	2,513,433	1,636,151	2,556,264	3,744,772
France	2,148,989	2,227,440	1,713,347	13,446,341	7,614,891	13,805,972
British India	1,975,368	4,176,097	1,389,198	478,800	283,125	749,604
Russia	460,488	398,994	598,998	29,374	35,400	36,986
Switzerland...	720,127	834,459	535,884	137,137	10,653	208,947
Belgium	593,579	509,954	427,651	15,900	17,940	17,432
Philippine Islands	163,222	207,568	167,931	844	7,474	17,621
Australia	255,765	302,235	149,700	76,052	74,505	66.205
Italy	110,174	100,489	87,423	496,962	169,093	712,363
Spain	39,795	19,749	46,384	1,395	1,018	5,915
Denmark	70,390	46,396	40,825	—	—	846
Siam	20,286	175,341	28,232	6,305	10,508	51
Hawaii	5,261	267	26,362	12,201	21,241	46,152
Holland	44,819	20,470	20,842	10,419	11,759	5,642
British America	23,197	18,367	19,714	446,633	675,501	749,604
Austria...	18,459	22,822	15,846	204,130	270,693	209,415
Portugal	5,614	5,741	6,164	490	1,206	442
Peru	5,764	14,138	4,018	847	—	—
Corea	20,486	96,375	2,363	16,987	30,947	20,059
Sweden and Norway... ...	26,931	1,454	2,134	—	—	417
Turkey...	31	588	351	4,100	485	797
Other Countries...	117,650	1,809,917	743,896	472,829	559,809	581,672
Total	34,320,917	40,645,762	28,982,815	41,489,089	31,974,109	49,185,511

* Figures for Ship's Use are excluded.

The principal commodities exported from the port, are raw silk, waste silk, tea, silk-piece, and copper, and those imported are sugar, cotton on the seeds, cotton thread, raw cotton, kerosene oil, shirtings, Italian cloth, camlets, metals and machineries. Of the commodities exported during 1891, we specify following 72 varieties whose total value exceed 10,000 yen.

	yen.
Raw Silk	29,168,488
Green Tea (Pan Fire)	2,986,181
„ „ (Basket Fire)	1,158,673
Silk Handkerchiefs..	2,788,995
Ingot Copper	2,544,899
Silk Piece Goods ...	1,646,270
Noshi Silk...	1,387,801
Waste Silk	837,390
Porcelain & Earthen Wares	545,897
Lacquered Ware ...	403,974
Coal (including Ship's Use)	372,483
Leaf Sea-weeds ...	302,136
Awabi, Shellfish ...	298,935
Bar, Slab, Copper ...	269,419
Dried Cuttle Fish ...	212,870
Pierced Cocoon ...	194,672
Silk Manufactures....	165,937
Wood Ware	160,125
Shiitake, Mushroom.	156,226
Iriko or Beche de Mer	146,754
Fish Oil	144,567
Bronze Ware	135,791
Cut Sea-weeds ...	110,465
Gingseng	102,185
Straw plaits	101,019
Cotton Piece-goods...	88,334
Paper Manufactures.	87,473
Tama Silk...	81,973
Jinrikisha...	80,460
Dust Tea	79,973
Wall Paper	74,768

	yen.
Salmoon and Cod Fish	74,209
Furs	70,874
Match	66,764
Gampishi Paper ...	51,929
Kainohashira	51,812
Furnitures	48,670
Menthol Crystal ...	47,281
Sulphur	47,060
Ivory Ware	46,422
Sundry Minerals ...	45,890
Fans	44,262
Bamboo Ware... ...	41,369
Tobacco Leaves ...	40,065
Lump Tea	39,859
Peppermint Oil ...	38,790
Shippo Ware	37,287
Sundry Papers ...	36,858
Floss Silk...	33,905
Shark's Fins	33,383
Sundry Shellfish ...	32,309
Kanten or Colle Vegetable.	30,230
Bancha	29,489
Mussell Shellfish ...	27,569
Lily Bulbs	25,456
Screens	24,891
Feathers	24,273
Umbrellas...	23,632
Waste Floss Silk ...	23,509
Pictures	19,558
Soy	18,929
Potatoes	17,734
Awabi-shell	16,459
Camphor	15,836

	yen.		*yen.*
Bamboo	15,540	Plants, Trees, Shrubs.	11,847
European Umbrellas.	13,926	Black Tea...	11,219
Books	12,043	Hamaguri Shellfish...	10,627
Tatsukuri or Gomame Fish	11,909	China Boots	10,002

Kōbe Port. This port is in the Administrative district of Hyōgo Prefecture, extending 135° 24′ 29″ E. Long. and 35° 37′ N. Lati., occupying the south-western corner of Settsu province.

On the north-east it is bounded by the former bed of Ikutagawa and on the south-west the Minatogawa, which borders the Town of Hyōgo, and on the north-western side by mountains and the sea on the south-east. The harbour, together with Hyōgo-Town, and other three villages compose the city of Kōbe, and it contains the area of 1.46 sq. ri, 35,944 houses, and the population of 141,394. The harbour occupies the important post for the south-western regions of the Empire, moreover it is quite close to most flourishing cities of Kyōto and Ōsaka. From this harbour, Tōkaidō and Sanyō Railways start, the former, to the east, and the latter to the west, which necessarily forms central station, for travellers and commodities, etc., that come from Europe to Yokohama, from America to Shanghai and Hongkong, and from Yokohama to the provinces of south-western Japan. The bay is deep enough to afford a convenient mooring to all kinds of vessels and it is next to none of the treaty ports, except Yokohama. Following tables will show the distance from the harbour to the

KOBE

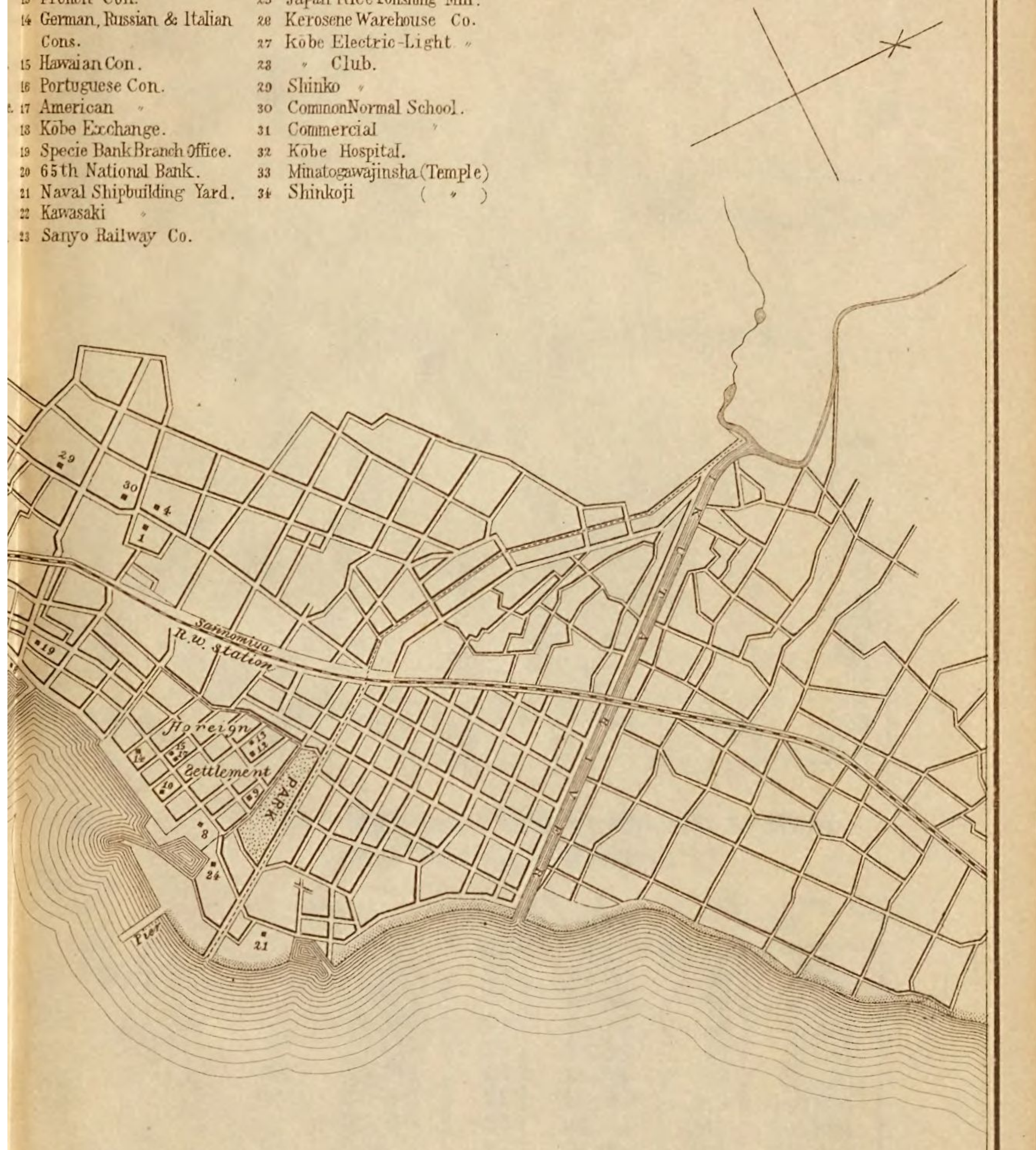
KŌBE

1 : 30,000

1 Hyōgo Local Gov. Office.
2 Kōbe City "
3 " Local Court.
4 CentraL Police Office.
5 Kōbe Post & Teleg. Office.
6 Prison.
7 Kōbe Chamber of Commerce.
8 Custom House.
9 Belgian Consulate.
10 Austro-Hungarian, spanish & British Cons.
11 Chinese Con.
12 Danish, Swedish-Norwegian

— · — · — · — Limits of the Foreign Settlement

& Dutch Cons.
13 French Con.
14 German, Russian & Italian Cons.
15 Hawaian Con.
16 Portuguese Con.
17 American "
18 Kōbe Exchange.
19 Specie Bank Branch Office.
20 65th National Bank.
21 Naval Shipbuilding Yard.
22 Kawasaki "
23 Sanyo Railway Co.
24 Kōbe Pier Co.
25 Japan Rice Polishing Mill.
26 Kerosene Warehouse Co.
27 Kōbe Electric-Light "
28 " Club.
29 Shinko "
30 Common Normal School.
31 Commercial "
32 Kōbe Hospital.
33 Minatogawajinsha (Temple)
34 Shinkoji (")



Limits of the area of Mixed Residence

important ports, foreign and domestic, and the yearly average of the foreign merchant vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries.

Table of Distance from Kōbe to the Chief Ports, Foreign and Home.

Ports.	Distance.	Ports.	Distance.
	Nautical mi.		*Nautical mi.*
Tadotsu	82	Hiroshima (Aki)...	155
Imaharu (Iyo) ...	120	Mitajiri (Suwō) ...	213
Mitsugahama (Iyo)	147	Akamagaseki ...	240
Nagahama (Iyo) ...	165	Tokushima (Awa)..	51
Beppu (Bungo) ...	214	Kōchi (Tosa) ...	142
Ōita („) ...	212	Susaki(„) ...	152
Saganoseki (Bungo)	202	Shimizu	176
Yawatahama (Iyo)	216	Ōsaka	14
Uwajima (Iyo) ...	222	Yokohama	347
Okayama (Bizen) .	65	Nagasaki, via Bakan	382
Onomichi (Bingo).	108		

Table of the Merchant Vessels Entered to Kōbe from Foreign Countries.

Year.	Steamer.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1882	18	19,084	31	24,532	49	43,616
1883	4	4,874	35	30,200	39	35,074
1884	20	21,999	25	22,607	45	44,606
1885	25	29,640	25	24,992	50	54,632
1886	48	53,284	25	32,706	73	85,990
1887	91	115,906	21	24,980	112	140,886
1888	143	226,916	28	36,147	171	263,063
1889	179	271,438	27	38,269	206	309,707
1890	201	296,858	31	48,497	232	345,355
1891	192	276,063	27	40,619	219	316.682

Table of the Merchant Vessels Cleared Kōbe for Foreign Countries.

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1882	45	56,694	45	33,883	90	90,577
1883	32	40,547	44	37,841	76	78,388
1884	43	57,470	33	31,415	76	88,885
1885	57	73,454	29	32,344	86	105,798
1886	96	119,158	27	38,144	123	157,302
1887	103	147,330	23	29,354	126	176,684
1888	161	261,110	33	44,661	194	305,771
1889	199	309,476	31	44,428	230	353,904
1890	161	250,951	34	52,549	195	303,500
1891	147	237,319	32	46,927	179	284,246

This harbour, originally no more than an inconsiderable fishing village, was opend in December 1867, subsequent to the conclusion of the treaty of commerce and intercourse with the foreign countries, and the business was entrusted to the Hiōgo Bugiō (Governor of Hyōgo) specially appointed for the purpose. Ever since, though the prosperity and dullness of the trade with foreign countries differed with times, it always ranked next to Yokohama.

Total Value of the Import and Export of this harbour is shown in the following table.

Table of the Total Value of Commodities Imported to, and Exported from Kōbe Harbour.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.	Total.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
1873	5,867,948	2,459,870	8,327,818
1874	4,639,969	3,056,088	7,696,057
1875	5,264,895	2,762,356	8,027,251
1876	3,728,685	3,389,315	7,118,000
1877	4,257,689	4,657,180	8,914,869

Year.	Imported.	Exported.	Total.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
1878	6,026,160	6,505,376	12,531,536
1879	7,067,156	5,750,204	12,817,360
1880	7,848,538	5,653,853	13,502,391
1881	7,380,529	5,588,804	12,969,333
1882	6,378,820	6,514,972	12,893,792
1883	6,989,189	5,972,653	12,961,842
1884	7,790,531	6,610,733	14,401,264
1885	7,584,148	7,255,844	14,839,992
1886	9,499,172	9,933,661	19,432,833
1887	13,854,161	12,770,606	26,624,767
1888	24,669,906	18,304,070	42,971,976
1889	26,035,331	20,331,553	46,366,884
1890	32,041,004	16,955,413	48,996,417
1891	25,700,501	21,733,718	47,434,219

Note: Since the year 1888, the value of Commodities is given in silver yen, the Value of importations from gold countries being converted into silver at the average rate of exchange. Total values of those years preceeding to 1872 are obscure.

For the total value of the commodities Exported from, and Imported to various foreign countries at Kōbe, during the last 3 years (1889-1891) see the following table.

Countries.	Imported.			Exported.*		
	1889	1890	1891	1889	1890	1891
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
Great Britain	9,559,488	10,117,318	7,724,026	4,887,222	2,419,681	3,137,335
British India...	5,127,268	4,555,192	4,127,556	745,824	220,447	323,731
China	3,611,548	2,346,822	3,215,597	1,868,873	1,945,472	2,094,489
United States of America ...	2,243,699	3,071,564	3,182,692	4,140,214	4,317,698	5,290,735
Hong Kong	1,379,382	2,167,165	2,088,176	3,634,535	4,486,970	6,454,738
Germany	1,672,903	2,498,033	1,921,696	1,208,873	499,362	1,011,600
France	1,161,207	1,568,718	1,090,922	800,129	726,196	904,815
Corea	546,553	2,282,822	947,868	544,210	605,023	238,034
Belgium...	157,068	231,948	255,053	52,907	44,423	50,983
Russia	2,162	3,163	226,397	49,365	21,052	46,017
Australia	11,112	32,003	71,568	396,001	684,695	680,481
Philippine Islands	45,171	34,272	49,039	17,270	25,393	16,038
Spain	1,029	78	46,384	1,465	6,119	6,817
Holland	1,635	2,417	23,059	261,521	6,256	9,388
Italy	33,778	27,796	24,116	239,139	45,158	42,417
Switzerland	44,509	23,736	13,633	2,488	475	89
Sweden and Norway	45	40	4,238	50	—	—
Austria	1,112	1,185	1,855	126,605	36,415	81,648
Peru	—	—	1,331	—	—	—
British America	1,843	2,507	1,122	353,615	347,313	593,002
Denmark	41,624	28,624	862	—	50	—
Portugal...	—	—	259	—	—	—
Siam	1,963	47,680	130	4,805	8,723	955
Turkey	276,468	305,291	—	5,013	2,944	2,120
Hawaii	—	--	—	631	3,999	20,330
Other Countries	117,650	2,692,628	725,104	452,695	35,616	406,977
Total	26,035,330	32,041,003	25,700,502	19,792,886	16,489,481	21,412,738

* Figures for Ship's Use are excluded.

Among the exported articles the most prominent are rice, tea, copper, match, and camphor; of imported articles cotton, cotton yarn, sugar, cloth, beans, peas, and pulse.

Of all the commodities exported from Kōbe in 1891, the following 71 varieties whose amount exceed 10,000 yen, are shown below.

	yen.
Rice	5,511,732
Tea	2,684,846
Match	1,699,158
Camphor	1,471,395
Porcelain and Earthen Ware	653,922
Mats for Floor... ...	648,046
Kanten or Colle Vegetable	408,615
Screen	327,182
Dried Cuttle Fish ...	301,377
Vegetable Wax ...	286,858
Shiitake, Mushroom..	284,321
Coal, for Ship's Use..	283,567
Fans	247,777
Antimony...	232,225
Ingot Copper	231,036
Raw silk	187,851
Shrimp	186,040
Bamboo Manufactures	182,841
Waste Silk	177,277
Lacquered Ware ...	159,302
European Umbrellas	143,327
Rape-seeds	140,797
Bamboo	137,750
Rags	129,797
Bronze	117,359
Coal	117,886
Rape-seed Oil	114,572
Timber's Planks ...	103,208
Gingseng	95,129
Straw-plaits	92,757
Glass Ware	92,201
Cotton Cloths for Floor	89,806

	yen.
Paper Manufactures	74,496
Bronze Ware	66,441
Brass Wire	60,422
Wheat	59,634
Silk Piece Goods ...	54,960
Gall-nuts	48,656
Noshi Silk	40,853
Silk Manufactures ...	40,720
Iriko or Beche de Mer	40,221
Coral	38,055
Round Fans	35,182
Cotton Under-shirts and Drawers.,. ...	36,877
Camphor Oil	35,726
Furs	31,329
Washing Soap... ...	28,615
Shell, Awabi	27,839
Sulphuric Acid ...	26,936
Star-anise...	26,034
Copper Wire	26,189
Floss-silk	25,047
Silk Handkerchief ...	22,825
Sea-weeds...	22,372
Wood Ware	22,054
Feathers	21,272
Awabi, Shell-fish ...	18,568
Cut See-weeds... ...	17,765
Paper Lanterns ...	17,625
Cotton Flannels or Mompas	17,618
Shark's Fins	17,090
Pictures	16,382
Mussel Shell-fish ...	16,013
Copper Ware	14,956
Leaf Tobacco	14,347

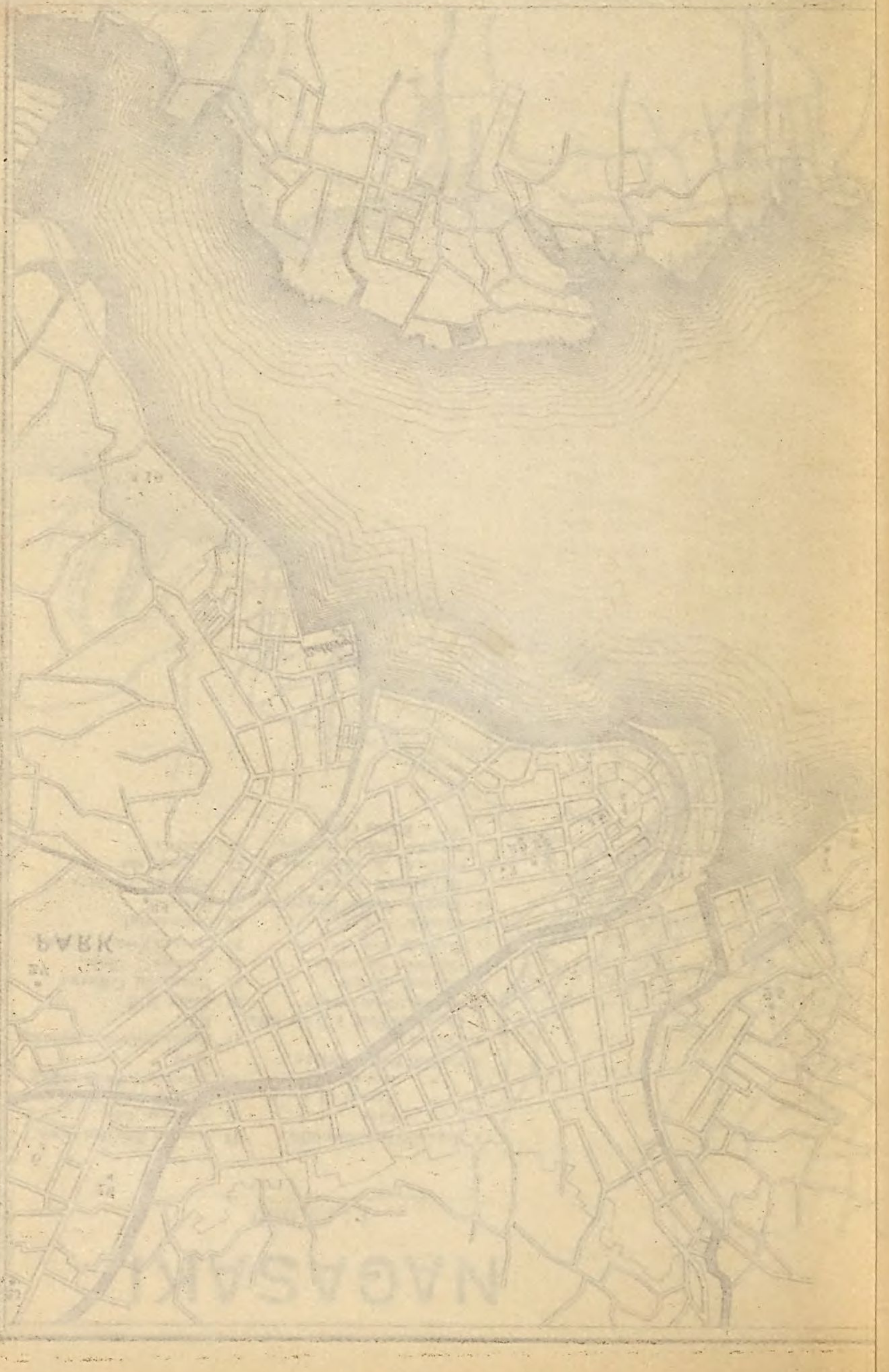
	yen.		*yen.*
Socks and Stockings	14,067	Bronze Ware	12,070
Straw Manufactures	13,471	Soy	11,483
Conch or Yakōgai Shell	12,822	Toilet Soap	10,709

Nagasaki Port.

This port in Nagasaki Prefecture covers the southern portion of Sonoki peninsula of Hizen province, is situated 130° 29″ E. long. and 32° 45′ N. lat., and is nearly encircled by mountains except the western part where it opens to sea. The harbour measures 18 chō in the widest part, and about 6 chō in the narrowest part, i. e. from east and west, and is over 1 ri to the south and bends somewhat to the south. The Mount Inasa stands to the north-west of the harbour. Kayakishima and Kagenooshima guarding the entrance, check the rough waves of the open Sea.

Its waters are placid all seasons and it is large enough for the anchorage of scores of large vessels. The city covers o.12 sq. ri, with the population of 58,142 and 9,183 houses. Situated on the western extremity of the Empire, and being the principal port of Kiushiu, Nagasaki is another centre that draws all ships from far and near.

As to the maritime communications of this port with foreign countries, we have regular lines to Fusan, Gensan, Tientsin, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Vladivostock on the continent, besides it being the port of call for the vessels of European line, and for those of Philippine and Australian lines that there is nothing left to be regretted on the part of the maritime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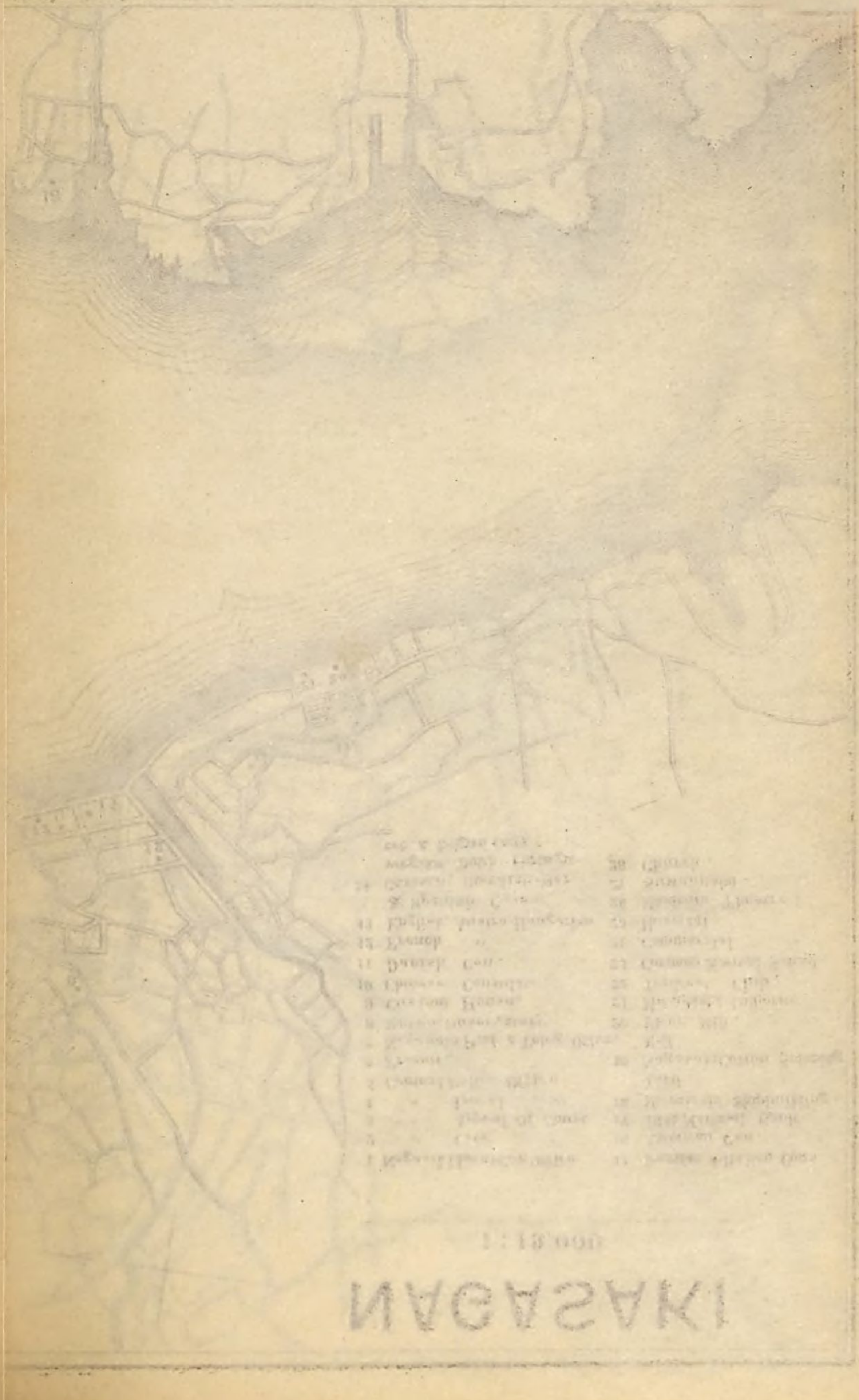
---------- Limits of the P

NAGASAKI

1 : 19,000

1 Nagasaki Local Gov. Office
2 " City "
3 " Appeal Of Court
4 " Local "
5 Central Police Office.
6 Prison.
7 Nagasaki Post & Teleg. Office.
8 Meteo. Observatory.
9 Custom House.
10 Chinese Consulate.
11 Danish Con.
12 French "
13 English. Austro-Hungarian & Spanish Cons.
14 German, Swedish-Norwegian, Dutch, Portuguese & Belgian Cons.
15 Russian & Italian Cons.
16 American Con.
17 18th National Bank.
18 Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard.
19 Nagasaki Cotton Spinning Mill.
20 Flour Mill.
21 Mitsubishi Collieries.
22 Traders' Club.
23 Common Normal School.
24 Commercial "
25 Hospital.
26 Maidzuru Theatre.
27 Suwajinsha.
28 Church.

Foreign Settlement



communications. Though the inland transportation is not up to the standard, yet the importation of coal, rice, corn, wood, charcoal, tea, marine products, and other commodities from the various portions of Kiushiu is considerable, and deserves the designation of the third treaty port.

In the next tables the yearly comparison of the merchant vessels entered to and cleared from Nagasaki for foreign countries, and the distance to the various important ports from Nagasaki, are shown.

Table of the Merchant Vessels Entered to Nagasaki from Foreign Countries.

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1882	382	324,630	140	54,087	522	378,717
1883	372	357,523	130	55,044	502	412,567
1884	451	415,681	124	52,678	575	468,359
1885	465	403,438	96	37,173	561	440,611
1886	558	526,813	80	33,737	638	560,550
1887	540	540,361	53	26,142	593	566,503
1888	598	619,974	47	17,270	645	637,244
1889	639	634,159	40	13,911	679	648,070
1890	466	519,078	40	15,136	506	534,214
1891	477	542,374	29	13,220	506	555,594

Table of the Merchant Vessels Cleared Nagasaki for Foreign Countries.

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1882	386	339,858	136	50,777	522	390,635
1883	383	377,160	134	57,055	517	434,215
1884	474	442,444	125	54,818	599	497,262
1885	507	463,162	98	38,553	605	501,715
1886	601	585,342	69	33,001	670	618,343
1887	597	633,229	56	25,799	653	659,028

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton	No.	Ton.
1888	649	702,411	42	17,526	691	719,937
1889	655	664,096	37	17,759	692	681,855
1890	511	581,187	34	14,861	545	596,048
1891	495	559,765	26	13,801	521	573,566

Table of the Distance from Nagasaki to the Chief Ports, Foreign and Home.

Ports.	Distance.	Ports.	Distance.
	Nautical mi.		*Nautical mi.*
Gotō Fukue(Hizen)	55	Hirato (Hizen) ...	55
Takeshiki(Tsushima)	106	Naha (Riukiu) ...	535
Izuhara	106	Kōbe	382
Chikufu	121	Yudzu (Hizen) ...	262
Shimabara (Hizen).	66	Hososhima	316
Wakatsu (Chikugo)	92	Usuki (Bungo) ...	374
Kagoshima	162	Sagaseki (Bungo)...	378
Kuchinotsu	48	Shanghai	470
Miike (Chikugo) ...	82	Chefoo	566
Saseho (Hizen) ...	46	Fusan	162
Imari („) ...	73	Jinsen	458
Karatsu	85	Gensan	460
Hakata	105	Tientsien	736
Bakwan	142		

In the 1st year of Genki (1570) for the first time, the merchant vessel of Portugal entered this harbour, and in the following year trade with that country was fairly begun.

Afterwards it was made the fixed trading post with China in the 2nd year of Kwanyei (1629), and 17 year later (1640), with Holland. Ever since, all the affairs concerning diplomacy and commerce were treated in this place, and remained so until the formal opening of this port in the 6th year of Ansei (1859). Being the oldest of the trading ports with the foreign countries it monopolized for a long time

the advantages derived from it. Though the condition of trade with foreign countries had undergone much changes, it is quite plain, the trade of this port is far less behind than those of Yokohama and Kōbe.

The following table of the total value of the commodities imported to and exported from this port should be referred.

Table of the Total Value of the Commodities Imported to and Exported from Nagasaki Habour.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.	Total.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
1873	1,927,761	2,002,815	3,930,576
1874	1,550,063	1,816,276	3,366,339
1875	1,368,569	2,117,487	3,486,056
1876	782,444	1,824,711	2,607,155
1877	1,597,834	2,086,920	3,684,754
1878	1,504,248	2,436,797	3,941,045
1879	1,726,678	2,073,243	3,799,921
1880	1,299,792	2,532,518	3,832,310
1881	1,001,823	2,550,188	3,552,611
1882	1,166,716	3,357,888	4,524,604
1883	896,957	3,149,437	4,046,394
1884	1,105,661	4,022,537	5,128,198
1885	1,575,253	3,932,289	5,507,542
1886	1,424,365	5,243,923	6,668,288
1887	1,451,568	4,364,761	5,816,329
1888	2,173,320	5,625,297	7,798,617
1889	2,912,843	6,193,063	9,105,906
1890	3,410,952	4,314,391	7,725,343
1891	2,932,133	3,842,222	6,774,355

Note: Since the year 1888, the value of Commodities is given in silver yen, the value of importations from gold countries being converted into silver at the average rate of exchange. Total value of those years preceeding 1872 are obscure.

For the total value of the commodities imported to and exported from various foreign countries at Nagasaki during the last three years see the next table.

Countries.	Imported.			Exported.*		
	1889	1890	1891	1889	1890	1891
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
Great Britain	933,580	863,225	985,600	770,568	53,727	100,597
China	887,061	775,685	683,685	1,854,440	1,416,057	1,307,278
Hong Kong	349,090	454,069	485,832	1,729,127	1,600,119	1,345,950
United States of America ...	311,205	281,675	301,512	242,452	350,073	35,415
Germany	22,986	159,982	250,299	69,528	2,518	45,001
Corea	115,086	219,355	102,748	251,105	135,688	106,933
Russia	82,312	56,991	46,318	349,867	183,595	222,906
British India...	39,598	39,671	32,539	101,233	69,023	66,606
France	15,546	12,885	12,526	300	64	775
Philippine Islands	4,882	12,839	9,047	5,514	69,413	3,698
Belgium	136,489	213,363	6,254	3,915	—	208
Australia	208	—	1,429	14,344	24,804	10,416
Holland	547	323	440	68,433	425	270
Switzerland	372	416	424	—	—	—
Italy	716	460	348	—	40	—
Denmark	1,009	55	227	13	40	—
Spain	176	51	62	—	—	—
Sweden and Norway	—	—	20	—	12	—
British America	4,930	4,785	—	26,714	—	60
Siam	—	1,792	—	—	2,070	—
Austria	—	143	—	8,740	—	504
Portugal...	241	631	8	—	—	—
Other countries	6,807	312,556	12,816	4,075	21,614	54,869
Total	2,912,843	3,410,952	2,932,135	5,500,368	3,614,284	3,301,486

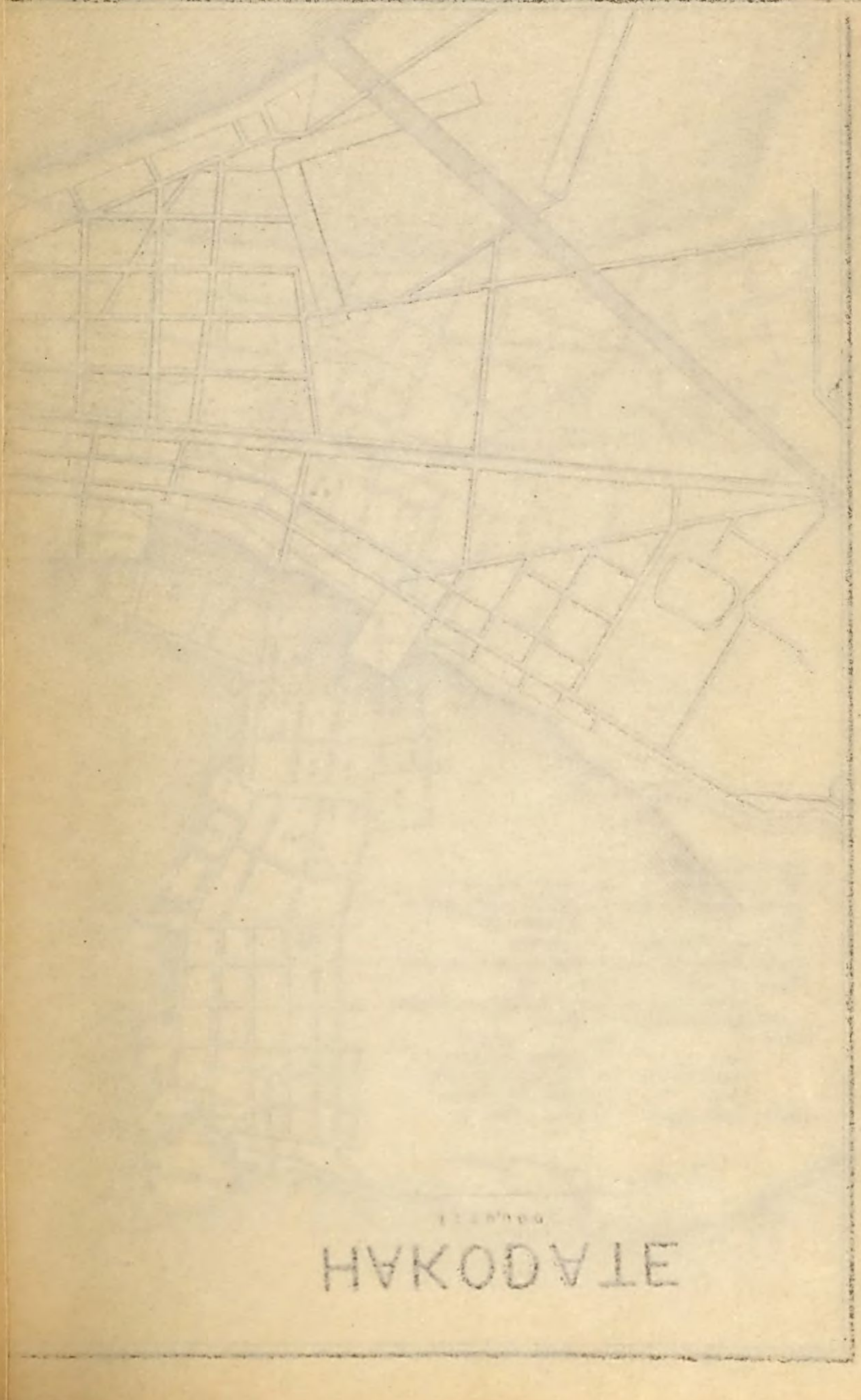
* The values for Ship's Use are excluded.

HAKODATE

1 Hakodate District Office.
2 " Police "
3 " Appeal of Court.
4 " Local "
5 Prison.
6 Hakodate Post & Teleg. Office.
7 " Custom-House.
8 British Consulate
9 Hakodate Meteo. Observatory
10 Japan Mail S.S. Co. Branch Office.
11 Hakodate Shipbuilding Yard.
12 113th National BanK.
13 Hakodate Steam-Ship Co.
14 Japan Fishery Co.
15 Japan Sea-Weeds Co.
16 Nautical Branch School.
17 Hakodate Commercial "
18 " Hospital.
19 Museum.
20 Fishery Exhibition Building.
21 City Hall.
22 Hakodate Educational Society.
23 Shōkonsha.
24 Hachimannomiya.
25 Honganji Branch Temple.
26 Foreign Settlement.

HAKODATE

1 : 20,000


HAKODATE

The principal commodities exported from the port are coal, dried cuttle fish, rice, camphor, and Shiitake mushroom, and those of the imported are kerosene oil, white sugar, raw cotton, oil-cakes.

Specifying the exported merchandises over 10,000 yen during 1891 we have the following 19 varieties :

	yen.		*yen.*
Coal	2,023,719	Timber, Wood, and Plank	47,713
Dried Cuttle Fish ...	417,899	Raw Cotton	45,250
Rice	203,714	Tea	41,439
Camphor	141,874	Shark's Fins	27,829
Mushroom, Shiitake.	102,926	Flour of all Kinds ...	24,105
Shellfish, Awabi ...	80,038	Star-anise...	24,047
Charcoal	64,768	Vegetable Wax ...	14,953
Porcelain and Earthen Ware	59,604	Shell, Awabi... ...	14,107
Papers	56,632	Silk Piece Goods ...	I0,958
Iriko, Beche de Mer..	49,276		

Hakodate Port. This port, under the control of Hokkaidō Administration Board, extending 140° 43′ 6″ of E. long., 41° 45′ 54″ of N. lat., is situated on the southern part of Oshima Peninsula. The harbour is about 1 ri 20 chō in length and breadth, and the physical formation of its surrrundings is naturally adapted to the Shelter of vessels. The city covers the area of 0·629 sq. ri containing 11,792 houses and the population amounting to 55,677. This port is the most important port of Hokkaidō.

The commodities from Nemuro, Akkeshi, Mororan, Kayabetsu on the east, and Fukuyama, Yesashi, Suttsu, Utasutsu, Isoya, Iwanai, Furuya on the west, pour into the port to be distributed elsewhere. Moreover, those vessels that navigate the eastern sea al-

ways touch here, in their course to Ishikari and Otaru which lie in the north. Notwithstanding the situation of its being in the extreme north, it is quite thriving and is one of the five open ports.

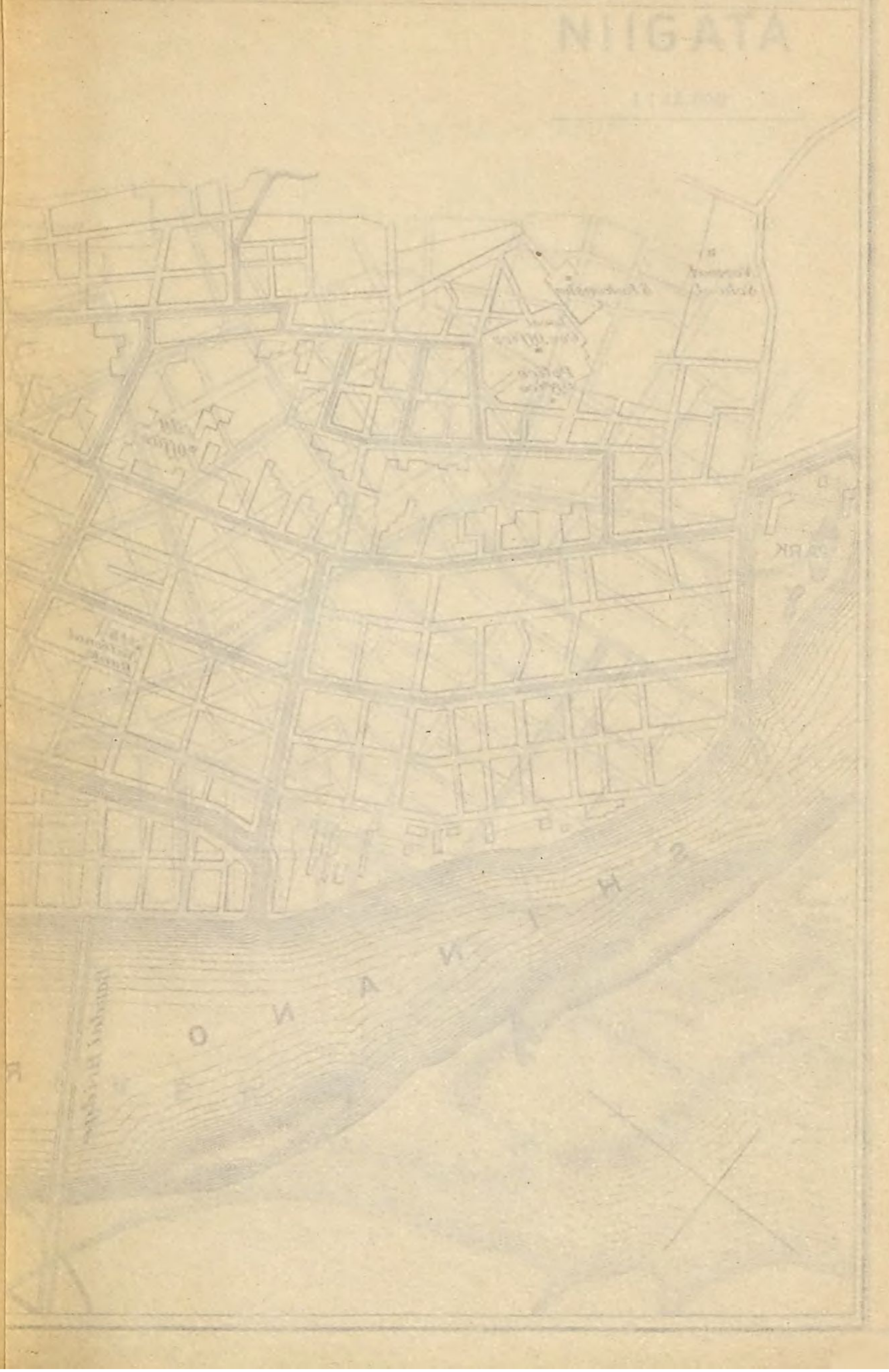
Table of Distance from Hakodate to the Chief Ports.

Ports.	Distance.	Ports.	Distance.
	Nautical mi.		*Nautical mi.*
Matsumaye (Oshima)	42	Mori (Oshima) ...	76
Yesashi („)	82	Mororan (Iburi) ...	79
Suttsu (Shiribeshi)...	158	Nemuro	295
Iwanai („)...	170	Niigata	247
Otaru	221	Oginohama	266
Sōya (Kitami)	330	Yokohama	529

This harbour was opened in the June of the 6th year of Ansei (1859), chiefly engages in the export of sulphur to America, and the marine products to China. The total value of the commodities imported to and exported from this port within the space of 19 years (1873-1891) is shown below.

Table of the Total Value of Commodities Imported to and Exported from Hakodate Habour.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.	Total.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
1873	32,247	447,610	479,857
1874	16,419	278,874	295,293
1875	37,762	395,997	433,754
1876	20,087	476,401	496,488
1877	14,628	483,047	497,675
1878	14,056	722,265	736,321
1879	4,432	692,770	697,202
1880	221,704	749,262	970,966
1881	128,273	826,374	954,647
1882	7,417	504,953	512,370


NIIGATA

Normal School

Shokonsha

Local Gov. Office

Police Office

City Office

4th National Bank

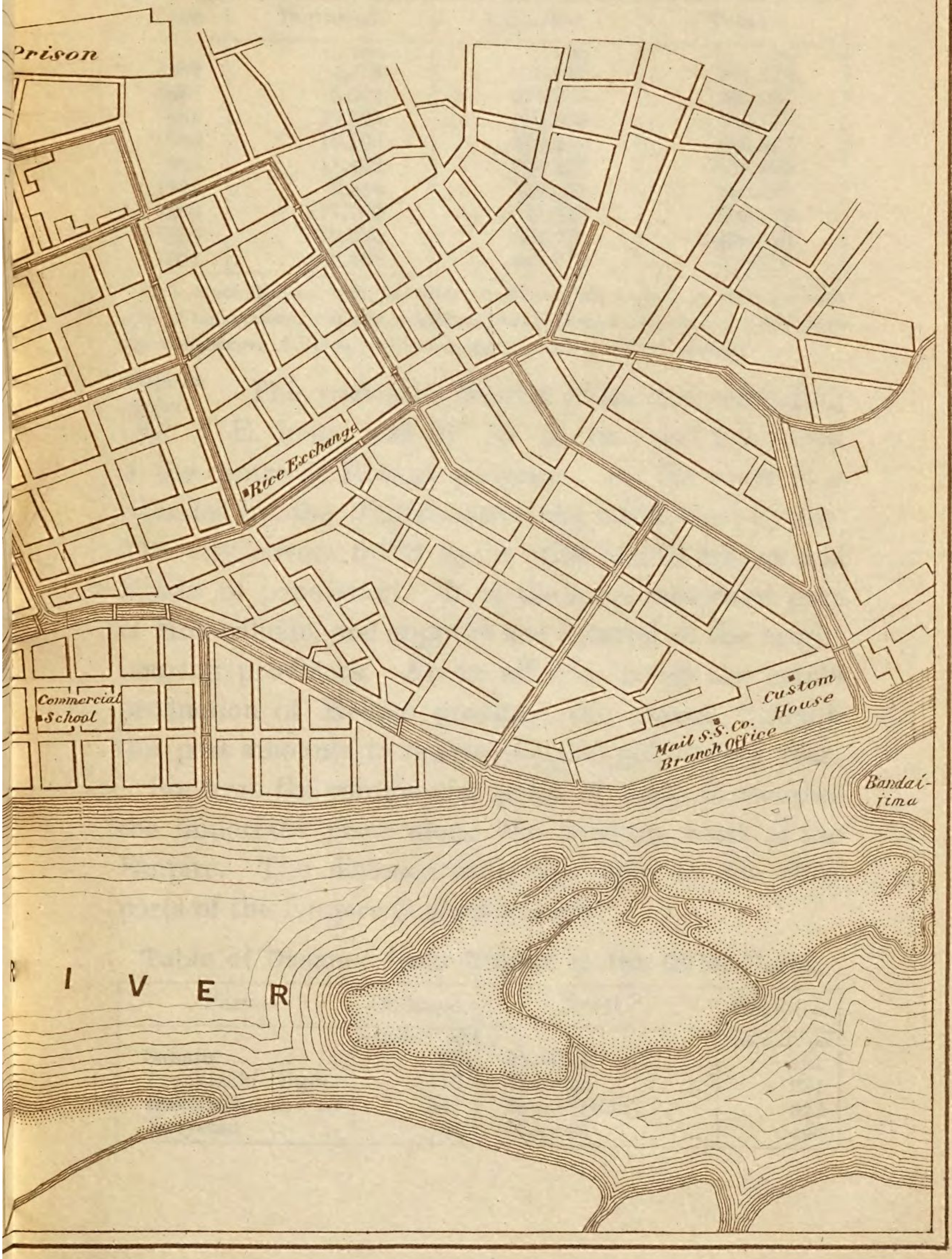
PARK

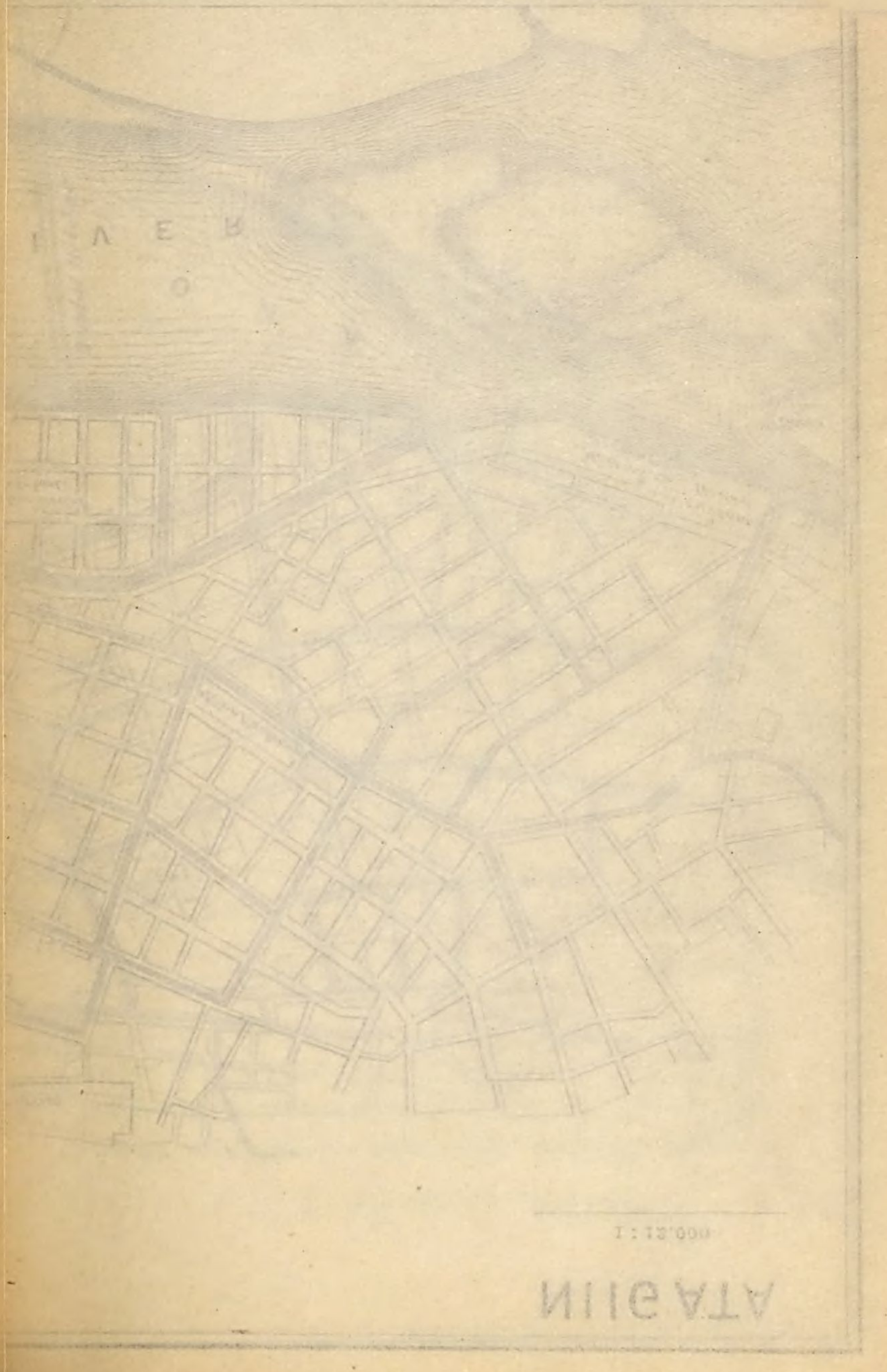
S H I N A N O

Bandai Bridge

NIIGATA

1 : 12,000





Year.	Imported.	Exported.	Total.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
1883	4,378	436,750	441,128
1884	5,004	378,913	383,917
1885	10,324	684,853	695,177
1886	16,185	679,339	695,524
1887	11,422	735,477	746,899
1888	3,944	536,054	539,998
1889	117,706	781,447	899,153
1890	676,534	823,034	1,499,568
1891	217,481	638,709	856,190

Note: Since the year 1888, the value of commodities is given in silver yen, the value of importations from gold countries being converted into silver at the average rate of exchange. Total values of those years preceding 1872 are obscure.

Niigata Port. This port is in Niigata Prefecture extending 139° 3′ E. long., and 37° 55′ N. lat., and is situated in the centre of Echigo province. On the north it is bounded by the Shinanogawa and north-west by sea. The city covers 0·788 sq. ri with 10,054 houses and 47,019 of population. It is the most important port of Hokurikudō, and supplies the demand of the neighbouring provinces. Above all, rice being the staple production of Echigo province, the export through this port amounts to nearly 300,000 goku every year.

So, from the commercial point of view, it occupies the important place along the western coast of the Empire. The distance from this port to the chief ports of the Empire is shown below.

Table of Distance from Niigata to the Chief Ports.

Ports.	Distance.	Ports.	Distance.
	Nautical mi.		*Nautical mi.*
Sakata	63	Fushiki	121
Tsuchizaki (Ugo)..	116	Tsuruga	231
Hakodate	247	Sakai (Hōki) ...	322
Naoyetsu	63	Bakwan	496

Though this port was opened in the year 1868 as one of the five treaty ports, yet its traffic with foreign countries has always been rather backward.

Cities. Everywhere in this densely populated Empire there exist large cities and towns to be called centres in respect of their respective comercial or industrial relation, in regard to the administrative division, or on the point of communications. The latest return shows the number of cities and towns contaning the population over 10,000 amounting to 141, if the population of villages subjoined to cities and towns were to be added the number would be augumented far more. Dividing whole Empire into four parts and alloting the cities and towns of more than 10,000 people, we have the following table.

	Over 100,000	Over 50,000	Over 30,000	Over 10,000	Total.
Honshiu ...	6	5	13	90	114
Shikoku ...	—	1	3	6	10
Kiushiu ...	—	4	1	10	15
Hokkaidō ...	—	1	—	1	2
Total ...	6	11	17	107	141

In the cities and towns containing the population of more than 30,000 we have the following table.

Names.	Provinces.	Population.
Tōkyō	Musashi	1,155,290
Ōsaka	Settsu	473,541
Kyōto	Yamashiro	289,598
Nagoya...	Owari	170,433
Kōbe	Settsu	136,968
Yokohama	Musashi	127,987

Names.	Provinces.	Population.
Kanazawa	Kaga	94,666
Hiroshima	Aki	91,000
Sendai	Rikuzen	66,310
Tokushima	Awa	61,167
Toyama	Etchiu	58,585
Nagasaki	Hizen	58,142
Kagoshima	Satsuma	56,643
Wakayama	Kii...	56,049
Hakodate	Oshima...	55,677
Kumamoto	Higo	54,357
Fukuoka	Chikuzen	53,792
Niigata...	Echigo	47,019
Okayama	Bizen	45,871
Sakai	Idzumi	45,563
Nawa	Riukiu	42,250
Fukui	Echizen	40,159
Shizuoka	Suruga	38,246
Matsuye	Idzumo...	35,565
Takamatsu	Sanuki	34,616
Matsuyama	Iyo...	34,563
Mayebashi	Kōzuke...	32,129
Kōfu	Kai	32,052
Kōchi	Tosa	32,042
Morioka	Rikuchiu	31,868
Ōtsu	Ōmi	31,127
Utsunomiya	Shimotsuke	30,831
Akamagaseki	Nagato	30,787
Hirosaki	Mutsu	30,316

City of Tōkyō. This city under the administration of Tōkyō-fu, extending 139° 45′ 29″ E. long., 35° 40′ N. lat., is situated in the south-eastern part of Musashi province. Extensive fertile land forms its north-western boundary and the Bay of Tōkyō limits the south-eastern part, while the River Sumida flows on the east. It covers the area of 4·7 sq. ri with 277,049 houses and the population of 1,155,290 and the whole city is divided into 15 districts, viz.; Kōjimachi, Nihonbashi, Kyōbashi, Kanda, Asakusa, Shitaya,

Honjō, Fukagawa, Azabu, Akasaka, Yotsuya, Ushigome, Koishikawa, Shiba and Hongō. This city, formerly called Yedo, was the seat of Shōgunate during the long period of 200 years, since the 11th year of Keichō (1606) when Tokugawa Iyeyasu built the castle here for his permanent residence. With the Restoration of 1868, Yedo was changed to Tōkyō, and the Imperial seat was removed here. Since then the city was greatly improved, and extensive public buildings rose one after another ;— Government buildings, military barracks, meeting houses, legations, schools and associations, banks, hotels, theatres, hospitals, firms and factories. Complete network of telegraph and telephone spread above and at night the streets are illuminated by gas and electric light. The yearly increase of houses makes it necessary to extend the city limit, and the municipal debt was raised last year to meet the expense of the Tōkyō city improvement which is actively carried on at present, and expected to be completed in five years hence. The prosperity of the city takes the lead of the cities of the whole Empire, and contains 23 markets, 77 banks, (branch office included), 77 commercial firms, 137 industrial corporations and manufactories, one rice-exchange, one stock-exchange, one meeting-house of bankers, besides agricultural, commercial, industrial schools, societies, associations, chamber of commerce, industrial exposition buildings, so that there is no deficiency left for the stimulation of the commercial and industrial

TOKYO

1 : 36,000

Scale of 1/3 Ri

5 4 3 2 1 0 5 10 15 Cho

Scale of 1 Mile

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 1,200 1,400 1,600 1,760 Yards

YEBARA GUN

MINAMI-TOSHIMA GUN

KITA-TOSHIMA GUN

MINAMI-KATSU-SHIKA GUN

AZABU KU

AKASAKA KU

YOTSUYA KU

USHIGOME KU

KOISHIKAWA KU

HONGO KU

SHIBA KU

KOJIMACHI KU

KANDA KU

SHITAYA KU

ASAKUSA KU

KYOBASHI KU

NIHONBASHI KU

HONJO KU

FUKAGAWA KU

Barrack

Parade Ground

Akasaka Palace

Aoyama Palace

Imperial Palace

Shiba Park

Shiba Palace

Hama Palace

Uyeno Park

Asakusa Park

Prison

Foreign Settlement

Shimbashi Railway Terminus

Uyeno Railway Terminus

Asakusa Bridge

Eitai Bridge

Shin Ohashi Bridge

Ryogoku Bridge

Azuma Bridge

Sagun Ohashi Bridge

Parade Ground

SUMIDA RIVER

NAKA RIVER

REFERENCE TO FIGURES

Ministries.

1 Foreign Affairs.
2 Home.
3 Finance.
4 War.
5 Navy.
6 Justice.
7 Education.
8 Agriculture & Commerce.
9 Communications.
10 Imperial Household.

Government Offices.

11 Cabinet Office.
12 Privy Council.
13 Board of Audit.
14 Supreme Court.
15 Tokyo Court of Appeal.
16 Tokyo Local Court.
17 Tokyo Local Gov. Office.
18 General Staff Office
19 Army Inspection Office.
20 Metropolitan Police Office.
21 Custom House.
22 Railway Bureau.
23 Tokyo Post & Teleg. Office.
24 Telegraph Office.
25 Tokyo Telephone Office.
26 Gendarmery Office.
27 Tokyo Observatory.
28 Tokyo Meteo. Observatory.
29 Houses of Parliament.

Legations & Consulates.

30 American Leg.
31 British Leg & Con.
32 Russian Leg.
33 Dutch Danish & Swedish-Norwegian Legs.
34 French Leg.
35 Portuguese Leg.
36 German ,,
37 Italian Leg.
38 Spanish ,,
39 Austro-Hungarian Leg & Con.
40 Hawaian Leg.
41 Chinese ,,
42 Corean ,,

Schools, Museums & Libraries.

43 Military Academy.
44 Naval ,,
45 Naval Medical ,,
46 Military College.
47 Toyama Military Training school.
48 Post & Teleg. School.
49 Nautical School.
50 Imperial University. College of Law. ,, ,, Medicine. ,, ,, Engineering. ,, ,, Literature. ,, ,, Science. ,, ,, Agriculture.
51 Higher Normal School.
52 ,, Female Normal School
53 ,, Commercial School.
54 First Higher Middle School.
55 Tokyo Industrial School.
56 ,, Fine Art School.
57 Nobles School.
58 Nobles-Girls' School.
59 German Law School.
60 Meiji ,, ,,
61 Senshiu ,, ,,
62 Tokyo ,, ,,
63 Tokyo Senmon ,,
64 Keio Gijiku.
65 Commercial Preparatory School.
66 Shiogyo Soshu Gakko.
67 Female Industrial School.
68 Imperial Museum.
69 Tokyo Library.
70 Educational Museum.
71 Tokyo Institute of Learned men.

Banks, Companies & Exchanges.

72 Bank of Japan.
73 First National Bank.
74 Third ,, ,,
75 Fifteenth ,, ,,
76 119th ,, ,,
76' Tokyo Clearing House.
77 Mitsui Bank.
78 Yasuda Bank.
79 Japan Mail S. S. Co.
80 ,, Railway Co.
81 Domestic Transportation Co.
82 Tokyo Tramway Co.
83 ,, Marine Insurance Co.
84 ,, Warehouse Co.
85 ,, Rice Warehouse Co.
86 ,, Cotton Spinning Co.
87 ,, Electric-Light Co.
88 ,, Gass Co.
89 Shimagawa Electric-Light Co.
90 Fukagawa Electric-Light Co.
91 Imperial ,, ,,
92 Tokyo Rice Exchange.
93 ,, Stock ,,

Factories & Workshops.

94 Military Arsenal.
95 Naval ,,
96 Government Printing Office.
97 Asano Cement Works.
98 Ishikawajima Shipbuilding yard.

Association & Clubs

99 Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.
100 Japan Fine Art Society.
101 Trade Association.
102 Japan Agricultural Society. ,, Fishery ,, ,, Forest ,,
103 Geographical ,,
104 Tokyo Club.
105 Kojun ,,

Temples & Shrines.

106 Yasukunijinsha.
107 Kandamyojin.
108 Tomioka Hachiman.
109 Hiyejinsha.
110 Toshogu.
111 Nishihongwanji.
112 Higashihongwanji.
113 Asakusa Temple.
114 Zojioji.
115 Russian Greek Church.

Hotels & Theaters.

116 Imperial Hotel.
117 Tokyo ,,
118 Fukano Theater.
119 Kabuki ,,
120 Chitose ,,
121 Torigoye ,,
122 Ichimura ,,
123 Haruki ,,

Hospitals & Asylums.

124 First Hospt of Imperial University.
125 Second ,, ,, ,, ,,
126 Hospt of Red Cross Socity.
127 Charity Hospt.
128 Naval ,,
129 Military ,,
130 Juntendo ,,
131 Tokyo Poor Asylum.
132 Reformatory Institution.
133 Institution for Poor Children.

Ku Boundaries Shewn thus —·—·—

Tramways Shewn thus ———

ΤΟΚΥΟ

organs. With regard to the transportation, there are following railway lines, viz., Tōkaidō line starting from Shinbashi, situated in the southern portion of the city, and on the way to Kōbe (376 miles) we pass Yokohama (18 mi.), Shizuoka (120 mi.), Nagoya (235 mi.), Kyōto (329 mi.), Ōsaka (356 mi.); Tōhoku-line begins at Uyeno in the northern part of the city, and stops at Aomori (455 mi.), the principal places we pass being Utsunomiya (66 mi.), Shirakawa (114 mi.), Fukushima (166 mi.), Sendai (215 mi.), Morioka (328 mi.); and the Kōbu line starts from Shinjiku, situated in the western part of the city, to Hachiōji (23 mi.). The distance by land to all the local government seat is measured from Nihonbashi in the centre of this city, as base.

Table of the Distance to the Various Prefectures and Fu from Nihonbashi.

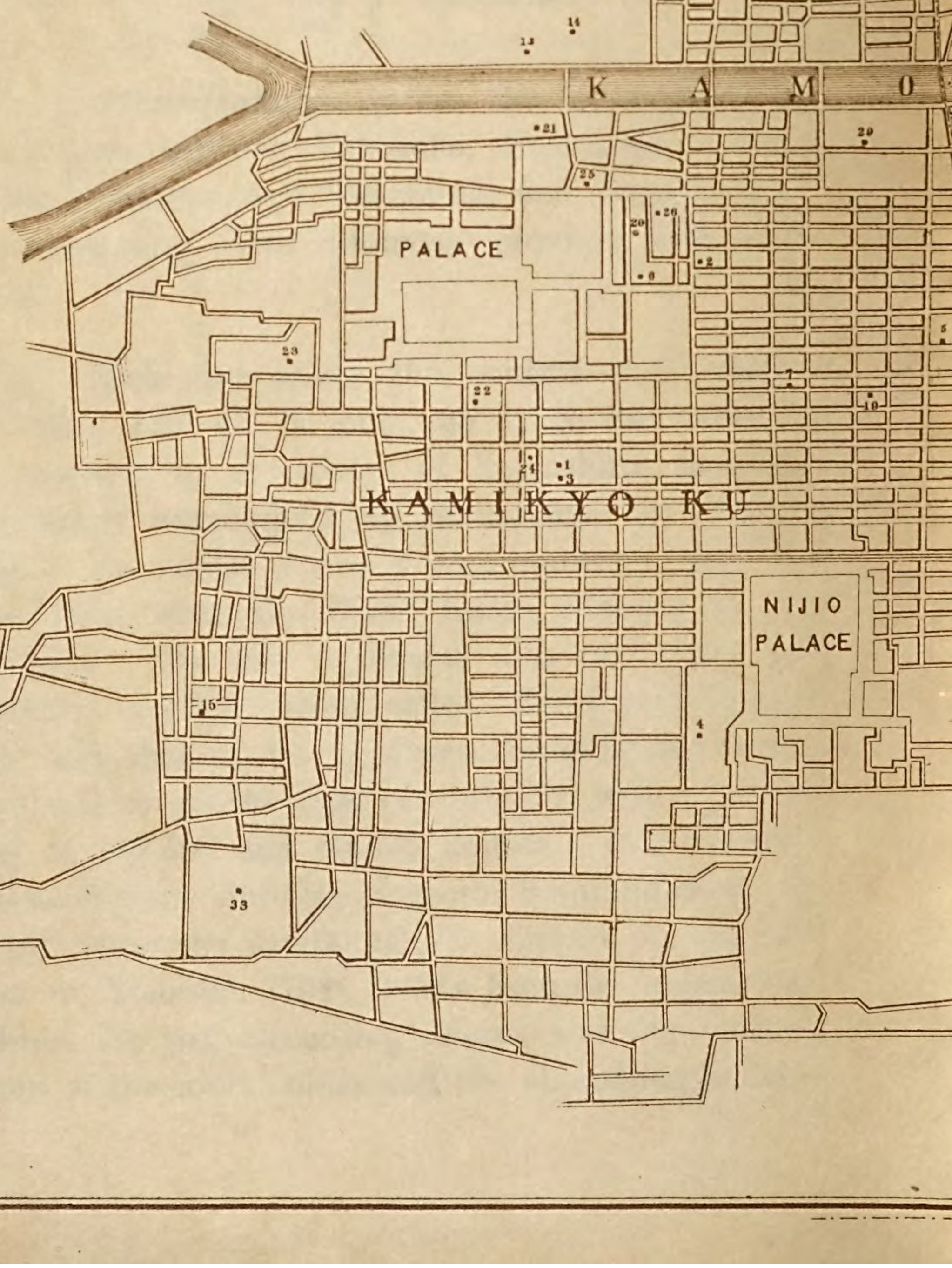
Names.	Distance.	Names.	Distance.
	ri.		*ri.*
Kyōto Fu	131	Shiga Pref. ...	128
Ōsaka Fu	144	Gifu „ ...	104
Kanagawa Pref. ...	8	Nagano „ ...	59
Hyōgo „ ...	150	Miyagi „ ...	92
Nagasaki „ ...	344	Fukushima „ ...	71
Niigata „ ...	109	Iwate „ ...	140
Saitama „ ...	6	Aomori „ ...	192
Gumma „ ...	28	Yamagata „ ...	95
Chiba „ ...	10	Akita „ ...	151
Ibaraki „ ...	29	Fukui „ ...	137
Tochigi „ ...	27	Ishikawa „ ...	125
Nara „ ...	140	Toyama „ ...	108
Miye „ ...	113	Tottori „ ...	194
Aichi „ ...	95	Shimane „ ...	221
Shizuoka „ ...	46	Okayama „ ...	186
Yamanashi „ ...	34	Hiroshima „ ...	231

Names.	Distance.	Names.	Distance.
	ri.		*ri.*
Yamaguchi Pref. ...	266	Saga Pref. ...	314
Wakayama „ ...	161	Kumamoto „ ...	325
Tokushima „ ...	178	Miyasaki „ ...	368
Kagawa „ ...	207	Kagoshima „ ...	381
Yehime „ ...	237	Okinawa „ ...	574
Kōchi „ ...	234	Hokkaidō Administative Board	276
Fukuoka „ ...	303		
Ōita „ ...	317		

For the transportation by sea, the Tōkyō Bay line busily plies between Yokosuka, Yokohama, Uraga, Chiba, Kisaradsu, and Tateyama, and there is river communication with Shimōsa province and there about.

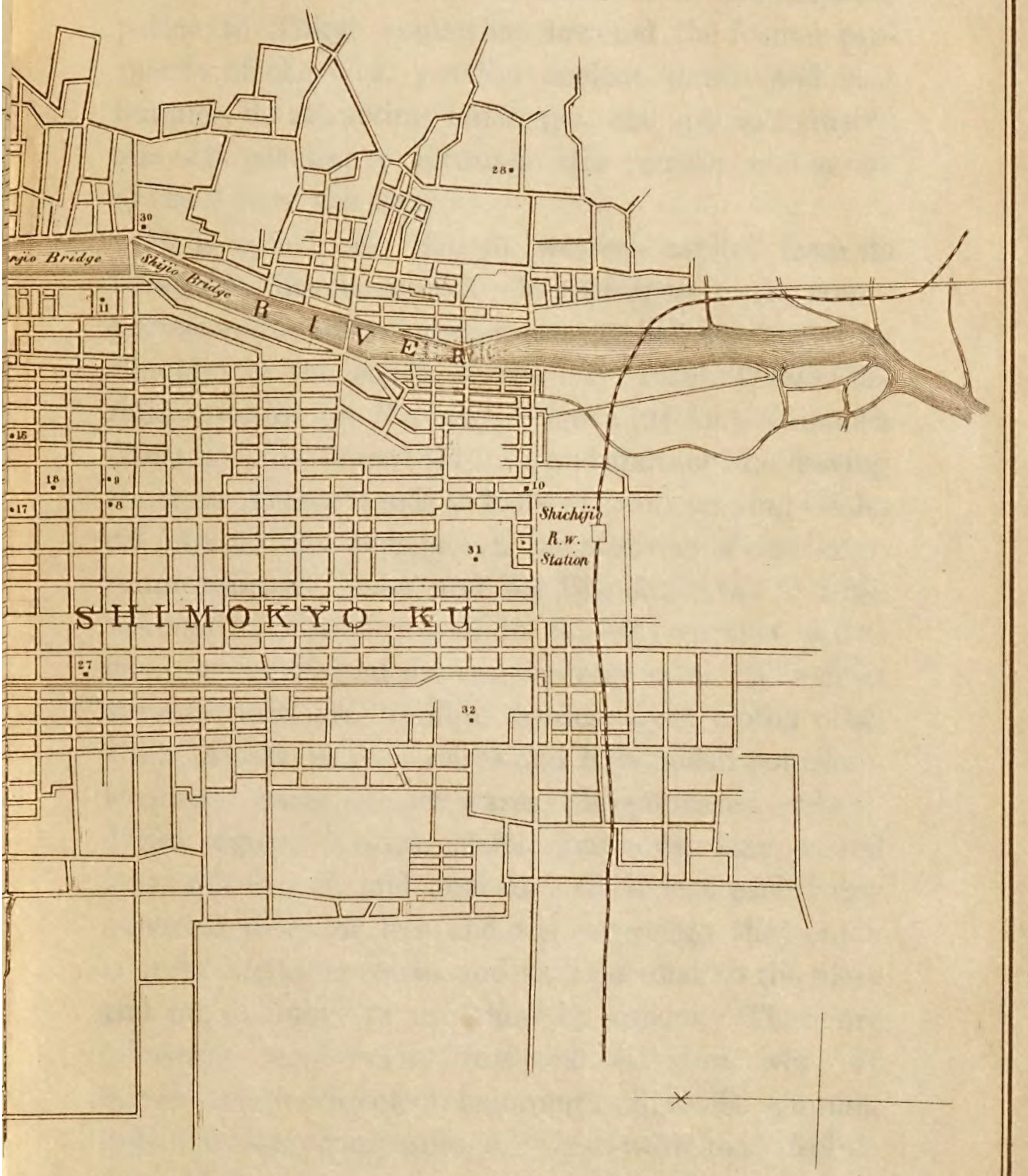
City of Kyōto. This city under the control of Kyōto-Fu extending 135° 43′ E. long., 35° 1′ N. lat., occupies its position in the centre of Yamashiro province, and nearly surrounded by mountains, but broken only in the south where it communicates with the open field with the River Kamo running to the east of it. The city is divided into two parts, the northern portion being called Kamikyōku (upper city) and that of the southern, Shimokyōku (lower city), and covers the area of 1·86 sq. ri with a population of 289,588 and 63,698 houses. For almost a thousand years since the Emperor Kwanmu established this place the capital of the Empire in the 13th year of Yenriaku (794), it has been the Imperial residence for the succeeding reigns, and the constant abods of the court nobles and the cherishing home of

1 Kyoto Local Gov. Office.
2 ,, Local Court.
3 Central Police Office.
4 Prison.
5 Kyoto Post & Teleg. Office.
6 Meteo. Observatory.
7 Kyoto Chamber of Commerce.
8 ,, Stock Exchange.
9 ,, Rice ,,
10 ,, Warehouse Co.
11 ,, Electric Light Co.
12 First Silk Spinning Mill.
13 Kyoto Filature Co.
14 ,, Weaving ,,
15 Nishijin Weaving Co.
16 49th National Bank.
17 111th, ,, ,,
18 Commercial & Industrial Bank.
19 Kyoto Fine Art Society.
20 Exhibition Building.
21 Kyoto Hospital.
22 Doshisha ,,
23 ,, School.
24 Common Middle School.
25 ,, Normal ,,
26 Kyoto Fine Art ,,
27 ,, Commercial ,,
28 ,, Museum.
29 Tokiwa Hotel.
30 Shijio Theatre.
31 Higashihonganji.
32 Nishihonganji.
33 Kitanojinsha.



KYOTO

1 : 36,000



Ku Bundary

KAGLO

the famous artisans and architects. Though the Restration of 1868, and the removal of the Imperial palace to Tōkyō somewhat lowered the former prosperity of the city, yet the ancient tombs and vast temples, its attracting landscape, and special industry and arts peculiar to Kyōto do still remain, and is one of the 3 fu of the Empire.

It is called also Saikyō (western capital) from its being the ancient capital. With respect to the transportation and intercourse, a railway line starting from Shichijō in the south of the city, reach Tōkyō (329 miles) passing on the way Nagoya (94 mi.), Shizuoka (209 mi.), Yokohama (311 mi.), and another line leaving the same place, extends to Kōbe (47 mi.), passing Ōsaka (27 mi.); and the Yodogawa is the highway of river communication to Ōsaka, and the Biwako canal to Ōmi. Manual industries prevail in the city so that works done by mechanical process are very rare. The chief manufactures are Nishijin fabrics, dyed cloths of all kinds, Awata earthen wares and Kiyomidsu porcelain, lacquered wares, copper wares, Shippō wares, embroideries, figured fabrics, plaits, knittings, fans, round fans, gilt-thread, and gold and silver leaf, each being exported more or less and the patronage they enjoy is quite due to the taste and skill peculiar to the place and impossibility of imitation by others. There are following commercial firms and factories, viz., 47 fabric factories, a cotton spinning mill, a silk spinning mill, 7 dyeing companies, a Shippō-ware manufactur-

ing Co., 9 fan manufactories and copper ware manufactories, 3 porcelain and earthen ware manufacturing Co., one manufactory of floor Rugs, one copper wire manufactory, 3 brass plate manufacturing companies, and one toy manufactory, besides, manufactures done by private individuals can not enumerated. The sale of products of the city, and importation of the raw materials needed for them constitute the traffic of the place, and the business is transacted principally between the inland cities, and there are but few persons who engage in direct trade with the foreign countries. The city contains 6 commercial firms, 8 banks (branch office included), one stock-exchange, one rice-exchange, besides many merchantile and industrial corporations and associations, one chamber of commerce, and a merchantile museum.

City of Ōsaka. This city, under the control of Ōsaka-Fu, extending 135° 31′ 10″ of E. long., 34° 41′ 27″ of N. lat., is in the south of Settsu province. It has an extensive open field for environment except the south where it faces the sea. The Yodogawa runs southward through the city branching into the Ajikawa, Shirinashi-gawa, and Kidsugawa. The city is divided into 4 districts, and covers the area of 0.99 sq. ri with a population of 473,541 and 95,637 houses. It was formerly called Naniwadzu famous in ancient times is one of the 3 fu, geographically hold the important place for Sanindō, Sanyodō, Nankaidō, and Saikaidō.

ŌSAKA

1 : 32,000

1 Osaka Local Gov. Office.
2 " Appeal of Court.
3 " Local "
4 " Post & Teleg. Office.
5 Central Police "
6 Gendarme Staff "
7 Prison.
8 Custom House.
9 Belgian Consulate.
10 Meteo. Observatory.
11 Government Mint.
12 Osaka Iron Works.
13 " Railway Co.
14 Hankai " "
15 Osaka Shipping "
16 " Electric-Light Co.
17 " Copper Mill "
18 " Sulphuric Acid Works.
19 Osaka Warehouse Co.
20 " Cotton Spinning Mill.
21 Settsu " " "
22 Dōjima " " "
23 Abe Paper Mill.
24 Japan Mail S.S. Co. Branch Office.
25 Japan Life Insurance Co.
26 Osaka Rice Exchange.
27 " Stock "
28 13th National Bank.
29 Osaka Union "
30 Union Clearing-House.
31 Private "
32 Osaka Chamber of Commerce.
33 " Hospital.
34 Common Normal. School.
35 " Middle "

36 Ōsaka Commercial School.
37 Commercial "
38 Nautical "
39 Exhibition Building.
40 Commercial Museum.
41 Ōsaka Commercial & Industrial Society.
42 Commercial Club.
43 Jiyutei Hotel.
45 Benten Theatre.
45 Asahi "
46 Sumi "
47 Naka "
48 Naniwa "
49 Shōkonsha.
50 Higashihonganji Branch Temple.
51 Nishihonganji " "
52 Shitennouji.

Mumeda R.W. Stati
Settlement
Foreign
Minat
R. W.
Ku Bunde

KITA KU

HIGASHI KU

MINAMI KU

Y O D O R I V E R

Nanwa Bridge

Tenjin Bridge

Temma Bridge

Shinsai Bridge

Nippon Bridge

PARK

ŌSAKA CASTLE

Parade Ground

Nanba R. W. Terminus.

7 11 29 19 4 37 49 43 25 27 28 30 41 51 31 39 50 6 47 48 46 45 44 13 14 42 52

ies Shewn Thus ----------

The brisk business and the incessant communications with various places bear the same relation to the western Japan, as Tōkyō is to the eastern Japan. It is obvious that the suitability of the place as commercial depot had been recognized as early as Teikyō and Genroku (about 1680 or 1690), the products from all quarters were generally transported to this city where the market price was fixed upon, and whence they were distributed again to all other quarters. It was from this circumstance that, the commercial supremacy naturally fell into the possession of Ōsaka which it had retained for a long time. Since the Restoration of Meiji, the facility of communication and transportation became extended to every quarters, the necessary consequence being that the direct conveyance of merchandise to the demanded quarters from the place of produce; and with the opening of the adjacent port of Kōbe, the large quantities of commodities began to be principally exported from and imported to this new port. Though these circumstances might have more or less retarted the progress of its trade, yet the grand appearance of the stately buildings of the millionaires and stores of respectable merchants, large firms and banks, show that the two causes could not produce any serious effect. Its principal merchandises are rice, salt, sugar, tea, soy, liqour, vegetables, fish, dried salted fish, dried bonito, dried vegetables, sea-weed, tobacco, cloths, foreign cloths, cotton yarn, raw cotton, hemp

paper, mattings, indigo, rape-seed, wax, iron, copper, coal, rape-seed oil, wood, charcoal, timber, fancy goods, porcelain and earthen ware, lacquered ware, manures. The city contains 56 commercial firms, 114 commercial corporations, 16 markets, one rice exchange, one stock-exchange, 58 banks (branch offices included) two meeting-houses for bankers, chamber of commerce, associations, and one mercantile museum, besides other numerous commercial organs. Moreover, the industry made a rapid development recently, and hosiery manufactures, cut sea-weed, towels of variegated dye, rosette wood works, paperscreen making, glass works, soap manufacture, match manufacture, cotton spinning, manufacture of oils of all kinds, are spiritedly carried on. The latest return shows the number of industrial corporations and factories, to be 83, and the amount of product is considerably larger. For the land communication we have Tōkaidō Railway starting from Umeda, in the north of the city, one line extends to Tōkyō (356 miles) passing on the way Kyōto (27 mi.), Nagoya (121 mi.), Shidzuoka (236 mi.), and Yokohama (338 mi.), while another one reaches Kōbe (20 mi.) passing Kanzaki (6 mi.), Nishinomiya (8 mi.); the Hankai Railway leaving Namba, situated on the south of the city passes Tengacha-ya, Sumiyoshi and stops at Sakai (6 mi.); and the Ōsaka Railway, has two lines, one reach Nara, and the other Takata. For the river communication, the city has the facility, derived from the three branch rivers of

the Yodogawa, all of them discharge into Ōsaka Bay. The port was opened in the first year of Meiji (1868) for foreign trade, and most of the merchandise has to pass this city to be distributed, but it is much regretted that the shallow entrance of the bay causes no small inconvenience to the free passage of large vessels. The table of total value of the commodities imported to and exported from the city to the various foreign countries is given below.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.	Total.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
1873	395,181	895,906	1,291,087
1874	318,464	565,801	884,265
1875	605,512	225,022	830,534
1876	407,978	102,990	510,968
1877	511,903	181,070	702,973
1878	452,319	199,525	651,844
1879	547,566	353,017	900,583
1880	931,579	475,473	1,407,052
1881	1,095,412	612,334	1,707,746
1882	1,541,214	418.425	1,959,639
1883	1,329,474	635,419	1,964,893
1884	1,225,726	893,429	2,119,155
1885	1,151,378	1,021,846	2,173,224
1886	999,544	1,028,859	2,028,403
1887	1,444,472	656,810	2,101,282
1888	1,622,091	372,236	1,994,327
1889	2,131,442	261,013	2,392,455
1890	3,350,519	451,180	3,801,699
1891	4,084,705	981,103	5,065.808

Note: Since the year 1888, the value of commodities is given in silver yen, the value of importations from gold countries being converted into silver at the average rate of exchange.

Among the exported articles the most prominent are marine products, copper, match and cotton piece goods; of imported articles are rice, cotton, sugar and beans.

Commodities over 10,000 yen exported from this city during the year 1891 are as follows :—

	yen.		*yen.*
Copper Bar, Slab, etc.	98,379	Bronze	24,161
Matches	62,637	Porcelain and Earthen Wares...	15,801
Cotton Cloths	58,648	Vegetable Wax	14,755
Ingot Copper	52,432	Kanten or Colle Vegetable	14,129
Silk Cloths	50,406	Rape-seed Oil	13,591
Dried Cuttle Fish ...	41,124	Hemp Cloths...	12,385
Spirit and Alcohol ...	23,418	Shrimps	12,179
Tin	23,057		
Shiitake Mushroom ...	16,301		

The Climate. The climate of the Empire is generally mild and healthy as it occupies its position in the temperate zone, and though the different portions of the Empire have the different temperatures according to the influences of situation, formation of land, physical features of mountains, and ocean stream.

Upon the whole, the whole island group of the Empire is within the circuit of north-eastern monsoon, and is hot in summer and the sultry wind blows, and in winter in addition to the cold north or north-western wind, the cold current flowing from the Arctic Ocean, and passing through the Bhering Strait, washing the Chishima Islands and the eastern coast of Hokkaidō finally reach Inuboezaki in Shimōsa province, and coming in contact with the temperature of the Continent of Asia, it makes the north-eastern portions of the Empire intensely cold and snowy. But, fortunately, the warm current from the equatorial region one branch of it running along the Pacific coasts of the Empire, and another, entering the Sea

of Japan through the Strait of Corea, and flows along the western coast of Hokkaidō, mitigates the cold and violent monsoon and modifies the climate of the south-western provinces as well as that of the whole Empire. Meteorological Observatories are established in the different parts of the country, and the latest return (1890) of which shows the temperature to be 36.4°-28.1°C. in the hottest, and -2°— -26.9°C. in the coldest.

Among the numberless affairs, the system of transportation and communication has made a wonderful stride in the short interval of two decades, which will be treated below.

Railway. The laying of the railway line between Tōkyō and Yokohama in 1870 was the first railroad in Japan. Since then the government actively engaged itself in the extension of the railway, raising the national debt to be appropriated as the fund for the construction of new lines, while the numerous private railway companies were organized in various parts and set about their work. The latest return shows the railway line already completed, to be amounting to 1,750 miles, 551 miles by the government, and 1,199 miles by the private companies, besides 116 miles in the course of construction, 452 miles surveyings completed and 254 miles under surveyings. Upon the completion of these the whole extention would be 2,681 miles. Moreover, the government issued a

Regulation for the Construction of Railway in June, 1892 and expects to accomplish the laying of the necessary railways within 12 years by raising the public debts. Taking Tōkyō as base, there are two longest lines, the one starting from Tōkyō and end at Awomori (455 mi.), the other leaving Tōkyō and passing Kōbe reach Onomichi (514 mi.). Tram-railways are also laid in Tōkyō and other places, and with regard to the state-highways and prefectural-roads, there are constant improvements, new roads are built, the old roads are repaired and canals are opened.

Railway Lines of Government and Private Companies.

	Line.		Name of Company.	Situation.	Capital.
					yen.
Government Railway.	Shimbashi to Kōbe, Ōfuna to Yokosuka, Ōfu to Taketoyo, Maihara to Kanagasaki, Takasaki to Yokokawa, Karuizawa to Naoyetsu, Baba to Ōtsu and Fukaya to Nagahama.	559 mi.			
Private Railway.	Sakumachō to Aomori, Shinagawa to Akabane, Ōmiya to Maebashi, Utsunomiya to Nikkō, Iwakiri to Shiogama and Ōyama to Nakagawa.	592 mi.	Japan Railway Company.	Kobikichō Tōkyō City.	20,000,000
	Kōbe to Akamagaseki and Hyōgo to Wadagasakichō.	308 mi.	Sanyō Railway Company.	Kōbe, Hyōgo Prefecture.	13,000,000

	Line.		Name of Company.	Situation.	Capital.
					yen.
Private Railway.	Moji to Misumi, Tosu to Nagasaki, Arita to Saseho, Udo to Yatsushiro and Kokura to Gyōhashi.	273 mi.	Kiushiu Railway Company.	Moji, Fukuoka Prefecture.	11,000,000
	Muroran to Sorachifuto, Temiya to Horonai, Horonaifuto to Ikushimbetsu, Oiwake to Yūbari and Sunagawa to Utashinai.	195 mi.	Hokkaidō Tankō Railway.	Otaru, Hokkaidō.	6,500,000
	Kusatsu to Kuwana and Kameyama to Tsu.	75 mi.	Kwansei Railway Company.	Yokkaichi, Miye Prefecture.	3,000,000
	Umeda to Sakurai and Ōji to Nara.	42 mi.	Ōsaka Railway Company.	Dōtonbori, Ōsaka City.	2,300,000
	Oyama to Mayebashi	52 mi.	Ryōmō Railway Company.	Ashikaga, Tochigi Prefecture.	1,500,000
	Hachiōji to Misakichō	27 mi.	Kōbu Railway Company.	Nishikonyachō, Tokyō City.	900,000
	Namba to Sakai	6 mi.	Hankai Railway Company.	Nambashinchi, Ōsaka City.	400,000
	Marugame to Kotohira	10 mi.	Sanuki Railway Company.	Tadotsu, Kagawa Prefecture.	300,000
	Takahama to Hiraigawara	10 mi.	Iyo Railway Company.	Matsuyama, Ehime Prefecture.	135,000
	Wakamatsu to Ikari and Nōkata to Iizuka.	34 mi.	Chikuhō Kōgyō Railway Company.	Nōkata, Fukuoka Prefecture.	2,500,000
	Shibetcha to Sato	26mi.	Kushiro Railway Company.	Shibetcha, Hokkaidō.	200,000
	Gotemba to Matsumoto 136	mi.	Kōshiu Railway Company.	Kōfu, Yamanashi Pretecture.	5,300,000
	Ōishida to Sakata and Akayu to Yonezawa.	52 mi.	Yamagata Railway Company.	Yamagata, Yamagata Prefecture.	2,000,000

	Line.	Name of Company.	Situation.	Capital.
				yen.
Private Railway.	Kyōto to Nara... 26 mi.	Nara Railway Company.	Nara, Nara Prefecture.	1,500,000
	Yokkaichi to Ikari and Kouchida to Koharu. 44 mi.	Hōshiu Railway Company.	Gyōhashi, Fukuoka Prefecture.	1,500,000
	Uyeno to Yachimachi... ... ... 40 mi.	Sōbu Railway Company.	Shinsakanachō, Tōkyō City.	1,200,000
	Tsu to Omata... 23 mi.	Sangû Railway Company.	Tsu, Miye Prefecture.	650,000
	Takata to Goshomachi... ... ... 13 mi.	Nanwa Railway Company.	Goshomachi, Nara Prefecture.	500,000
	Kokubunji to Kawagoe ... ... 18 mi.	Kawagoe Railway Company.	Tokorozawa, Saitama Prefecture.	300,000
	Ōme to Tachikawa ... ... 13 mi.	Ōme Railway Company.	Ōme, Kanagawa Prefecture.	100,000
	Total ... 2,572 mi.			74,785,000

The Table Showing the Income and Expenditures and Construction Expense of the Railway.

Year.	Government.			Private.		
	Total Expense of the New Construction from the Establishment.	Income.	Expenditure.	Total Expense of the New Construction from the Establishment.	Income.	Expenditure.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
1887	17,258,955	1,843,463	788,180	6,732,703	1,082,884	296,960
1888	29,797,432	2,472,808	1,077,698	11,864,441	2,128,743	647,499
1889	31,618,348	3,955,966	1,771,532	20,951,112	3,187,484	1,094,348
1890	32,760,840	4,213,804	2,001,273	33,904,221	4,360,478	1,566,677
1891	34,241,504	4,110,141	2,426,900	44,061,622	5,503,427	2,341,591

Table Showing the Number of the Railway Passengers and Cargoes, and the Total Amount of the Fares Derived Therefrom.

Year.		No. of Passengers.	Weight of Cargoes.	Fares.		
				Passengers.	Cargoes.	Total.
			Thousand Catties.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
1887	Government	6,001,389	956,309	1,297,307	486,986	1,784,293
	Private ...	2,478,911	242,670	528,378	352,343	880,721
1888	Gov.	8,297,313	1,113,022	1,772,044	638,656	2,410,700
	Pri.	5,670,962	450,526	1,077,399	603,459	1,680,858
1889	Gov.	11,366,774	1,155,013	2,966,267	927,736	3,894,003
	Pri.	9,333,553	871,126	1,549,364	783,296	2,332,660
1890	Gov.	11,265,531	1,134,630	3,183,386	908,359	4,091,745
	Pri.	11,410,565	1,259,010	1,970,972	918,847	2,889,819
1891	Gov.	11,787,913	1,318,466	3,026,866	966,776	3,993,642
	Pri.	14,002,389	2,231,925	2,683,118	1,502,504	4,185,622

Post. In the year 1871 the old existing post system was abolished and the Postal Laws executed in Europe and America were adopted and carried in force, the systems of the Postal Money Orders, and savings banks were established, and the Parcel Post-Law is now being in force, there is no place, however remote and sequestrated, where the letters can not be despatched and delivered. As to the foreign mails, the agreement for mutual exchange of the letters was settled with the United States in 1873, and afterwards the convention for establishing Universal Post Union and the Universal Postal Convention of Paris were entered and Japan now enjoys the equal benefits with other allied states.

Table Showing the Postal Route and the Number of the Post-office.

Year.	Postal Route. Road.	Rail-ways.	Rivers.	Lakes.	Seas.	Post and Telegraph Office.	Post Office.
	ri.	*mi.*	*mi.*	*mi.*	*mi.*		
1887	11,642	565	178	186	12,880	20	3,901
1888	11,397	727	179	186	12,880	34	3,676
1889	11,204	1,068	189	...	12,636	175	3,432
1890	11,323	1,307	162	...	13,567	219	3,411
1891	11,330	1,695	127	12	14,146	340	3,356

Table Showing the Number of Mail Matters.

Year.	Letter.	Cards.	News-papers and Magazines.	Books.	Specimens.	Frankings.	Letters Con-taining Money.	Registered Letters.	Total.
1887	50,955,970	55,627,595	18,248,305	1,752,727	59,266	7,054,264	22,088	2,935,059	136,655,274
1888	55,551,988	68,837,285	21,176,278	1,866,146	72,039	7,525,052	18,199	3,218,212	158,265,209
1889	59,377,250	83,852,814	27,066,852	1,986,437	93,029	7,930,889	12,368	3,280,466	183,600,105
I890	64,268,328	96,469,222	41,255,492	2,550,540	212,021	9,294,743	6,701	2,587,440	216,644,487
1891	66,406,800	106,612,264	49,081,974	2,778,833	297,239	10,637,057	2,016	2,863,699	238,679,882

Table of Postal Money Orders.

Year.	Money Order Office.	Amount Issued.		Remittances.	
		Orders.	Amount.	Orders.	Amount.
			yen.		*yen.*
1887	946	1,441,363	10,929,500	1,432,590	10,901,338
1888	1,014	1,655,261	12,782,943	1,649,362	12,765,914
1889	1,015	1,819,251	13,957,645	1,813,327	13,942,947
1890	1,599	2,123,905	16,515,905	2,117,244	16,473,258
1891	1,893	2,505,228	19,793,368	2,500,485	19,776,018

Telegraph. For the first time the telegraph line was constructed between Tōkyō and Yokohama in 1869, and thereafter the line was greatly extended and at present the construction to all important places are completed. The Empire entered into the International Telegraph Convention, and as to the foreign telegrams the submarine cable was laid between Nagasaki and Fusan harbour of Corea. In addition to as there are two submarine cables connecting Nagasaki, Shanghai and Vladivostock, the Empire has the accommodation and advantages of sending to and receiving from other to the contracted countries the messages, at any time. The telephone exchange was also established lately, and the great increase of the subscribers in Tōkyō, Yokohama and Ōsaka shows that the system will no doubt be adopted throughout the country.

The Table Showing the Telegraph Routes, the Number of Telegraph Offices and Messages Despatched.

Year.	Route in ri.	Extention in ri.	Post and Teleg. office.	Teleg. office.	Private office.	No. of Messages.
1887	2,527	6,869	20	211	15	2,489,136
1888	2,491	7,163	30	217	13	2,682,120
1889	2,601	7,630	169	105	10	3,207,963
1890	2,734	7,600	208	101	36	4,031,498
1891	2,927	7,237	329	57	49	4,332,218

Maritime Communications. As the coast abounds in harbours, the communications between them has become pretty busy, and as the foreign trade become more extensive, the vessels that enter the treaty ports from Europe and America annually increase.

Our S. S. Company's foreign routes are six at present, and the relation of the foreign mail S. S. Company's with our ports is shown below.

Nippon Yusen Kwaisha's Foreign route.

Yokohama and Shanghai Line. The steamers employed on this route are three, and leave Yokohama and Shanghai once a week, calling at Kōbe, Shimonoseki, and Nagasaki.

This line connects with the Pacific Mail Steamship Comany's and Oriental and Occidental Steamship Company's packet at Yokohama, and with the packet of the Tientsin, Newchwang, Vladivostock lines at Kōbe, and with the Shanghai and Vladivostock line at Nagasaki exchanging passengers and cargoes at each place.

Kōbe and Vladivostock Line. Steamer leaves each port once in four weeks calling at Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Fusan, Genzan, but on the return voyage does not call at Nagasaki. During winter season when the harbour of Vladivostock is frozen over the steamer goes as far as Genzan. It leaves Kōbe and Genzan once in three weeks. This line connects the Shanghai Mail Packet at Kōbe, and with the Kōbe and Tientsin line at Fusan exchanging passengers and cargoes at each place.

Kōbe and Tientsin Line. Steamer leaves each port once in four weeks, calling at Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Fusan, Jinsen, Chefoo. When Tientsin harbour is frozen over, it goes as far as Jinsen, and leaves both port once in three weeks. This line connects with the Shanghai packet at Kōbe, and with the Kōbe and Vladivostock line at Fusan and exchange passengers and cargoes.

Kōbe and Newchwang Line. The steamer leaves each port once in four weeks, calling at Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Gotō, Tsushima, Fusan, Jinsen, and Chefoo. When Newchwang harbour is frozen over, it goes as far as Jinsen and leaves Kōbe and Jinsen once in three weeks. This line connets with the Shanghai packet at Kōbe, and with Shanghai and Vladivostock line at Fusan exchanging passengers and cargoes.

Shanghai and Vladivostock Line. The steamer leaves each port once in four weeks, calllng at Chefoo, Jinsen, Nagasaki, Fusan,

Genzan on the forward voyage, and on the return voyage, calls at Genzan, Fusan, and Nagasaki. When the Vladivostock harbour is frozen over the voyage is suspended.

Kōbe and Manila Line. The steamer leaves each port once a month, calling at Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Foochow, Amoy on the forwards voyage, and on the return voyage, calling at Formosa, Amoy, Nagasaki, and Shimonoseki. On the return voyage it sometimes happen that the steamer do not call at Formosa and Amoy on account of lading and directly comes to Japan viâ Hongkong or sometimes extends the route to Yokohama. Without regard to the above, cxtra voyage is made between Hakodate and Shanghai, Kōbe and Corean ports, Hongkong and Saigon there about, Hawaii, Java and Australia &c.

Foreign Mail Steamer Companies' Japan Route.

Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co. This company packet leaves San Francisco to Yokohama, and thence to Hongkong and again to Yokohama, and thence back to San Francisco, and it leaves thrice a month.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Leaving Vancouver enters Yokohama, and proceeds to Hongkong and Shanghai, viâ Kōbe, and back to Kōbe, Yokohama, Vancouver, successively, it leaves once a month.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritime, Paquebots Poste Francais. Leaves Shanghai enters Yokohama viâ Kōbe, and thence viâ Kōbe goes back to Shanghai remaining two weeks in the last harbour (exchanging passengers and cargoes with the steamers on the return voyage to Marseille), and it leaves twice a month.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. This is the company's Steam Ship branch line, leaves company. Hongkong touching Nagasaki, and Kōbe, enters Yokohama and goes back to Hongkong, viâ the same harbours in once a month.

Norddeutscher Lloyd. This is the company's branch line for its route, follows the same course as the English steamers, and it leaves once a month.

The art of ship-building has made a considerable progress. With Yokosuka Dockyard belonging with Navy at the head, dockyards

sprang up at every principal ports, and the construction of man-of-wars and merchantmen are actually carried on. Besides, the aids to navigation such as lighthouses and buoys are established all along the coasts, the prevention of maritime casualities.

Table Showing the Number of the Foreign Styled Merchant Vessels.

Year.		Under 50 ton.			Over 50 ton, and not more than 100 ton.			Over 100 ton, & not more than 500 ton.			Over 500 ton.			Total.		
		No.	Ton.	H. P.	No.	Ton.	H. P.	No.	Ton.	H. P.	No.	Ton.	H. P.	No.	Ton.	H. P.
1887	Steamer...	272	4,431	3,346	91	6,550	2,213	81	18,823	4,151	42	42,518	6,931	486	72,322	16,641
	Sailing Vessel ...	383	11,459	—	309	22,195	—	103	25,298	—	3	2,023	—	798	60,975	—
1888	Steamer...	284	4,669	3,548	100	7,462	2,155	96	21,941	4,958	44	46,994	7,722	524	81,066	18,383
	Sailing Vessel ...	445	12,690	—	350	24,353	—	98	24,062	—	3	2,023	—	896	63,128	—
1889	Steamer...	299	4,915	3,612	117	8,818	2,634	99	22,786	4,920	49	52,293	8,442	564	88,816	19,608
	Sailing Vessel ...	537	13,132	—	210	16,110	—	93	21,063	—	3	2,023	—	842	52,328	—
1890	Steamer...	201	4,929	3,649	122	9,194	2,890	112	26,815	5,604	51	52,874	8,567	586	93,812	20,710
	Sailing Vessel ...	572	13,972	—	209	16,032	—	81	19,853	—	3	2,023	—	865	51,880	—
1891	Steamer...	319	5,335	4,046	123	9,309	2,842	113	27,439	5,659	52	53,505	8,620	607	95,588	21,167
	Sailing Vessel ...	555	13,489	—	196	15,024	—	82	20,290	—	2	1,334	—	835	50,137	—

Table Showing the Number of the Japan Styled Merchant Vessels.

Year.	Over 50 Koku, and not more than 100 Koku. (10 Koku = 1 ton.)		Over 100 Koku and not more than 500 Koku.		Over 500 Koku.		Total.	
	No.	Koku.	No.	Koku.	No.	Koku.	No.	Koku.
1887	9,142	652,820	6,919	1,329,214	1,133	869,213	17,194	2,851,247
1888	9,252	664,046	7,534	1,469,791	1,092	835,858	17,878	2,969,695
1889	9,365	672,960	8,340	1,706,534	1,091	836,664	18,796	3,216,158
1890	9,463	680,604	8,942	1,875,428	970	746,353	19,375	3,302,385
1891	9,057	654,414	8,755	1,834,942	889	677,740	18,701	3,167,096

Steam-ship Companies.

		yen.
Nippon Yūsenkwaisha	Capital	11,000,000
Ōsaka Shōsenkwaisha	„	1,350,000
83 Other Companies	... ...	2,691,669
Total	„	15,041,669

Coinage. The monetary system has been quite imperfect, accordingly good and bad species were intermixed, and it was consequently found that this intermixture proved detrimental to the circulation in the trade with foreign countries. Thereupon, the Government was determined to select the standard unit, and in 1868, Imperial Mint was established in Ōsaka, provided with the necessary machinery. The various system of the foreign countries were referred to, and the consequence of which was the enactment of the Coinage Regulation in 1871, and the issuing of new species of coins of round shape. The weight, alloy, and designation were settled, the common difference clearly defined, and in counting, the decimal method was adopted, that is ten pieces of one rin make a sen, ten one sen pieces make ten sen, ten sen pieces make a yen, and so on up to any amount. The standard unit is of gold one yen, with three kinds of subordinate coins silver, nickel, and copper. It is not permitted that in one payment the silver coin should exceed 10 yen, nickel and copper coin, 1 yen. One yen silver coin issued at the same time to be used specially in the treaty ports, was at first limited to the payment of the customs duty and other taxes by foreigners, but afterwards, it was allowed to be generally used in the payment of the inland taxes, and transactions between foreigners and Japanese, the restriction of amount in time of payment is not observed in this case. The comparative value of the

silver coin to be standard gold is 100 to 100, and it circulates in equal value with foreign silver coin, and the government does not make any discrimination.

The varieties of gold, silver, and copper coins are shown below.

				Weight.	Alloy.
				momme.	
Gold Coin	20	yen	price.	8.88900	90% of Gold & 10% of Copper
	10	,,	,,	4.44442	,, ,, ,, ,,
	5	,,	,,	2.22221	,, ,, ,, ,,
	2	,,	,,	0.88888	,, ,, ,, ,,
	1	,,	,,	0.44444	,, ,, ,, ,,
Silver Coin	1	,,	,,	7.18848	90% of Silver & 10% of Cop.
Subordinate Silver Coin.	50	sen	,,	3.59424	80% of Silver & 20% of Cop.
	20	,,	,,	1.43770	,, ,, ,, ,,
	10	,,	,,	0.71885	,, ,, ,, ,,
	5	,,	,,	0.35942	,, ,, ,, ,,
Subordinate Nickel Coin.	5	,,	,,	1.24416	25% of Nickel & 75% of Cop.
Subordinate Copper Coin.	2	,,	,,	3.80416	
	1	,,	,,	1.90008	
	½	,,	,,	0.95040	
	1	rin	,,	0.24192	

Besides, there are old subordinate money still current, made of copper, and iron, their value flactuating with that of the new coin. There are three kinds of paper money, viz., Government paper money, bank-notes, and convertible silver-notes. Government paper money, issued is the year 1868 had undergone many change in forms since that date, but in the year 1886, the exchanging of the issued paper money with silver has been determined upon, and is now in the course of redemption. Bank-notes are issued in accordance with the Bank Regulation, to be redeemed

within the period granted for the working. In conformity with the convertible Silver-Notes Regulation, the silver-notes are issued by the Nippon Ginkō, the gold, and silver coins, and bullions equal to the amount of the circulating notes, being reserved for the purpose of redemption. With Government, bounds, Treasury notes, commercial bills, and other reliable notes as security the notes are issued, and in future all other paper money is likely to be superseded by these convertible silver-notes. The total amounts of the gold, silver, and copper pieces issued, that of the circulating paper money, with the amount of the national debts at present, are shown below.

	yen.
Gold pieces	63,430,358
Silver „	113,466,782
Nickel „	4,267,349
Copper „	12,418,051
Total	193,582,540
Government Paper Money	25,702,384
Bank-notes	24,494,959
Convertible Silver-notes	85,963,807
Total	136,161,150
*Internal Debts	294,957,469
Foreign „	4,488,624
Total	299,446,093

Note: The amount of Gold, Silver, Nickel and Copper coin is the sum issued from the beginning of Coinage, 1870 to 31st, Mar. 1891. The amount of Paper money and Internal Debt is the sum presented at 31st, Mar. 1891.

*Among this, yen 25,702,384 of Paper money and yen 22,000,000 of borrowed to pay back the Paper money are included.

Table of the Comparative Value of the Foreign and Domestic Gold Coin.

Countries.	Denomination of Gold Coins of Different Countries.	Changed to the Value of Japanese Gold Coin.
		yen.
Great Britain ...	5 pounds	24.406
„ ...	Sovereign	4.881
U. S. N. A.... ...	Double Eagle ...	20.061
„	3 Dollars	3.009
German	20 Marks	4.779
France	100 Francs	19.354
Italy	100 Lire...	19.354
Austro-Hungary.	4 Ducats	9.175
„	8 Florins	3.871
Belgium	20 Francs	3.871
Russia...	½ Imp. (5 rubles).	3.999
Russia...	Ducat (3 rubles) ...	2.398
Turkey	500 Piasters	22.048
Bulgaria	Gold Alexander (20 levs)	3.870
Servia	20 Dinars	3.871
Roumania	20 Lei	3.871
Finland	20 Markka	3.871
Egypt	100 Piasters	4.957
Tunis	„ „	11.700
Persia	Toman (100 Shakis)	2.296
Luzon	Doubloon (4 Pesos).	3.946
„	Escudo Deoro (2 Pesos)	1.972
„	Escudello Deoro (1 Peso)	0.985
Sweden	20 Crowns	5.376
Norway	„	5.376
Denmark	„	5.376
Holland	Double Ducat ...	4.579
„	10 Florins	4.032
Spain	Doubloon (10 Excudo)	5.032
„	4 Excudo	2.013
Portugal	Crown	10.837
Peru	20 Soles	19.354
Mexico	20 Peso	19.740
„	Once Doubloon (16 Pesos)	15.787
Hindoo	Mohur (15 Rupees).	7.126
New Holland ...	2 Dollars	2.032

Countries.	Denomination of Gold Coins of Different Countries.	Changed to the Value of Japanese Gold Coin.
		yen.
Brazil	20 Milrees	10.959
Hayti	10 Gourdes	9.677
Venezuela	20 Venezolano ...	19.354
Columbia Republic	Double Condor (20 Peso)	19.354
Urguay	Peso	1.036
Argentine Confederation ...	Argentino	4.839
Argentine Confederation ...	Medio Argentino...	2.419
Solivia...	Once	15.000
Chili	Condor (10 Peso)...	9.151
„	Doubloon (5 Peso).	4.576
„	Excudo (2 Peso) ...	1.830
„	Peso	0.915
Greece...	100 Drachma ...	19.354

Table of the Comparative Value of the Foreign and Domestic Silver Coin.

Countries.	Denomination of the Silver Coins of Diffrent Countries.	Changed to the Value of 1 yen Silver Coin of the Empire.
		yen.
Great Britain ...	Crown	1.078
„ ...	Florin	0.431
„ ...	Shilling...	0.215
„ ...	6 Pence...	0.107
United States ...	Trade Dollar ...	1.009
„ ...	Dollar	0.991
„ ...	20 Cents	0.185
„ ...	Duine	0.092
German	5 Marks	1.030
France	5 Francs	0.927
„	50 Centime	0.085
Italy	5 Lire	0.927
„	50 Centesimi ...	0.085
Switzerland ...	5 Francs	0.927
„	50 Centime	0.085
Belgium	5 Francs	0.927
„	50 Centime	0.085
Austro-Hungary..	2 Florin	0.915
„ ...	20 Cloityer	0.054

Countries.	Denomination of the Silver Coins of Different Countries.	Changed to the Value of 1 yen Silver Coin of the Empire.
		yen.
Austro - Hungary	Maria Theresia Thaler	0.963
Russia...	Rouble (100 Kopecks)...	0.741
„	Poltinnick (50 Kopecks)...	0.370
„	Tchetvertak (25 Kopecks)...	0.185
„	Abbassis (20 Copecks)...	0.084
„	Polish Florin ...	0.062
„	Grivinik (10 Kopecks)	0.041
„	Pietak (5 Kopecks)	0.021
Bulgaria	2 Lews	0.344
Servia...	5 Dinar	0.927
Roumania	5 Ley	0.927
Finland	2 Markka	0.372
„	50 Penny	0.078
Egypt	10 Piastre	0.463
Tunis	2 Piastre	0.229
Mauritins	20 Cent...	0.076
Hong Kong ...	Dollar	0.999
„	20 Cent...	0.179
Strait Colonies...	20 Cent...	0.179
Persia	Sachib-kerau ...	0.385
„	Banabat (10 Scahis)	0.192
„	Abbassis (4 Shahis)	0.077
Cochi	Trade Piaster ...	1.009
„	$\frac{50}{100}$ Prastre	0.504
Dutch India ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ Florin	0.094
Luzon...	50 Centavos	0.481
Canada	50 Cent...	0.443
Sweden	2 Crown	0.494
„	50 Ore	0.123
Norway	2 Crown	0.494
„	50 Ore	0.123
Denmark	2 Crown	0.494
„	50 Ore	0.123
Holland	Rixdollar ($2\frac{1}{2}$ florin)	0.973
„	Florin	0.389
„	25 Cent...	0.094
Spain	Duro (2 Escudos)...	0.963
„	Escudo (10 reals)...	0.481

Countries.	Denomination of the Silver Coins of Different Countries.	Changed to the Value of 1 yen Silver Coin of the Empire.
		yen.
Spain	Peseta	0.173
„	Real	0.043
„	5 Peseta	0.927
Portugal	5 Testoons (500 Reis)	0.472
Peru	Sole...	0.927
„	Dinero	0.092
Mexico	Peso (100 Centavos)	1.007
„	50 Centavos	0.503
India	Rupee	0.473
Greece...	5 Drachmas	0.927
„	Lepte	0.085
Turkey	20 Piaster	0.822
New Holland ...	50 Cent...	0.449
Antilles	3 Halfpence... ...	0.036
Brazil	2 Milrees	0.963
„	500 Reis	0.240
Hayti	Gourde	0.927
Venezuela	Venezolano	0.927
„	2 Desimo	0.172
„	5 Centavo	0.042
Columbia Republic	Peso	0.927
„ ...	2 Desimo	0.172
Urguay	Peso	0.927
„	50 Centisimo ...	0.463
Arthentine Confed.	Peso	0.927
„ ...	50 Centavo	0.463
Bolivia	Bolivia	0.957
Chili	Peso	0.927
„	50 Centavo	0.463
„	1 Desimo	0.092

These tables were extracted from the yearly report of the Director of the Imperial Mint of the Financial Department, and by comparing coins of this country with those of other countries, relying on the yearly report of the superintendent of the Mint of the United States of N. A., 1885, the given weight and value

should not be considered to show the current market prices.

Weights and Measures.

The system of weights and measures has also been quite imperfect and a new system was made in 1875 and 1876; but owing to the imperfectness of the standards its rectification had early been proposed. In the year 1885 the Government entered into the Universal Metric Convention, and in 1891, again a new system was established, adopting both Japanese and Foreign measures and weights, to be put into operation from the 1st of January 1893.

The unit of measure being Shaku (a foot) and that of weight being Kwan, the original material for standard is the bar and weight made of the composition of platinum and iridium, ten thirtythird of the length of space between the two standard marks cut on the surface of the bar at the temperature of 0.15° Centigrade, is to be a shaku; and the fifteen-fourth of the mass of the weight is to be one kwan. Their denominations and scale being as follows :—

Length.

Mō...	$\frac{1}{10,000}$th of Shaku	Jō	10 Shaku
Rin	$\frac{1}{1,000}$th of Shaku	Ken	6 „
Bu...	$\frac{1}{100}$th of Shaku	Chō	360 „ (60 ken).
Sun	$\frac{1}{10}$th of Shaku	Ri	12960 Shaku (36 chō).
Shaku			

Area of Land.

Shaku	$\frac{1}{100}$th of Bu	Se	30 Bu
Gō	$\frac{1}{10}$th „ „	Tan	300 Bu
Bu, or Tsubo..	6 Shaku sq.	Chō	3,000 Bu

Measure of Capacity.

Shaku	$\frac{1}{100}$th of Shō	To	10 Shō
Gō	$\frac{1}{10}$th of Shō	Koku	100 Shō
Shō	64, 827 Cubic Bu		

Measure of Weight.

Mō	$\frac{1}{1,000,000}$th of Kwan	Momme... ...	$\frac{1}{1,000}$th of Kwan
Rin	$\frac{1}{100,000}$th of Kwan	Kwan	
Fun	$\frac{1}{10,000}$th „ „	Kin	160 Momme

Besides, there is an old measure of length the Kujirajaku commonly used from the early date, can be employed only in measuring cloths. One Shaku of kujirashaku correspond to the 1.25 shaku of the original standard, and ten times of it equals 1 jō, $\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 Sun, $\frac{1}{100}$ to 1 Bu of the Kujirajaku respectively.

The following table showing the comparative scales against the weights and measures of the metric system is acknowledged to be legal.

Measure of Length.

	Meter.		*Shaku.*
Mō	0.00003	Millimeter	0.00330
Rin	0.00030	Centimeter	0.03300
Bu	0.00303	Decimeter	0.33000
Sun	0.03030	Meter	3.30000
Shaku	0.30303	Decameter	33.00000
Jō	3.03030	Hectmeter	330.00000
Ken	1.81818	Kilometer	3300.00000
Chō	109.09091		
Ri	3927.27273		

Area of Land.

	Are.		*Bu.*
Shaku	0.00033	Centiare	0.30250
Gō	0.00331	Are	30.25000
Bu or Tsubo	0.03306	Hectare	3025.00000
Se	0.99174		
Tan	9.91736		
Chō	99.17355		

Measure of Capacity.

	Litre.		*Shō.*
Shaku	0.01804	Centilitre...	0.00554
Gō	0.18039	Decilitre	0.05544
Shō	1.80391	Litre...	0.55435
T'o	18.03907	Decalitre	5.54352
Koku	180.39068	Hectlitre	55.43542

Measure of Weight.

	Gramme.		*Momme.*
Mō	0.00375	Miligramme	0.00027
Rin	0.03750	Centigramme	0.00267
Fun	0.37500	Decigramme	0.02667
Momme	3.75000	Gramme	0.26667
Kwan	3750.00000	Decagramme	2.66667
		Hectgramme	26.66667
Kin	600.0000	Kilogramme	266.66667

The original standard is under the custody of the minister of the Agricultural and Commercial Department, and two duplicate original standard are made, the one in the custody of the same minister, the other in the keeping of the minister of the Educational Department. The minister of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce orders the local magistrate to make the local original standard in exact copy of the duplicate original standard, to be used as standard in the inspection of weights and measures. The varieties, shapes, materials, limitation of the common difference, of weight and measures, the period of inspection and the fee are to be regulated by the Imperial Ordinance, and those who manufacture, repair, and sell them must receive the licence from the minister of the Agricultural and Commercial Department depositing as a security certain sum of money, and paying the license fee. Fifteen years are the

term of the validity of the license thus obtained, and that those who obtained license can sell as well as repair them.

	Manufacturer.		Repairer.		Seller.	
	License Fee.	Money deposited as Security	License Fee.	Money deposited as Security	License Fee.	Money deposited as Security
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
Instruments of measuring Length	15	300	12	200	5	100
Instruments of measuring Capacity	"	"	"	"	"	"
Instrument of measuring Weight — Beam-balance made of Ivory, wood, and Bone	"	"	"	"	"	"
Instrument of measuring Weight — Beams.						
Instrument of measuring Weight — Weights, and metallic Beam Balance.		500		300		

Table of the Comparison of the Weights, Measures of the Empire to those of the Great Britain.

Japanese Weight and Measure.	English Weight and Measure.						
Length.	Line.	Inch.	Foot.	Yard.	Pole.	Chain.	Mile.
1 Mō $\frac{1}{10\,000}$th of Shaku ...	0.01431	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Rin $\frac{1}{1.000}$th „ „ ...	0.14316	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Bu $\frac{1}{100}$th „ „ ...	1.43166	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Sun $\frac{1}{10}$th „ „ ...	14.31665	1.19305	—	—	—	—	—
1 Shaku	143.16650	11.93054	0.99421	—	—	—	—
1 Jō ... ...10 shaku	1431.66509	119.30542	9.94212	3.31404	—	—	—
1 Ken ... ... 6 „	—	—	5.96527	1.98842	—	—	—
1 Chō...360 shaku (60 ken)	—	—	357.91627	119.30542	21.69190	5.42297	—
1 Ri...12960 shaku (36 chō)	—	—	12884.98572	4294.99512	780.90822	195.22705	2.44034
Area of Land.	—	—	Square Yard.	Rod.	Acre.	—	—
1 Shaku $\frac{1}{100}$th of Bu ...	—	—	0.03954	—	—	—	—
1 Gō $\frac{1}{10}$th of Bu	—	—	0.39538	—	—	—	—
1 Bu or Tsubo 6 shaku sq.	—	—	3.95383	—	—	—	—
1 Se ... ... 30 Bu ...	—	—	118.61486	—	—	—	—
1 Tan ... 300 Bu ...	—	—	1186.14860	0.98029	—	—	—
1 Chō ...3000 Bu ...	—	—	11861.48600	9.80288	2.45072	—	—

Japanese Weight and Measure.	English Weight and Measure.						
Superfical Area.	Square Line.	Square Inch.	Square Foot.	Square Yard.	—	—	—
1 square Mō	0.00021	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 „ Rin	0.02050	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 „ Bu	2.04966	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 „ Sun	204.96647	1.42338	—	—	—	—	—
1 „ Shaku	20496.64672	142.33783	0.98846	—	—	—	—
1 „ Jō	2049664.6722	14233.78324	98.84572	10.98286	—	—	—
Cubic Area.	Cubic Line.	Cubic Inch.	Cubic Foot.	Cubic Yard.	—	—	—
1 Cubic Mō	0.00003	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 „ Rin	0.00293	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 „ Bu	2.93443	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 „ Sun	2934.43317	1.69817	—	—	—	—	—
1 „ Shaku	2934433.17300	1698.16749	0.98846	—	—	—	—
1 „ Jō	—	1698167.48780	982.73591	36.39763	—	—	—
Capacity.	Gill.	Pint	Quart.	Gallon.	Peck.	Bushel.	
1 Shaku $\frac{1}{100}$th of 1 Shō ...	0.12705	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Gō $\frac{1}{10}$th „ „ ...	1.27050	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Shō 64827 Cubic Bu ...	12.70508	3.17627	1.58814	—	—	—	—
1 To 10 Shō	127.05084	31.76271	15.88138	3.97034	—	—	—
1 Koku 100 Shō	1270.50840	317.62710	158.81355	39.70339	19.85169	4.96292	—

Weight.	Grain.	Troy Penny Weight.	Troy Ounce.	Troy Pound.	A. V. Dram.	A. V. Ounce.	A. V. Pound.
1 Mō $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$th of 1 Kwan	0.05787	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Rin $\frac{1}{100,000}$th „ „	0.57871	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Fun $\frac{1}{10,000}$th „ „	5.78713	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Momme $\frac{1}{1,000}$th „ „	57.87130	2.41130	—	—	2.11643	—	—
10 Momme	578.71308	24.11305	1.20565	—	21.16437	1.32277	—
100 Momme	5787.13081	241.13045	12.05652	1.00471	211.64366	13.22773	—
1 Kwan	57871.30810	2411.30450	120.56523	10.04710	2116.43660	132.27729	8.26733
1 Kin 160 Momme	—	—	—	—	338.62986	21.16437	1.32277

Industry. Though there are great many kinds of Industrial pursuits, it will be well to classify it into Original and Introduced Industries. Original Industry is the industry that existed from ancient times. The principal industries are ceramics, weavings, embroideries, lacquer works, paper industry, metallic industry, leather works, wood and bamboo works, carvings, camphor producing, vegetable dustry producing, salt making, wax producing, sugar making, Sake brewing, soy brewing, oil producing, tobacco making, indigo ball producing, and raw silk producing. It seems these industries were first introduced from China and Corea, but the elapse of several hundred years obliterated the original trace, and there seems to have sprung up a new process. Their scope of working is generally small, and is worked with rude and simple instruments espe-

cially in the fine arts industry and some others pertaining chiefly to the individual hand-work, the artisans apply their residences for the workshops, employ only a small number of apprentices. The process of manufacturing appears to be very tedious, but the tastes and magnificence of arts peculiar to Japan are acknowledged and admired through the world, and forms the inexhaustible source of wealth to the Empire. Introduced industry is the name given to the new industries brought over from Europe and America, the principal of them are cotton spinning, glass works, brick making, preparation of drugs and chemicals, cement works, ~~wine~~ Beer brewing, ship-building, machinery, match, paper, and soap industries. These industries are generally carried on in large scale employing great many workmen, utilizing water and steam powers, so that no comparison can be made between the home industry. Specially since five or six years this kind of industrial influence spread all over the country, that in every industrial districts companies and factories rose up one after another, bristling with thousands of chimneys.

Commerce. As the national policy has been that of seclusion from other countries, although intercourse had existed for hundreds of years with China and Holland there was literally no communications with other countries, and the extent of the commerce was confined within the Empire. But even in this, the inconvenience of the transportation and communication,

and the surviving evils of the feudal system impeded the free development. The recent opening of trade and commerce with Europe and America, has changed the condition of commerce abruptly and at present the trade with foreign countries seems to grow more extensive year by year; and the maxim "in commerce, there is no state boundary," is now realized. The projects formed by the people and the encouragements given by the government during these 20 years gradually began to show their effects, and the advantages derived from establishing the chambers of commerce, mercantile museums, commercial clubs, firms, banks, exchanges, markets, commercial corporations, and commercial schools, were by no means small, and in 1890 there was the promulgation of the Commercial Code and as the time for its execution is drawing near, the scope of the commercial prospect will no doubt be gradually extended.

CHAPTER II.

FOREIGN TRADE.

1. Foreign Trade before the Ansei Period.

What was the state of foreign trade of this country? Its ancient condition is to obscure to be traced, but as history substantiates, the first country of intercourse must be Corea. In ancient times, the construction of vessels being frail and cargoes being scanty, there is no doubt that regular commerce did not exist. Supposing there was a commerce, it was either carried on by the government and did not allow the people to trade, or it was the tribute of obeisance and not commerce, or again under the pretence of paying tribute, the barter was clandestinely carried on.

In the 9th year of Emperor Chiuai, (200 A.D.) after the subjugation of Corea by Empress Jingo, the periodical tribute ship anchored in the harbour of Muko (present site of Hiogo) and private ships of Coreans also entered, so the commerce fairly began to take root in the harbours of Kinai, that literature and art, linen and silk, gold and silver, and tools were imported to the benefit of the people, and the prospect was quite prosperous. In the reign of Emperor Ankan (about 530 A.D.) it is said that the Corean silver coins circulated in the port of commerce, and they are said to be used in barter in the local district; and in

the 2nd year of Jingo-Keiun (768 A.D.) it is said that the courtiers as well as the ministers were ordered to purchase the imported goods. By the above, it can be referred that the foreign trade of this country had actually begun in this period. In the 2nd year of Emperor Ninmyo (850 A.D.) Chinese merchant vessel came to Dazaifu, for what purpose it came is not exactly known, yet the fact is plainly stated in history. This is the first mentioning of the coming of Chinese vessel. In the 8th year of Emperor Seiwa (866 A.D.) Chinese vessel again came to Dazaifu and traded with the people, since that time, communications became more intimate and Chinese vessels flocked to the port. Some time before this, it is stated, an embassy was sent over to China to purchase medicines. About 890 A.D. Chinese Court (T'ang dynasty) began to decline, and the men of influence striving for power, disorder and conflict ensued. Upon this occasion, by the memorial of Sugawara Michizane to the Throne, the sending of Embassy to China was abolished, and official communications with China entirely ceased, but merchant's free transactions still continued. In the beginning of Tenki (about 900 A.D.) this was also prohibited; and afterwards imperial decree was passed to Dazaifu to receive the imported goods after close inspection.

With the downfall of T'ang dynasty and the rise of Sung dynasty, the merchants came and offered presents accompanied by the letter of credentials to open the

intercourse as before, yet the Government steadily refused. At this time the Tartars invaded the northern part of China and began to assume an alarming attitude to the safety of Sung dynasty, our merchants began the intercourse with them, but owing to some dispute having arisen between them, the Government prohibited the trade.

In the 1st and 2nd year of Shōhō (1074-1075), our merchants crossed over to Corea and traded. In the 2nd year of Shōryaku (1078) Fujiwara Chikamitsu escaped to Corea, and Coreans gave him estates and protected him. Upon Yoritomo's calling him back, Coreans loaded two ships with treasures sent him back. On the 4th year (1080) Shimadsu, chief of Satsuma sent ships to Corea and traded. In the 2nd year of Yeihō (1082) So, chief of Tsushima sent ships to Crea and traded. In the 1st year of Ōtoku (1084) the merchants of Chikuzen went over to Corea and traded. Corean trade began to be flourishing.

In the reign of Emperor Toba (about 1110) the Chinese merchants tendering the letter of Chinese Emperor, arduously applied to open the friendly intercourse, but the tone of the letter being haughty and unceremonious, the government rejected it and returned no answer. Afterwards Taira Kiyomori restored the Chinese intercourse, repaired the port of Hiōgo and warmly entertained the Chinese merchants in his villa at Fukuhara.

At this time, the ports of Kiushiu swarmed with

trading vessels, Imatsu in Chikuzen was principal port and at Bōnotsu in Satsuma, the trade was also carried on and customs duty on Chinese goods were levied.

With the down fall of Sung dynasty, Yuen dynasty succeeded and Kublai Khan who chose Peking for Capital, sent an embassy to resume the intercourse, but as the letter was deemed to be unceremonious, it was rejected.

In the 4th year of Kōan (1281) the Great Invasion of Yuen to this country took place. After that the trade with China was the private intercourse of merchants and priests, and never a ship officially sent, and accordingly the Corean commerce also declined. Meanwhile the War of Northern and Southern Court broke out, and money becoming scarce, the powerful feudal chiefs of several provinces sent trading ships to China and Corea on their own account. When the Tenryu temple was built by Ashikaga Takauji, his brother Tadayoshi with the advice of Soseki, the naturalized Chinese priest of the temple, sent merchant vessels in the 3rd year Kōkoku (1342) and brought back valuable articles, this becoming to be customary every year people called it "Tenryuji vessel" and the intercourse between the two countries had begun again.

When Min dynasty, succeeded Yuen dynasty, the embassy was often sent to this country demanding the opening of friendly intercourse, but as the War

of the Northern and Southern Court was still raging, it was not complied with. About this time a Corean general having abolished the king, took the throne and changed the name to Chōsen. As the charge of the Corean communication was intrusted to Ōuchi, the chief of Yamaguchi, the Corean Embassy came to Ōuchi to open the communication. Taking this opportunity Ashikaga Yoshimitsu sent an embassy to China, and China had also returned the ceremony. Upon the arrival of the Chinese embassy, Yoshimitsu went to Hiōgo to receive it himself. The embassy was lodged in Kyōto and was kindly treated. He urged the merchants to trade with the Chinese merchants. So the trade of the two countries became again prosperous.

Of the imported articles, not only the drugs and dyeing materials were important, but the brocade and embroideries and other clothes were indispensable to the nobles, the prices being enormous, the profits were accordingly great. The articles of exports being seal-skins, pepper, swords and spearheads, sapan-wood, sulphur, fans, lacquered wares, gold and copper. As the ports of export and import being principally in Kiushiu, there were many who made great riches in the secret trade with China and Corea.

The discovery of America by Columbus in 1492 began to change the face of the world.

In the 10th year of Tenbun (1541) a Portuguese merchant vessel having drifted to the island of Tanega-

shima, entered the Kagoshima harbour, at last arrived at Bungo. Ōtomo Yoshishige lodged them at the Jinguji. This is the first visit of Europeans that came round the Cape of Good Hope and through Indian Ocean. From this time, they came to trade in the Kiushiu ports bringing with them many curiosities which greatly suited the taste of our people.

In the 17th year (1548) a Portuguese Missionary Xavier with two others came to Kagoshima. Shimadsu gave consent to the propagation of Christianity. Afterwards he went to visit Ōuchi Yoshitaka at Yamaguchi asked for the same permission which Yoshitaka readily granted. Over 3,000 men were baptized within a year.

Ōtomo Yoshishige also called Xavier to Bungo and was greatly devoted to him. Within a few years christian churches were erected in Yamaguchi, Funai, Hakata, and Hirado, and the destruction of shrines and temples commenced.

From this time Jesuit sect having greatly increased, the trade with Portuguese merchants becoming thereby prosperous, Ōtomo, Shimadsu, Arima, Ōmura, Matsuura and other families all selected their best port to receive them. After the downfall of Ashikaga, Oda succeeded, and after it Toyotomi Hideyoshi having grasped the reign of the Empire, began to chastise Shimadsu in the 15th year Tenshō. When he came to Hakata, some of the Jesuits staying at Nagasaki came to see him. Hideyoshi exasperated at the

haughtiness of their manners, seized upon and drove them out of the country. From this time persecution began, and the Portuguese merchants of Kiushiu began to fall off by degrees. After the expeditions to Corea, the intercourse with Ming ceased. Tokugawa Iyeyasu tried to restore it as it had been in the time of Ashikaga, and sent a letter to Ming through the hand of a Ming merchant, but it was declined to be forwarded.

Iyeyasu sent letter again after the subjugation of Riukiu, but to no effect. Despite of heavy prohibition to intercourse with Japan, the merchants of Nanking, Fouken, Canton, who had derived great profit in the trade in former years, continued to come. By the invasion of Tartars to the northen part, the power of Ming began to decline.

Since the opening of Kiushiu to the Portuguese 60 years had passed when Spanish influence predominated over the Portuguese and Dutch merchants, but owing to the internal troubles in Spain and with the rise of the Protestants, continual war ensued. Spain weakened and Holland rose.

In 1600, Dutch vessel, for the first time, came to the harbour of Sakai in the province of Idsumi. The vessel was ordered to be taken to Uraga and was destroyed there. Iyeyasu called the captain to Yedo and inquired about foreign affairs, and learning, for the first time, that there existed three great continents of Asia, Europe, and Africa (America was called New

Spain at that time) he was resolved to open the communications on grand scale. From this time Luzon, England, Anam, Cambodia and other countries came.

Iyeyasu interviewed the captains intrusting them his letters to their kings, and gave them the certificate for the trade. Our merchants too having obtained the certificate from the Shōgun and went over to foreign countries to trade. Some of them made voyage even to America.

People called these trading ships "Lincensed vessels" (Goshuin-bune). The article they purchased were cocoons, thread, cotton and silk, carpets, sugar, medicines, perfume-wood, vermillion, quicksilver, glass, feathers, tusks, jars, wine, and books. Those they sold were copper, copper-wares, umbrella papers, screens, sulphur, camphor, dyed linen and flour.

In the 16th year of Keichō (1611) Dutchmen sent a memorial to Shōgun intimating that those who profess christianity have treacherous motives. Iyeyasu, upon this, persecuted the missionaries, and prohibition was made still more strict. In the time of Iyemitsu the breakers of prohibition could not be checked, so the order was passed to reward the informant; going out of the country was prohibited; the "licensed ships" were stopped; construction of large vessel was prohibited. Those who disregard were put to death.

With this the art of shipbuilding and navigation suddenly collapsed.

The Dutch and Chinese alone were allowed to re-

main, the rest were rejected. The ports of Akune in Satsuma, Hakata in Chikuzen, Gotō, Hirado, Ōmura in Hizen were shut, Nagasaki alone was open. Spaniards having Luzon for the station, and the Portuguese having Java, and Sumatra in trading with Japan. Spanish ships were designated as "Nanbansen." Those two countries came and strenuously applied to restore the former relation, but they were rejected on account of their being Christians. In the time of Munetsuna (about 1560) English vessel came to open friendly intercourse, the Dutch, intercepting it, said that the queen of England was the daughter of the Portuguese king, upon this the English was rejected. The Portuguese vessel transported the wrecked people to Nagasaki, but it was ordered not to send back such people again, and was told to keep off.

As there was no limit to the number of Chinese vessels and cargoes and there was limit to the amount of our product, moreover the export of gold was immense. In order to check the out-flow, the amount of Chinese trade was limited in the second year of Teikyō (1685), to six thousand Kwamme in silver, and that of the Dutch was fifty thousand riō in gold and during the Genroku period (1688-1703) the number of Chinese ships were limited to eighty, and that of the Dutch five. Notwithstanding this limitation the foreign merchants brought over large cargoes and traded on the open sea.

The out-flow of gold still continued. Then it was

ordered to limit the Chinese vessels to thirty and that of the Dutch to two, the price on goods were fixed and the amount of transaction to six thousand Kwanme to Chinese and three thousand Kwamme to the Dutch. The copper was limited to three hundred thousand catties for the Chinese and one hundred and fifty thousand catties for the Dutch. The certificate was issued to the privileged foreign merchants, the the rest was rejected, and order was passed to chiefs of Kiushiu to capture the smugglers.

At first when the port of Nagasaki was opened the tariff was not levied, but in the year of Genroku (1688-1703) the customs tariff was fixed upon every articles of import, excepting those for the use of the government. The import of sugar, tobacco, haje were immense. Shōgun Yoshimune tried to prevent it by transplanting them on the suitable soil, so the good production issues from this place.

Since the method of giving certificates was actually carried on, the vessels from Cambodia ceased to come, the Shōgunate intrusting the certificates to the Chinese merchants sent message to them to bring their goods. After some years Cambodians sent embassy to us with tribute, and requested to renew the commerce. The request was granted and certificate was given but the tribute was not accepted.

About this time the copper became very scarce, not being sufficient to meet the demand of foreign merchants. Thereupon the Chinese vessels were reduced

to twenty, and copper smelting place was established at Ōsaka and copper ores from all parts of the country were ordered to be sent here, but the copper was no less abundant.

In the 1st year of Meiwa (1764) Chinese vessels were limited to thirteen, copper one hundred and thirty thousand catties, and that of the Dutch to be eight hundred thousand catties. Instruction was issued to prepare Namako, Haze, Awabi and Kombu for the purpose of export, and those who begin the trade were to be free from the tax. Afterwards the Chinese vessels were lessened to ten and that of the Dutch to be one, copper six hundred thousand catties. Heretofore the captains had to visit Yedo to payr espect once a year, it was changed to once in five years.

In the 1st year of Bunkwa (1804) Resanoff, the special ambassador from Russia came to Nagasaki and requested to open commerce as the Russian territory being quite close. The governor of Nagasaki lodged him in the house of a wealthy merchant and waited the Shōgun's reply. Being refused, Resanoff went off. Three years later two Russian vessels devasted the island of Yetorofu at last invaded Karafuto, being met by the guards of Nambu and Tsugaru, they fled. Upon this it was ordered to Sendai to garrison the coast of Yezo, and besides Tamura, the artillerist, was ordered to build forts on the coasts of Idsu, Sagami, and Awa.

In the same year an English vessel entered Nagasaki by force, the guards could not prevent upon it.

The captain sent letter to Matsudaira Yasuhide the Governor, who planned the attack, but the force being not sufficient, Matsudaira driven to shame, committed suicide. The Shōgun punished Nabeshima Narinawo for the negligence. The principle of expulsion of Foreign began to take root from this instance.

In the 15th year of Tempō, Dutch embassy came to Nagasaki, advising to open the country to all other powers, the Shōgunate answered that it against the law of the family. The expulsion principle began to burst. In the 6th year of Kayei (1852) Commodore Perry with his squadron anchored off the port of Uraga, requesting to conclude the treaty of peace and friendship, with the letter of president and presents. The Shōgunate promised to consider the case and the squadron retired. In July of the same year, the Russian Admiral Pontiatine came to Nagasaki with squadron, requested to determine the boundaries of Karafuto and to open the friendly intercourse, but as the satisfactory answer was not obtained he left after the stay of six months. The Dutch again informed the Shōgunate that all the countries of Europe were about to send special embassies to demand the opening of the commerce.

2. Foreign Trade after the Ansei Period.

In January of 1884, Commondore Perry, again entered the harbour of Uraga, and urged the opening of friendly intercourse. Thereupon, in March of the

same year, the treaty of peace and friendship was concluded with condition to supply provisions, coal, and water at two ports, Shimoda and Hakodate, with Russia, England and France concluded the same treaty. In 1886, Harris, an American, arrived in our country, and after the prolonged consultation of two years, during which he made a several voyages to house and to our country, at length in the year 1858, the Shōgunate concluded a temporary treaty with the United States, Russia, England, France, and Holland opening the five ports, Nagasaki, Hakodate, Kanagawa, Hyōgo, and Niigata. Afterwards, Shōgnate despatched a mission of amity and friendship to five countries to reciprocate the written authentic treaty, and not long another one was sent with necessary instructions to prolong the opening date of Hyōgo, Niigata, and other ports. In 1860 a treaty was concluded with Portugal and Prussia, and three years later with Switzerland, and in 1863, imperial decree was sent to the Shōgunate of closing the ports against the foreign trade the conference was held about this order, but did not come to successful issue. Subsequently, another consultation to close up Yokohama, Nagasaki and Hakodate being opened as before, was held with all foreign envoys; but having failed again in this, the Shōgunate petitioned the throne to obtain the Imperial sanction for the opening of the three ports to which Imperial consent reluctantly came.

In 1866, a treaty was concluded with Belgium,

Italy and Denmark, and a written agreement for the amendment of the Customs Tariff, was exchanged, and in 1867, the postponement of the opening term of Niigata port and Yedo (Tōkyō) city was effected, and Teppōzu in Yedo, Yebisu port, and Niigata port were assigned for the foreign settlement, and the Hyōgo port and Ōsaka city were opened, and a new treaty was concluded with Russia. It was also in this year that the Shōgunate, Satsuma, and Hizen despatched men with various kinds of articles to be exposed at the World's Fair opened in Paris. In 1868 Ōsaka which was the open city was changed to open port, and a treaty was newly concluded with Sweden, Norway, and Spain, and also the opening of Tōkyō city and Niigata port was declared to all the foreign ministers, thereby the exportation of silk worm eggs, raw silk, and tea, to Europe and America considerably increased.

Owing to the long rain of this year the crops of rice and corn failed and the importation of the foreign rice so greatly relieved the scarcity that the real benefit of the foreign trade was for the first time appreciated by the public. At the time there was American vessels navigating between Nagasaki, Kōbe, and Yokohama from Nagato-sea, affording great facility to the Japanese. More encouragement was given to the trade by the Government and along the coast in the dangerous places light-houses were constructed.

In 1869, a treaty was concluded with Austro-

Hungary, and in 1871, with China and Hawaii, and it was in this year that Udaijin Iwakura Tomomi was appointed ambassadors and with a suite of the commissioners from every Executive Departments to the countries of Europe and America.

About this time, the attention of the Japanese was turned to the foreign affairs, and the western science and arts began to diffuse.

The number of Japanese passengers to foreign countries increased more and more, and as the incessant improvement and extention of all systems, industries, manufacture, etc., were effected, such as the purchase of men-of-war, coaches, rails, boilers, light-house lamps, machines, instruments, apparatus, and books became more numerous. Meanwhile, the necessary internal organizations being gradually effected resident Minister and Consuls were sent to capitals and ports of every treaty countries in order to protect and encourage those traders and navigators of the Empire. In 1873, treaty with Peru was concluded and in the same year China opened Tientsin and Newchwang to foreign trade.

In this year World's Fair was opened at Vienna, a minister-resident accompanied by artisans and merchants was sent there to expose the native works of the Empire. It was a great credit to the sagacious and skillful manufactures who, while retaining the inherent tastes of the Empire, adopted the foreign arts with caution, while the foreign mania raged every-

where and everything was manufactured in the imitation of foreign articles.

The Empire entered into the Universal Postal Convention in 1874, and in 1875 Mitsubishi Kwaisha opened the mail packet service to Shanghai calling at every treaty ports. The company has greatly extended the service ever since. The competition with American Mail Steamship Company continuing for several months, at last ended in the purchase of four vessels of that Company.

Mitsubishi became the indisputable lord on the Japanese waters.

In the same year the Empire entered into the International Telegraph Convention. In 1876, treaty of peace and friendship with Corea was concluded. The World's Fair was opened at Philadelphia this year and as there were great number of persons wishing to exhibit the various articles, the government, for the purpose of encouraging and patronizing them, despatched the officials accompanied by the exhibiters. Kiritsu Kōshōkwaisha opened the business house of direct export, in New York after the close of the World's Fair.

About that time some one opened two or three shops in the same city. In 1878 entered into the Universal Postal Congress of Paris, and Specie Bank established in Yokohama in 1880, commenced the foreign exchange to afford the facility to the foreign trade in the direct export of several commercial firms,

and the sale of the goods manufactured at home was entrusted to the Company's agency in New York. About this time the most prevalent opinion was that, to check the import of the foreign articles, it was indispensable to improve and develope the manufacture and industry of cotton threads, matches, straw works, and paper. The excess of exported goods to that of the imported since 1882 proved that the trade is becoming more and more prosperous, and in 1883, to stimulate the trade with Corea, free admittance and discharging in Izugahara, Shimonoseki, and Hakata ports besides treaty ones, was previleged to the vessels in possession of the Japanese.

A treaty was entered into with Siam in 1887, and with Mexico in the following year, and in 1889, to facilitate the exports of rice, wheat flour to abroad, from Yokkaichi, Shimonoseki, Hakata, Moji, Kuchinotsu, Karatsu, Misumi, Fushiki, and Otaru which being the special exporting. To these specially exporting ports were added Kushiro, and to the ports trading with Corea, Sasuna, and Shishimi.

It is now more than thirty years since the treaty with America, England, Russia, Holland, and France was concluded and the whole number of the countries in treaty at different times was twenty, and the mutual friendship with each of them is every year becoming more intimate, while the trade is pressing inward in prosperous condition.

Table of the Comparison of the Total Value of the Imported & Exported Commodities.

Year.	Imported.			Exported.			Grand Total.
	Foreign Production.	Home Production.	Total.	Home Production.	Foreign Production.	Total.	
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
1868	10,693,072	—	10,693,072	15,553,473	—	15,553,473	26,226,545
1869	20,783,633	—	20,783,633	12,908,978	—	12,908,978	33,692,611
1870	33,741,637	—	33,741,637	14,543,013	—	14,543,013	48,284,650
1871	21,916,728	—	21,916,728	17,968,609	—	17,968,609	39,885,336
1872	26,174,815	—	26,174,815	17,026,647	—	17,026,647	43,201,462
1873	28,107,390	—	28,107,390	21,142,015	490,126	21,635,441	49,742,831
1874	23,459,572	2,242	23,461,814	18,782,321	534,985	19,317,306	42,779,120
1875	29,975,552	728	29,975,628	17,968,006	643,105	18,611,111	48,586,738
1876	23,964,541	138	23,064,679	27,225,295	486,233	27,711,528	51,676,206
1877	27,420,093	810	27,420,903	22,977,225	357,296	23,348,521	50,769,425
1878	32,834,346	40,488	32,874,834	25,565,059	270,481	25,988,140	58,862,974
1879	32,835,795	116,707	32,953,002	27,505,669	327,426	28,175,770	61,128,773
1880	36,620,415	5,185	36,626,601	27,418,346	444,328	28,395,387	65,021,988
1881	31,128,125	63,120	31,191,246	30,282,564	330,655	31,058,888	62,250,134
1882	29,441,453	5,141	29,446,594	37,448,338	273,413	37,721,751	67,168,345
1883	28,431,939	12,902	28,444,842	35,809,612	458,408	36,268,020	64,712,861
1884	29,626,782	45,866	29,672,647	33,065,662	805,803	33,871,466	63,544,113
1885	29,327,498	29,470	29,356,968	36,146,701	999,991	37,146,691	66,503,659
1886	32,099,748	68,684	32,168,432	48,003,798	872,515	48,876,313	81,044,745
1887	44,276,327	27,924	44,304,252	51,547,407	860,274	52,407,681	96,711,933
1888	65,416,235	38,999	65,455,234	64,891,683	813,827	65,705,510	131,160,744
1889	66,041,584	62,182	66,103,767	69,306,894	753,812	70,060,706	136,164,472
1890	81,670,354	58,226	81,728,581	55,791,847	811,659	56,603,506	138,332,087
1891	62,880,671	46,598	62,927,268	78,738,059	789,219	79,527,272	142,454,541

Note: Since the year 1888, the value of commodities is given in silver yen, the value of importations from gold countries being converted into silver at the average rate of exchange.

Table of the Total Value of the Commodities Imported from Various Foreign Countries.

Countries.	1873	1874	1875	1876
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
Australia	—	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—
British America	—	—	—	—
China and Hongkong ...	9,881,533	8,665,716	8,200,382	7,472,055
Corea...	—	—	—	—
Denmark...	—	—	—	—
East Indian and Siam ...	—	—	—	—
France	2,489,270	1,745,242	3,922,591	3,171,956
German	2,040,263	728,745	813,506	384,076
Great Britain	11,907,182	10,520,490	14,689,728	11,117,277
Hawai	—	—	—	—
Holland	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	29,519	28,832
Peru	—	—	—	—
Philippine Group	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—
Russia	—	—	—	—
Spain...	—	—	—	—
Sweden and Norway ...	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—
Turkey	—	—	—	—
U. S. N. A. (years to 1886 including British America.)	1,017,761	1,047,250	1,920,346	1,124,882
Other Countries	771,381	754,373	399,556	665,601
Total	28,107,390	23,461,816	29,975,628	23,964,679

Note: Those of the years preceding to 1873 are obscure. The value for ship's use is excluded

Continued :—

1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
—	23,238	78,442	38,080	71,327	74,302
—	19,757	12,351	8,523	5,098	5,871
63,474	190,363	159,789	363,029	389,588	128,932
—	—	—	—	—	—
5,674,540	4,784,194	5,865,350	5,846,227	5,503,444	6,553,201
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	13,965	12,293	30,506	10,814	13,408
190,528	819,931	1,591,039	1,750,977	2,212,964	2,306,223
3,031,037	3,348,811	3,499,277	3,759,542	3,195,655	1,464,460
700,981	1,280,645	1,174,182	1,745,067	861,921	1,196,268
15,699,111	19,273,067	16,868,965	19,626,430	16,402,382	13,971,859
—	14	998	50	—	—
—	164,040	19,381	18,094	8,468	12,415
63,394	118,133	112,999	159,010	177,110	112,290
—	—	808	—	—	20,768
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	611	1,921	1,945	893	990
—	9,288	10,280	8,593	74,844	18,321
—	10,452	25,936	16,658	17,079	18,063
—	10,752	10,563	5,052	2,058	1,171
41,560	66,790	260,831	530,134	376,590	322,001
—	4,869	105	777	13,090	10,308
1,736,781	2,727,585	3,212,298	2,669,334	1,816,200	3,133,666
239,497	8,341	35,220	48,573	51,723	82,079
27,420,903	32,874,836	32,953,003	36,626,601	31,191,246	29,446,596

Continued:—

Countries.	1883	1884	1885	1886
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
Australia	91,160	26,424	72,104	80,466
Austria	6,533	10,190	5,091	9,605
Belgium	268,913	202,653	317,683	507,909
British America	—	—	—	—
China and Hongkong ...	5,768,226	7,019,996	6,342,198	7,123,851
Corea...	—	408,005	470,609	563,448
Denmark	14,844	15,961	23,386	31,348
East Indian and Siam ...	2,455,619	2,350,909	3,398,698	3,561,319
France	1,891,042	1,587,541	1,333,880	1,330,914
German	1,421,612	2,315,869	1,671,990	2,313,659
Great Britain	12,775,124	12,758,807	10,456,611	12,703,249
Hawai	—	—	22	—
Holland	15,474	17,805	20,105	44,749
Italy	155,964	91,177	95,998	119,558
Peru	4,844	2,158	2,295	5,536
Philippine Group	—	—	—	—
Portugal	2,672	2,179	963	2,677
Russia	22,605	12,488	13,451	13,146
Spain...	17,385	17,705	29,901	39,371
Sweden and Norway ...	1,417	1,024	2,496	2,133
Switzerland	253,093	294,772	306,255	263,446
Turkey	239	68	5,088	182
U. S. N. A. (years to 1886 including British America.)	3,233,032	2,489,970	2,751,321	3,358,987
Other Countries	65,045	46,554	36,824	92,881
Total	28,444,845	29,672,254	29,356,969	32,168,434

Continued:—

1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
32,266	218,713	267,085	334,239	228,844
27,074	49,765	19,572	24,151	27,611
322,196	596,160	887,137	1,032,351	688,958
26,174	25,109	29,970	25,659	20,835
7,985,821	10,360,135	13,303,401	14,345,598	13,888,034
1,010,374	1,041,764	1,273,332	4,363,540	4,032,922
73,909	85,191	113,030	75,075	41,914
5,291,614	7,724,788	7,361,728	9,136,701	5,642,550
2,313,346	4,125,190	3,334,168	3,869,332	2,834,025
4,010,916	5,260,897	4,887,900	6,856,956	5,127,476
18,970,544	28,693,567	26,067,935	26,619,102	19,996,051
—	1,872	5,261	267	26,362
42,018	128,290	47,002	23,210	44,341
163,774	200,133	144,668	128,744	111,887
1,185	2,036	5,764	11,138	5,349
130,995	213,169	227,486	255,486	228,481
1,846	4,691	5,855	6,372	6,431
19,146	332,525	825,254	769,948	884,621
36,271	11,410	41,000	19,877	53,602
9,844	10,379	26,976	1,494	6,393
507,581	659,607	765,008	858,610	549,970
377	4,271	31	588	436
3,283,096	5,648,734	6,143,141	6,874,532	6,040,048
43,887	56,838	321,034	6,095,612	1,640,126
44,304,254	65,455,234	66,103,738	81,728,582	62,927,267

Table of the Total Value of the Commodities Exported to the Various Foreign Countries.

Countries.	1873	1874	1875	1876
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
Australia	—	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—
British America	—	—	—	—
China (Hongkong included) ...	4,786,006	3,655,011	4,186,550	4,764,054
Corea...	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—
East India and Siam ...	—	—	—	—
France	3,625,847	2,759,496	3,531,427	7,578,017
German	169,755	62,719	19,855	23,743
Great Britain	5,169,153	3,232,665	2,513,007	7,045,739
Hawaii	—	—	—	—
Holland	—	—	—	—
Italy	2,265,481	647,658	530,770	1,705,549
Peru	—	—	—	—
Philippine Group	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—
Russia	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—
Sweden and Norway ...	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—
Turkey	—	—	—	—
U. S. N. A. (years to 1886 including British America.)	4,226,162	7,464,844	6,890,132	5,787,825
Other Countries	982,969	1,079,579	139,690	207,690
Total	21,225,373	18,901,972	17,811,431	27,122,617

Note: Those of the years preceding to 1873 are obscure.

Continued :—

1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen*
26,359	254,867	79,807	179,645	148,933	160,333
1,136	21,125	17,976	43,512	96,080	121,349
—	175	260	300	3,806	793
—	—	—	—	—	—
5,015,928	6,551,868	5,982,327	6,320,573	6,302,013	5,504,218
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	146	80	248	—	100
332,748	2,455,538	216,286	123,352	126,700	362,008
4,868,943	5,427,797	5,807,976	5,425,088	8,337,167	10,317,344
56,973	68,001	49,014	34,944	181,597	461,501
6,319,522	3,903,401	4,082,204	2,596,667	3,552,118	4,997,356
—	380	80	228	—	2,534
—	8,527	15,167	7,208	5,837	8,985
787,204	682,927	540,836	817,278	403,315	352,218
—	44,815	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	10	—	—	—
22,322	90,584	56,395	106,678	84,591	109,472
—	31,955	399	5,365	861	42,060
—	27	—	—	150	—
—	30,673	69,702	57,800	729	21,728
—	48	35	2,856	4,840	1,698
5,232,322	5,845,068	10,879,053	12,041,151	11,087,556	14,280,199
238,698	66,824	19,790	6,079	12,601	27,271
22,902,155	25,484,746	27,853,457	27,768,974	30,349,338	36,771,167

Continued :—

Countries.	1883	1884	1885	1886
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
Australia	438,608	246,020	285,018	469,915
Austria	23,827	76,379	24,741	156,316
Belgium	6,950	3,362	68,270	8,438
British America	—	—	—	—
China (Hongkong included) ...	5,825,722	6,547,611	8,234,616	9,594,907
Corea	—	337,670	460,694	829,316
Denmark	—	—	306	465
East India and Siam ...	412,600	536,163	493,817	649,143
France	9,718,599	6,801,158	6,739,925	9,632,903
German	250,866	516,942	470,271	864,459
Great Britain	4,862,188	3,830,684	2,453,168	4,195,356
Hawaii	9,443	5	15,213	25,431
Holland	3,853	2,818	42,526	71,788
Italy	141,117	68,039	120,594	181,201
Peru	—	—	—	900
Philippine Group	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	20	—	—
Russia	185,608	164,946	316,550	231,696
Spain	1,509	2,440	50	1,718
Sweden and Norway ...	—	655	1,180	289
Switzerland	1,984	6,260	44,060	18,973
Turkey	1,295	3,822	1,378	778
U. S. N. A. (years to 1886 including British America)	13,293,759	13,130,924	15,639,005	19,988,217
Other Countries	22,111	383,689	372,025	419,512
Total	35,200,039	32,659,607	35,783,407	47,341,722

Continued :—

1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
yen.	*yen.*	*yen*	*yen.*	*yen.*
535,082	638,395	486,397	795,044	757,101
288,735	296,054	339,475	307,108	291,566
23,816	30,083	73,709	64,021	69,376
714,175	857,324	826,962	1,022,815	1,342,667
10,970,044	11,426,714	12,780,403	14,593,901	18,404,546
551,908	707,175	1,092,996	1,250,713	1,466,040
465	534	13	90	846
453,472	473,102	1,352,263	612,087	989,001
9,528,397	13,636,251	14,258,726	8,354,394	15,120,075
921,723	1,617,565	1,638,383	846,921	1,456,596
3,478,729	8,710,013	7,664,599	5,638,980	5,633,137
10,655	7,742	12,832	25,240	66,482
30,308	94,484	340,373	18,439	15,301
554,976	705,989	736,101	214,291	754,780
—	—	847	—	—
5,977	67,705	23,628	197,249	117,460
—	850	490	1,206	442
202,087	288,982	430,814	246,311	315,837
—	800	2,860	7,137	12,732
242	491	50	12	417
237,708	355,915	139,625	11,128	259,036
3,090	6,387	9,113	3,429	2,916
21,529,267	22,618,483	25,282,874	19,821,438	29,795,755
510,668	1,137,576	929,598	859,644	1,043,518
50,551,524	63,680,614	68,423,131	54,891,598	77,915,627

Comparative Table Showing the Total Value of Specie and Bullion Exported from and Imported into Japan in Each Year from 1873 to 1891.

Year.	Imported.			Exported.		
	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Coin and Bullion.	Total.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Coin and Bullion.	Total.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
1873	2,013,907	1,066,635	3,080,542	2,614,055	2,508,872	5,122,927
1874	2,700	1,069,031	1,071,731	8,126,290	5,868,912	13,995,202
1875	26,515	271,807	298,322	10,603,345	4,060,626	14,663,971
1876	721,465	7,545,776	8,267,241	5,872,356	4,803,345	10,675,701
1877	162,281	2,011,218	2,173,499	6,221,777	3,219,494	9,441,271
1878	243	2,188,858	2,189,101	4,601,083	3,727,570	8,328,653
1879	731,666	2,403,138	3,134,804	4,749,635	8,029,229	12,778,864
1880	20,618	3,617,612	3,638,230	5,888,174	7,334,819	13,222,993
1881	150	1,855,997	1,856,147	2,246,889	5,243,658	7,490,547
1882	500	6,160,224	6,160,724	1,251,035	3,179,162	4,430,197
1883	559	5,450,942	5,451,501	1,009,570	2,146,995	3,156,565
1884	299,202	5,312,557	5,611,759	1,423,654	3,581,418	5,005,072
1885	608,813	6,938,028	7,546,841	492,636	3,763,809	4,256,445
1886	1,159,468	8,012,405	9,171,873	302,542	9,323,905	9,626,447
1887	1,259,527	7,611,739	8,871,266	86,236	10,949,252	11,035,488
1888	1,203,252	7,529,239	8,732,491	450,284	7,383,160	7,833,444
1889	749,924	13,423,322	14,173,246	268,010	4,920,520	5,188,530
1890	360,242	840,365	1,200,607	1,687,606	12,090,926	13,778,532
1891	283,144	13,605,382	13,888,526	230,446	1,222,518	1,452,964

Note: Since the year 1888 the yen appears in Silver, but in the former years it comprises both Gold and Silver.

The Table Showing the Total Value of the Species and Bullions Imported from the Various Foreign Countries.

Countries.	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
Great Britain	287,700	753	867,771	2,161,012	2,089,199	4,390,745	1,252,484	6,326,901	196,383	6,569,272
U. S. of N. A.	1,836,780	2,335,667	2,964,208	3,769,805	3,964,718	2,851,465	4,893,037	6,613,342	454,677	1,829,496
German ...	—	—	850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corea	—	—	494,773	838,526	1,092,360	1,250,732	1,246,473	910,582	369,126	299,851
China	4,027,719	3,066,020	1,194,052	677,309	2,019,998	375,114	1,321,511	160,030	177,821	3,495,623
Russia... ...	8,525	3,860	877	2,924	5,200	3,210	10,300	1,790	—	—
Hawaii ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,030	—	—	—
Hongkong ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110,600	2,600	252,203
British India.	—	45,200	88,206	—	325	—	—	50,000	—	1,441,000
France ...	—	—	1,022	97,265	73	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,656	—	—	1,080
Total. ...	6,160,724	5,451,500	5,611,759	7,546,841	9,171,873	8,871,266	8,732,492	14,173,246	1,200,607	13,888,526

Table Showing the Total Value of the Species and Bullions Exported to the Various Foreign Countries.

Countries.	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
East India...	533,890	114,000	1,305,109	1,312,700	5,028,063	9,152,000	5,159,700	3,567,000	11,409,928	936,062
China	3,392,886	2,303,744	2,826,918	2,506,654	4,297,844	1,656,226	2,104,759	1,040,388	432,199	208,750
Corea	—	—	8,486	23,120	81,250	101,600	112,182	45,342	68,899	53,098
Great Britain	5,695	6,806	15,342	188,295	18,003	74,254	344,806	197,038	1,666,672	164,916
Russia... ...	10,500	65,149	40,395	19,694	29,280	18,650	63,044	9,360	18,351	15,699
United States of N. A. ...	487,010	666,817	808,806	205,767	172,005	13,758	58,952	85,242	4,895	54,291
Hongkong ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246,160	120,500	10,961
German ...	—	—	—	215	—	—	—	—	50,980	6,918
France ...	217	48	15	—	—	—	—	—	6,098	2,299
Other Countries... ...	—	—	—	—	—	19,000	—	—	—	—
Total ...	4,430,198	3,156,564	5,005,071	4,256,445	9,626,445	11,035,488	7,833,444	5,188,529	13,778,531	1,452,964

Comparative Table of the Merchant Vessels Entered from Foreign Countries.

Year.	Steamer.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1873	273	441,567	298	124,909	571	566,476
1874	258	423,793	242	90,571	500	514,364
1875	307	477,371	202	89,293	509	566,664
1876	317	472,956	236	101,504	553	574,460
1877	260	434,330	286	131,512	546	565,842
1878	286	452,894	378	207,478	664	660,372
1879	260	407,199	322	173,725	582	580,924
1880	398	529,069	295	162,290	693	691,359
1881	474	584,420	250	129,910	724	714,330
1882	566	661,095	274	140,301	840	801,396
1883	535	681,987	274	158,477	809	840,464
1884	652	734,243	450	125,365	1,102	859,608
1885	711	769,374	398	112,984	1,109	882,358
1886	806	907,657	460	125,039	1,266	1,032,696
1887	850	1,022,157	551	107,602	1,401	1,129,759
1888	960	1,227,936	624	110,634	1,584	1,338,570
1889	1,079	1,339,910	715	129,676	1,794	1,469,586
1890	1,180	1,509,498	997	145,397	2,177	1,654,895
1891	1,285	1,603,599	968	138,406	2.253	1,742,005

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Comparative Table of the Merchant Vessels Cleared for Foreign Countries.

Year.	Steamer.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1873	276	432,419	245	87,929	521	520,348
1874	252	414,338	210	90,732	462	505,070
1875	275	427,222	194	80,590	469	507,812
1876	312	469,469	252	107,354	564	576,823
1877	257	431,887	262	118,584	519	550,471
1878	276	441,292	352	187,164	628	628,456
1879	263	418,541	332	183,064	595	601,605
1880	281	511,089	298	163,048	679	674,137
1881	485	597,756	240	123,354	725	721,110
1882	566	666,027	261	132,616	827	798,643
1883	544	694,479	289	164,603	831	859,082
1884	656	738,145	492	128,829	1,146	866,974
1885	720	783,437	401	115,526	1,121	898,963
1886	810	911,984	473	124,460	1,283	1,036,444
1887	839	1,015,101	581	110,349	1,420	1,125,450
1888	963	1,230,605	634	105,985	1,597	1,336,590
1889	1,061	1,320,221	682	122,013	1,743	1,442,234
1890	1,093	1,381,581	1,060	159,705	2,153	1,541,286
1891	1,173	1,477,546	1,068	137,253	2,241	1,614,799

Comparative Table Showing the Merchant Vessels Entered from Each Country.

STEAMERS.

Countries.	1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
Japan	171	162,306	206	214,165	283	302,170	365	329,196	410	349,658
Belgium	4	2,232	8	4,464	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	272	419,649	341	543,221	382	627,119	492	819,439	467	786,347
China	3	2,443	7	6,222	3	3,257	—	—	—	—
Corea	3	711	1	237	4	944	4	741	2	472
Denmark	19	14,221	1	397	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland	2	297	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1,344
France	33	58,674	32	77,587	33	69,619	26	62,946	26	62,657
German	238	185,953	269	214,757	277	198,407	225	194,940	233	212,196
Norway	40	50,830	31	38,158	36	20,204	26	20,556	75	86,965
Russia	24	34,265	24	34,485	25	32,426	22	27,860	36	36,179
Siam	—	—	1	235	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States ...	41	90,576	39	94,008	36	85,764	20	54,020	21	56,295
Austria...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9,132
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2,354
Total ...	850	1,022,157	960	1,227,936	1,079	1,339,910	1,180	1,509,498	1,285	1,603,599

Comparative Table Showing the Merchant Vessels Entered from Each Country.

SAILING VESSELS.

Countries.	1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
Japan	128	20,048	112	13,112	142	18,655	156	23,510	116	19,051
Japanese Junk ...	329	4,494	420	5,918	466	7,394	742	14,029	761	14,773
Australia	—	—	1	573	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	1	1,418	—	—	—	—
Bolivia...	1	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	46	37,613	51	47,986	47	37,743	50	52,412	53	62,944
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corea	—	—	1	96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	1	240	1	290	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,060
German	15	6,682	7	4,734	13	8,534	11	10,165	5	3,861
Hawaii...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	1	902	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1,709
Norway	—	—	1	418	1	272	—	—	1	1,398
Russia	1	35	—	—	—	—	3	210	2	140
Siam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	2	120	2	148	—	—
Switzerland ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States ...	28	36,875	30	37,507	44	55,812	33	44,923	27	33,470
Total ...	551	107,602	624	110,634	715	129,676	997	145,397	968	138,406

Comparative Table Showing the Merchant Vessels Cleared for Foreign Countries.

STEAMERS.

Countries.	1887		1888		1889		1890		1891	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
Japan	175	165,710	202	210,076	295	293,699	361	325,822	370	324,074
Belgium	4	2,232	8	4,464	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain...	266	414,946	342	547,618	369	607,379	421	710,607	425	1,337,770
China	3	2,443	7	6,222	4	4,468	—	—	—	—
Denmark	19	14,603	2	1,165	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1,344
France	33	57,849	31	75,042	33	70,980	26	63,160	26	62,418
German	231	180,684	273	278,373	278	203,122	214	182,346	215	192,834
Norway	40	50,830	32	39,495	36	20,204	23	17,294	68	78,976
Russia	25	34,978	23	33,772	26	33,661	22	27,860	33	34,527
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States...	40	90,497	39	94,008	36	85,764	20	54,020	21	56,295
Corea	3	711	4	370	4	944	2	472	3	708
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6,849
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2,354
Total	839	1,015,101	963	1,230,605	1,061	1,320,221	1,093	1,381,581	1,173	1,477,546

Comparative Table of the Merchant Vessels Cleared for Foreign Countries.

SAILING VESSELS.

Countries.	1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
Japan	133	19,918	107	11,643	156	19,972	152	22,887	140	181,957
Japanese Junk ...	353	4,844	436	5,960	422	7,365	802	15,748	835	15,491
Bolivia...	1	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	51	41,054	45	42,804	41	42,285	52	55,507	51	56,596
Denmark	1	240	1	290	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	14	6,513	8	3,984	12	6,197	12	12,502	5	3,881
Norway	1	272	1	418	—	—	—	—	1	1,398
United States ...	27	37,067	32	38,780	36	44,656	37	42,717	32	39,101
Australia	—	—	1	573	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corea	—	—	1	96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia	—	—	1	35	—	—	3	210	2	140
Austria...	—	—	—	—	1	1,418	—	—	—	—
Sweden...	—	—	—	—	2	120	2	134	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1,709
Total ...	581	1,100,349	634	105,985	682	122,013	1,060	159,705	1,068	137,253

CHAPTER III.

COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED TO.

1. Principal Commodities Exported from.

The area of the Empire is larger than that of the Great Britain, and smaller than that of France, with a number of population nearly equal to France and greater than that of Great Britain. The soil is fertile the climate is mild, and the people are sharp and industrious. Not only it abounds in natural products but it also has quite a variety such as, rice, wheat, peas, and other corn, radish, ginseng, onion, and other greens, tea, potatoes, indigo leaves, cocoons, rapeseed, cotton, tobacco leaves, persimmons, sweet oranges, grapes and other fruits, cattle, horses, and other domestic animals, hemp, flax, charcoal, fuels, all kinds of papyrus plant, Mitsumata-plant, Gampi paper, mulberry leaves, silk worms, flass-silk, sugar-cane, Shiitake or mushroom, bamboo, timber, fruits of Haze plant, lacquer sap, fowls and other poultries, in agricultural productions, and salt, dried sardine, pressed ground of herring, fish oil, Kanten or colle vegatale, salmon, salmon-trout, mackerel, Akaye, sardine, tunny fish, bonito, and other green and salted fishes, dried bonito, cod, cuttle fish, shrimps, Awabi (shell-fish), mussel Mate-kai, dried tunny fish, Gomame, Aji, turbot, beche de mer, shark's fins, Agemaki, Kaino-

hashira, and other dried fishes, Konbu, Arame, Funori, Tsunomata, Nori, Wakame, Hijiki, Tokoroten, and other sea-weeds snd moss, in marine products, gold, silver, copper, kerosene oil, iron, coal, sulphur, stone, limestone, and antimony, in mineral production, and camphor, sulphuric acid, sugar, all kinds of oil, white wax, soap, Sumi and other paints, indigo ball and other dyeing materials, ronge, face powder, and other toilet materials, matches, porcelain and earthen wares, bricks, tile, cement, glass wares, bamboo and wood wares, closonné, wares of gold, silver, copper, bronze and other metals, lacquered wares, mattings of all kinds, straw works, hides, leathers, and leathern wares, bones, horns, tortoise-shells, tusks, and couch-shell manufactures, writing and painting brushes of all kinds, implements of carpenters, smiths and other mechanics, silk thread, cotton thread, hemp thread, plaited ribbons, silk, cotton, hemp, and other fabrics, Sashiko, dyed cloths, knittings, towels, wooden clogs, papers, paper manufactures, arms, round fans, fans, umbrella, paper lanterns, toys, cut tobacco, Sake, spirits, soys, beer, wine, and other liquors in industrial manufactures.

As they are produced and manufactured everywhere in the Empire, have innumerable varieties and species and their quantities are enormous, they form the principal resource of the national wealth. Especially, since the trading with foreign countries had been opened the export steadily increased, so that there are now at least more than 300 varieties. Though the

quantity of the production, and the total value appear comparatively small, a summary of the extention of the producing districts and the rise and fall of the exports, is given below together with the names of chief exporters and manufactures.

Class 1.

Rice, Barley, Wheat, Flour and Pulse.

Rice. The rice is one of the most important of the agricultural productions of the Empire, and is cultivated and produced in every parts of the whole country as it is the staple food of the people. Niigata, Chiba, Toyama, Aichi, Ibaraki, Nagano, Miye, Shiga, Ishikawa, Fukushima, Yamagata, Akita, Osaka, Hyōgo, Okayama, Yamaguchi, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Hiroshima, Miyagi, and Shizuoka, are the chief prefectures noted for the plentiful production, and Hizen, Higo, Buzen, Bungo, Chikuzen, Suwō, Nagato, Bizen, and Harima are noted provinces celebrated for the best rice suitable to the export. There is a distinction made in the export rice, that is, uncleaned rice, and rice refined by pounding in a machine, and the market price is usually set on each hundred catties in the time of transaction. The total value of its export amount to six or seven million yen, and it is chiefly exported from Kōbe to England, the foremost of all, next comes the United States, Germany, Hongkong, France, Australia, and other countries.

The following table shows the total quantity and

value of rice exported to various foreign countries.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	picul	138,127	171,049	98,192	141,255	164,768
	yen	428,457	465,259	281,107	523,600	543,391
Austria ...	picul	14,198	35,044	24,696	1	13,072
	yen	42,594	105,647	56,397	4	49,929
Belgium ...	picul	—	—	3,360	4,200	3,880
	yen	—	—	12,000	16,250	11,681
British America ...	picul	2,508	18,061	36,446	11,793	32,719
	yen	7,703	45,354	95,678	36,642	109,235
British India	picul	52,192	6,529	167,910	6,894	232
	yen	125,460	19,484	392,435	28,669	747
Corea	picul	2,946	25,266	87,266	1,061	1,467
	yen	6,460	51,719	177,198	3,731	4,888
China	picul	111,736	729,539	4,779	—	1,294
	yen	286,089	359,878	8,630	—	4,390
France... ...	picul	38,673	245,756	103,096	2,523	224,985
	yen	117,960	686,738	283,780	8,012	665,564
German ...	picul	168,474	425,884	292,374	44,521	260,808
	yen	383,648	913,961	678,628	132,357	797,736
Great Britain	picul	267,369	1,624,425	1,648,990	61,677	566,788
	yen	649,528	3,441,237	3,594,215	193,555	1,769,677
Hawaii... ...	picul	151	345	218	—	389
	yen	450	1,006	684	—	1,265
Holland ...	picul	14,380	42,000	149,637	—	—
	yen	26,034	80,304	320,052	—	—
Hongkong ...	picul	—	—	119,350	40,215	249,531
	yen	—	—	311,692	123,016	984,926
Italy	picul	3,360	131,448	87,360	86	5,040
	yen	6,720	289,330	203,922	268	18,496
Philippine Group ...	picul	—	1,680	2,958	1	401
	yen	—	4,334	7,690	6	1,679
Russia	picul	34,219	54,350	70,595	18,184	32,092
	yen	75,247	113,993	181,379	61,636	105,006
United States	picul	44,716	142,586	188,981	52,060	291,862
	yen	98,180	296,759	420,616	193,670	927,889
Other Countries ...	picul	168	259,421	190,921	71	149,272
	yen	583	546,234	408,552	218	416,833
Total ...	picul	893,219	3,313,383	3,277,129	384,542	1,998,600
	yen	2,255,113	7,421,237	7,434,655	1,321,634	6,213,332

Wheat. Total value of latest export yen 68,600 chiefly to Hongkong and Great Britain.

Flour. Total value of latest export yen 24,527 chiefly to Russia.

Merchants and Manufacturers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Hyōgo Ken).	
Japanese Rice & Corn Exporting Co.	Kashiwagi Shōbei (Head) ...
Hyōgo Branch of Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha...	Tanaka Kosuke (Manager)...
Ryōei Rice Company	Fujimoto Yasubei (Head)...
Nippon Rice Polishing Co. ...	Washino Matsusaburō „ ...
Sanukiya	Sone Chiubei ... ...
Katsugi Shōten	Katsugi Kiichi ... ...
Idsumiya	Idsumiya Kanichi ... ...
Branch Shop of Tanizawa Shōten	Tanizawa Jirohei... ... ...
(Nagasaki Ken).	
Matsuo Rice Polishing Mill ...	Matsuo Miyoji ... ...
Fukushimaya	Funamoto Manjirō ... ...
(Ōsaka Fu).	
	Fujimoto Zensuke ... ...
	Tanizawa Jirobei... ... ...
(Tōkyō Fu).	
Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Mitsui Yōnosuke ... ...
(Toyama Ken).	
Nipponya	Takeuchi Rinzō ... ...
(Okayama Ken).	
Saidaiji Rice Polishing Co. ...	Matsui Kiubei (Head)...
Okayama „ „ Mill ...	Kagawa Shinichi „ ...
Otoko „ „ Co. ...	Nakahara Choshichirō „ ...
Nadekawa „ „ „ ...	Uchida Taizō „ ...
Kurashiki „ „ „ ...	Uyeda Nen „ ...
(Yamaguchi Ken).	
Wakaba Shōkwai...	Wakaba Tokusaburō ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Miyauchichō, Kōbe	Rice & wheat	
Matsuyachō, ,, ...	,,	
Miyamaechō, ,, ...	Rice	
Imadezaikechō, ,, ...	,,	
Takumichō ,, ...	Rice & wheat	
Kawasakichō, ,, ...	Rice	
Miyauchichō, ,, ...	,,	
Shimakamichō, ,, ...	,,	
Urakamiyamasatomura, Nishisonokigōri...	,,	
Honkagochō, Nagasaki	,,	
2 chōme, Tosabori, Nishiku, Ōsaka ...	wheat	
1 ,, , Hamadōri, Dōjima, Kitaku, Ōsaka.	Rice	
No. 5, Kabutochō, Nihonbashiku, Tōkyō.	,,	
Fushigi Port, Imidsugōri, Etchiu	,,	
Saidaijimura Kamimichigōri, ,, ...	,,	
Mikaimura, ,, ,, ...	,,	
Taihakumura, Okugōri, ,, ...	,,	
Nadekawamura, Tsuugōri, ,, ...	,,	
Kurashikichō, Kuboyagōri, ,, ...	,,	
Kwannonzakichō, Akamagaseki	,,	

CLASS 2.

GREEN TEA, BLACK TEA, LUMP TEA, BRICK TEA, BANCHA, DUST TEA.

Green Tea. Green tea is the production peculiar to the Empire and one of the most important commodities exported to the foreign countries. The total value of its exports amounts nearly to six or seven million yen every year having for its greatest customers the United States and the Dominion of Canada, exported principally from Yokohama and Kōbe ports. The following table shows the rise and fall of its export for the last five years.

(Pan Fire.)

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia	catty	13,810	2,933	—	—	—
	yen	2,708	481	—	—	—
Austria	catty	—	14,194	—	—	—
	yen	—	2,900	—	—	—
British America	catty	1,419,777	2,437,795	1,802,804	2,513,219	4,525,729
	yen	311,952	472,960	335,933	473,295	838,456
China ...	catty	63,287	34,556	—	—	—
	yen	15,652	5,385	—	—	—
Great Britain	catty	12,990	25,077	42,320	42,667	113,619
	yen	2,234	5,184	8,646	7,341	22,847
Hong-kong ...	catty	—	—	68,995	51,376	75,042
	yen	—	—	15,311	12,575	18,577
United States ...	catty	22,110,263	19,523,263	20,652,891	22,020,555	22,911,189
	yen	5,427,387	4,102,650	4,512,403	4,263,011	4,645,192
Other Cts.	catty	4,828	949	4,580	3,848	4,619
	yen	1,242	272	833	768	979
Total	catty	23,624,955	22,038,767	22,571,590	24,631,665	27,630,198
	yen	5,761,175	4,589,832	4,873,126	4,756,990	5,526,051

(Basket Fire.)

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Austria ...	catty	—	20,520	—	—	—
	yen	—	4,092	—	—	—
British America ...	catty	910,138	1,128,966	1,275,538	2,094,570	1,122,038
	yen	205,819	245,949	257,958	379,578	226,420
China	catty	177,854	307,634	89,833	190,842	84,659
	yen	13,583	25,664	6,590	17,488	7,279
Corea	catty	—	—	4,095	5,568	6,226
	yen	—	—	1,085	1,326	1,422
Great Britain ...	catty	40,741	15,501	43,818	90,455	57,224
	yen	10,552	3,543	12,204	21,135	12,203
Hongkong ...	catty	—	—	2,588	36,253	22,734
	yen	—	—	317	7,645	3,823
United States ...	catty	5,178,109	4,271,707	3,640,900	4,665,932	4,514,487
	yen	1,337,438	1,009,941	775,817	882,955	949,908
Other Countries ...	catty	9,020	4,330	4,232	3,836	4,070
	yen	1,728	888	760	853	833
Total ...	catty	6,315,862	5,748,658	5,061,004	7,087,456	5,811,438
	yen	1,569,120	1,290,077	1,054,731	1,310,980	1,201,888

In almost every part of the Empire the green tea is produced, Miye, Shizuoka, Kyōto, Gifu, Nara, Fukushima, Kagoshima, Shiga, Ibaraki, Hyōgo, Kumamoto being reckoned as the most productive district. A distinction exists between the green tea fired in pan and in basket, and it is also divided into nine classes, extra choicest, choicest, choice finest, fine, good medium, medium, good common, common, according to its quality. Distinguishing its quality by the producing districts, in colour and flavour Yamashiro occupies the first place, but by no means superior in appearance to Shizuoka, and in regard to others no remarkable difference exists.

The table of the Green tea brought to Yokohama, Kōbe, and Nagasaki ports from the different producing districts, is shown in the following page.

Table of the Total Quantity of Tea Coming to Yokohama, Kōbe, and Nagasaki Ports for 12 Months, 1st Dec. 1890 to 30th Nov. 1891.

Cities & Prefectures.	Yokohama.	Kōbe.	Nagasaki.	Total.
Shizuoka ..Catty.	14,970,366	289,701	—	15,260,067
Miye... ... ,,	4,243,256	2,043,612	—	6,286,868
Kyōto ... ,,	31,136	3,366,579	—	3,397,715
Ibaraki ... ,,	2,152,697	—	—	2,152,697
Ōsaka ... ,,	8,886	2,016,708	—	2,025,594
Shiga ... ,,	25,673	1,327,873	—	1,353,546
Fukuoka ... ,,	74,745	894,148	364,078	1,332,971
Nara ... ... ,,	1,993	1,227,559	—	1,229,552
Gifu ... ... ,,	777,643	314,522	—	1,092,165
Tōkyō ... ,,	86,961	—	—	869,961
Kumamoto ,,	188,709	83,028	466,147	737,884
Chiba ... ,,	716,710	—	—	716,710
Hyōgo ... ,,	36,218	532,660	11,300	568,878
Ishikawa ... ,,	—	528,709	—	528,709
Yehime ... ,,	263	519,839	—	520,102
Kōchi ... ,,	45,924	450,889	—	496,813
Saitama ... ,,	407,572	—	—	407,572
Wakayama ,,	75	344,337	—	344,412
Nagasaki ... ,,	157,206	80	182,176	339,462
Niigata ... ,,	309,385	—	—	309,385
Okayama ... ,,	—	273,921	—	273,921
Ōita ... ... ,,	2,042	171,696	24,785	198,523
Tokushima ,,	—	184,144	—	184,144
Saga... ... ,,	—	42,794	141,104	183,897
Aichi ... ,,	74,643	10,900	—	175,543
Fukui ... ,,	—	171,984	—	171,984
Miyazaki... ,,	—	108,722	—	108,722
Yamaguchi ,,	—	69,643	—	69,643
Hiroshima ,,	—	41,880	—	41,880
Tottori ... ,,	—	32,287	—	32,287
Kanagawa ,,	24,156	2,858	—	27,014
Tochigi ... ,,	3,301	—	—	3,301
Toyama ... ,,	1,238	673	—	1,911
Kagoshima ,,	—	810	551	1,361
Gumma ... ,,	1,130	—	—	1,130
Total	25,124,928	15,052,556	1,190,141	41,367,625

Dust Tea. The total value of the dust tea exported every year varies from one hundred and thirty thousand to one hundred and seventy thousand yen, and it is chiefly exported to the United States, British America, China and Hongkong. It is not purposely pulverized but is the name given to the dust sifted off from the green tea, and is exported from the same ports. The following table is a statement of the total quantity and value of the dust tea exported to various foreign countries.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
British America ...	catty	225,479	410,160	253,954	282,954	587,451
	yen	10,808	17,870	12,163	11,725	23,856
China	catty	597,144	700,415	468,077	255,384	597,965
	yen	10,874	13,852	7,524	5,732	11,309
Hongkong ...	catty	—	—	87,368	26,669	156,233
	yen	—	—	1,517	676	3,033
United States	catty	2,955,848	2,608,914	2,568,177	3,070,765	3,007,944
	yen	134,746	120,965	111,699	127,660	133,952
Other Countries ...	catty	10,893	3,282	16,788	17,756	21,081
	yen	262	138	547	579	939
Total ...	catty	3,789,364	3,722,771	3,394,364	3,653,528	4,370,674
	yen	156,690	152,825	133,450	146,372	173,089

Lump Tea. Total value of latest export 64,919 yen exported to United States, and British America.

Bancha. Total value of latest export 50,181 yen exported to China, United States, Hongkong, and British America.

Black Tea. Total value of latest export 16,000 yen exported to United States, England, British America, and Russia.

Exporters and Manufacturers of the above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken)	
Tomoyeya	Ōtani Kahei ... ...
Chaya	Nakanishi Zenkichi (Manager)
Okanoya	Okano Rihei ... ...
Akashiya	Yoshinaga Jinzō ... ...
Branch Shop of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	Tanaka Mohei (Manager) ...
	Ōtani Kōbei ... ...
	Katsumi Genshichi... ... ...
	Kawakita Kiudaiu ... ...
	Hori Yao
Nakaya...	Taguchi Shōhei (Manager)...
Uchitsuya	Misono Yaichirō ... ...
Morimoto Shōten	Morimoto Bunkichi... ... ...
Tōyensha	Oki Tetsuzō (Manager) ... ...
Masuya...	Masumoto Yasugorō ... ...
Surugaya	Watanabe Shōjirō ... ...
	Inamori Hikoshichi... ... ...
Matsuya	Yamanouchi Kihachi ... ...
	Matsumoto Chiuzō ... ...
	Kurokawa Masujirō ... ...
(Hyōgo Ken)	
	Yamamoto Kametarō ... ...
	Moriiye Tokumatsu... ... ...
Sekiya	Tanaka Shōzaburō ... ...
	Kamibayashi Naoshichi ... ...
	Nishiguchi Seisuke ... ...
Mukadeya	Kawaguchi Seiji ... ...
	Nagata Heishirō ... ...
	Chūjō Sehei ... ...
	Nakanishi Tsuneshichi ... ...
	Nishida Yoshitarō ... ...
	Fujita Kiusuke... ... ...
	Sonobe Sumizō... ... ...
	Hishiya Kijirō ... ...
	Hasegawa Sadashichi ... ...
	Washio Isoshichi ... ...
	Kitaoka Chōshichi ... ...
Sumitomo Shiten, Kōbe	Tanabe Sadakichi (Manager)...
	Takeda Sadakichi ... ...
Kōbe Seicha Kwaisha	Suzuki Iwajirō (Head) ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
No. 12, 2 chōme Motohamachō, Yokohama.	Tea	
No. 25, 2 chōme, Honchō, ,,	,,	
No. 29, ,, ,, ,,	,,	
No. 13, ,, Motohamachō, ,,	,,	
No. 69, 4 chōme, Honchō, ,,	,,	
No. 23, 2 chōme, Motohamachō, ,,	,,	
No. 14, ,, ,, ,,	,,	
No. 58, 3 chōme, Minaminakadōri, ,,	,,	
No. 30, 2 chōme, Kitanakadōri, ,,	,,	
No. 43, 4 chōme, Motohamachō, ,,	,,	
No. 31, 2 chōme, Kitanakadōri, ,,	,,	
No. 29, ,, ,, ,,	,,	
No. 56, 4 chōme, Tokiwachō, ,,	,,	
No. 32, ,, Motohamachō, ,,	,,	
No. 32, ,, ,, ,,	,,	
No. 12, 3 chōme, Kaigandōri, ,,	,,	
No. 19, 3 chōme, Motohamachō ,,	,,	
No. 3, 2 chōme, ,, ,,	,,	
4 chōme, Sakaichō, Kōbe.	Green tea	
5 chōme, Motochō, ,,	,,	
,, Sakaichō, ,,	,,	
3 chōme, Kaigan, ,,	,,	
6 chōme, Sakaichō, ,,	,,	
5 chōme, Sakaichō, ,,	,,	
,, ,, ,,	,,	
6 chōme, ,, ,,	,,	
3 chōme, ,, ,,	,,	
5 chōme, ,, ,,	,,	
6 chōme, Kaigan, ,,	,,	
,, Sakaichō, ,,	,,	
5 chōme, Kaigan, ,,	,,	
,, Sakaichō, ,,	,,	
6 chōme, Kaigan, ,,	,,	
4 chōme, ,, ,,	,,	
5 chome, Sakaichō, ,,	Tea	
6 chōme, ,, ,,	Tea and Brick Tea	Green tea, Brick tea, Black tea.
Kōbe.		Green tea.

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Ōsaka Fu)	
	Yamamoto Sagohei... ... ...
	Okada Hikozō ... ...
(Nagasaki Ken)	
Fukushimaya	Funagi Manjirō ... ...
	Echigo Umekichi ... ...
	Esaki Sanhei ... ...
(Tōkyō Fu)	
Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Mitsui Yōnosuke ... ...
(Kyōto Fu)	
Yamashiro Seicha Yushutsusho	Yoshikawa Isoemon (Deputy)
(Ibaraki Ken)	
Kamaya	Kitagawa Ichijirō ... ...
Kageya...	Suda Shichinosuke ... ...
Hamanoya	Hamano Sen ... ...
(Shizuoka Ken)	
	Suzuki Tokuzō... ... ...
Kasaya	Toki Kiusaku ... ...
Sakaya	Suzuki Sakutarō ... ...
	Horita Chiyozō ... ...
Naraya	Sasano Tokujirō ... ...
	Serizawa Kinshichi... ... ...
	Tsukamoto Kichibei ... ...
	Shinma Seisaku ... ...
	Okamoto Genyemon... ... ...
	Yamamoto Chōkichi ... ...
	Tsukamoto Eihachi... ... ...
Hyakuriyen...	Yokota Tamotsu ... ...
(Fukui Ken)	
	Takeyama Nihei ... ...
(Ishikawa Ken)	
Nagahōya	Hasebe Riyemon ... ...
	Obata Sahei ... ...
(Fukuoka Ken)	
	Nagajima Tōzō... ... ...
	Nishimura Riuzō ... ...
	Nakajima Zenkichi ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
3 chōme, Sueyoshibashi Minamiku, Ōsaka.	Green tea and others	
5 chōme, Kitahoriyeshimodōri Nishiku, ,,	,,	
Honkagochō, Nagasaki.	Tea, Lump tea and Bancha.	
Tsukimachi, ,,	,,	
,, ,,	,,	
No. 5. Kabutochō, Nihonbashiku.	Tea	
Fushimiitabashi Kiigōri.	Green tea	
Mizukaidōchō, Toyodagōri.		Green tea.
,, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
Tokigaya, Hanashimura, Shidagōri.		,,
Kiganji, Fujiyedachō, ,,		,,
Honchō, ,, ,,		,,
Daikakuji, Nishiyaitsumura, Mashizugōri.		,,
Ichibe, Fujiedachō, Shidagōri.		,,
Shimadochō, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
Rokugōmura, ,,		,,
Mikatahara, Mikataharamura, Shikichigōri		Black teaGreen tea and Bancha
Mikunichō, Sakaigōri.		Sencha and Green tea.
Azana Riusukechō, Komatsuchō, Nomigōri		Tea
,, ,, ,,		,,
Kitakawachimura, Kamitsumagōri, Chikugo.		Tea (pan fired)
,, ,, ,,		,,
Beharumura, ,, ,,		,,

Class 3.

Shiitake, Ginnang, the Seed of Goma, Chestnut, Ginger, and Potatoes.

Shiitake. The total value of the export of Shiitake amounts nearly to five hundred thousand yen, and is mostly exported to Hongkong, China and the United States come next to it. The following table shows the rise and fall of its shipping for the last five years.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China	catty	1,394,954	1,826,681	417,720	701,559	495,661
	yen	433,247	509,069	120,725	235,304	182,061
Hawaii	catty	—	—	569	2,920	5,279
	yen	—	—	166	1,015	1,770
Hongkong ...	catty	—	—	1,112,889	996,741	1,009,317
	yen	—	—	339,429	332,569	363,021
United States	catty	26,811	23,661	27,910	32,620	35,317
	yen	9,333	6,584	8,355	10,191	11,737
Other Countries...	catty	837	1,025	3,366	2,195	3,313
	yen	219	278	988	681	1,264
Total ...	catty	1,422,602	1,851,367	1,562,454	1,736,035	1,548,887
	yen	442,799	515,931	469,663	579,760	559,853

It is produced nearly in every parts of the Empire, but for export Idsu, Suruga, Kii, Higo, Hiuga, Satsuma and Oki take the lead.

There are two kinds of Kiboshi and Yakiko, of which Kiboshi has a better quality, and in transaction the market price is usually set on each one hundred catties. It is principally exported through three ports, Kōbe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, to meet the wants of the Chinese.

Potatoes. Total value of the latest export yen 22,110 principally exported to Hongkong.

Ginger. Total value of the latest export yen 14,880 principally exported to China, Corea, Great Britain, and Hongkong.

Exporters and Manufacturers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.	Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
(Kanagawa Ken)	Morimoto Bunkichi...	Kitanakadōri, Yokohama.	Shiitake	
(Hyōgo Ken)	Ikeda Kwanbei... ...	Sakaichō, Kōbe.	,,	
(Ōsaka Fu)				
Naraya	Nagai Jisuke	Sugawarachō, Kitaku, Ōsaka.	,,	
Harimaya	Ono Saburouemon ...	3 chōme, Kyōbashi, Higashiku, [Ōsaka.	,,	
Kaiya	Kimura Shōsaburō ...	Sugawarachō, Kitaku, ,,	,,	
Kiuhōjiya	Kitamura Yasuke ...	3 chōme, Kyōbashi, Higashiku, [Ōsaka.	,,	
Wataya...	Wada Kihei	Sugawarachō, Kitaku, ,,	,,	
Yoshinoya	Yoshino Tōshichi ...	,, ,, ,,	,,	
Naraya	Imamura Kasuke ...	Okekamichō, ,, ,,	,,	
(Nagasaki Ken)				
Fukushimaya ...	Funamoto Manjirō ...	Honkagochō, Nagasaki.		
(Shizuoka Ken)	Serizawa Kinshichi ...	Shimadachō, Shitagōri.		Kiboshi Yakiko
	Sasano Tokujirō ...	Ichibei, Fujiyedachō, Shitagōri.		,,

CLASS 4.

CUTTLE FISH, SEA-WEED, COLLE VEGETALE, DRIED AWABI, BECHE DE MER, DRIED SHRIMP, SHARK'S FINS, MUSSEL, HOSHINORI, KEIKANSO, FUNORI, SALMON, COD, GOMAME, SALTED-FISHES, DRIED FISH, HAMAGURI, KAINOHASHIRA, OTHER SHELL FISHES.

Cuttle fish. This is the most important of marine products exported from the Empire, and by referring to the statistics can be seen that the total value of its exports every year amounted generally more than one million yen, and is chiefly exported to Hongkong and China.

It is found in almost every coast of the Empire, but especially in Bungo, Oki, Suwō, Iyo, and Gotō (Hizen) and those of Bungo are most suited for export, Iyo and Suwō come next to it. There are several varieties such as Ichi-ban, Niban, Mizuika, and Sasa-ika, each differing in quality and value.

The table showing the total amount of its export to various foreign countries for the last five year.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China	catty	9,047,295	8,159,405	1,246,206	1,946,935	972,380
	yen	1,033,265	1,069,610	159,606	228,963	110,158
Hawaii ...	catty	—	—	618	3,642	8,941
	yen	—	—	76	448	1,097
Hongkong ...	catty	—	—	6,588,827	7,273,272	6,690,722
	yen	—	—	926,673	995,927	889,284
United States ...	catty	165,504	17,335	16,407	23,667	18,601
	yen	18,250	1,895	2,091	2,741	2,187
Other Countries ...	catty	1,852	3,699	1,092	4,451	7,121
	yen	206	458	159	633	977
Total ...	catty	9,214,651	8,180,439	7,853,150	9,251,967	7,697,765
	yen	1,051,721	1,071,963	1,088,605	1,228,712	1,003,703

Sea-weed. There are two varieties of sea-weed, leaf sea-weed, and cut sea-weed, and the total value of the exports amount nearly to six hundred thousand yen, and is exported chiefly to China and Hongkong. The summary of the producing districts and amount of exports is given below. Leaf sea-weed, called long-cut sea-weed is 4 shaku 2 sun in length with a varied breadth but commonly 3 sun, and is exported chiefly to Shanghai, but no great export to Hongkong and Canton. It is also exported either directly from Hakodate or from the ports of Yokohama and Kōbe to where it is first conveyed.

Its chief producing places are in Hokkaidō, viz.: Horoidsumi, Samani, Urakawa, Mitsuishi, Shizunai, Niikappu of Hidaka Province, Hiroo and Tokachi of Tokachi Province, Shiranuka, Kushiro, Akkeshi, Hamanaka of Kushiro Province, and Hanareshima, Nemuro, and Kunajiri of Nemuro Province.

The following table shows the total value of its export for the last five years.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China ...	catty	29,045,325	27,737,164	27,493,206	25,680,310	25,521,204
	yen	461,967	372,897	457,539	550,520	606,958
Corea ...	catty	—	—	108,911	11,868	14,072
	yen	—	—	1,561	184	348
Hong-kong	catty	—	—	907,469	1,061,423	805,726
	yen	—	—	12,033	12,573	11,306
Other Counts.	catty	2,260	44,175	5,690	16,163	15,519
	yen	33	656	121	227	313
Total.	catty	29,050,585	27,781,339	28,515,276	26,769,764	26,356,521
	yen	462,000	373,553	471,259	563,504	618,925

Cut Sea-weed. From each of the above mentioned producing districts the raw materials are purchased and brought over to Tōkyō, Ōsaka, and Hakodate and manufactured. It is exported mostly to Shanghai, and Hongkong comes next to it. The trade for the last five years is shown below.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China	catty	6,326,194	5,966,709	4,492,397	4,764,126	5,739,424
	yen	132,845	122,049	92,200	109,657	140,038
Honkong ...	catty	—	—	468,764	302,631	298,115
	yen	—	—	9,735	6,054	7,530
Other Countries...	catty	1,925	1,332	604	13,705	35,021
	yen	38	29	18	395	924
Total ...	catty	6,328,119	5,968,041	4,961,765	5,080,462	6,072,560
	yen	132,883	122.078	101,953	116,106	148,492

In the transaction of this class the market price is set on every one hundred catties.

Kanten or Colle Vegetale. The total value of the latest export of Kanten amounts nearly to four hundred fifty thousand yen, and it is manufactured from the sea-weed called Tengusa found in all along the coasts of the Empire. Tengusa is found most abundantly in the coasts of Idsu, Shima, Awa, Noto, Kii, Nagato, Bungo, and Hokkaidō, where the raw material is purchased and brought over to the cities and prefectures, Ōsaka, Kyōto, Hyōgo, and Nagano, where it is manufactured. There are two kinds of fine and square Kanten, the fine Kanten forming the greater part of the export. The market price being usually set on each one hundred catties. It is chiefly exported to China,

and Hongkong and France come next to it as shown in the following table.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
British India	catty	—	—	6,300	5,229	1,003
	yen	—	—	1,476	1,766	419
China	catty	1,454,901	1,265,399	484,991	671,137	684,865
	yen	316,843	309,293	109,313	206,902	256,476
France... ...	catty	19,001	22,343	21,350	—	23,631
	yen	4,937	6,087	5,455	—	11,206
German ...	catty	32,641	10,610	6,934	93	10,314
	yen	8,894	2,903	1,840	40	3,991
Great Britain	catty	6,962	4,644	—	311	2,337
	yen	1,742	1,311	—	116	1,050
Holland ...	catty	—	—	4,500	—	—
	yen	—	—	1,200	—	—
Hongkong ...	catty	—	—	614,965	349,306	476,331
	yen	—	—	148,874	114,423	179,263
United States	catty	21,798	32,422	6,425	188	1,002
	yen	4,639	9,286	1,767	56	465
Other Countries	catty	2,761	1,384	2,246	360	756
	yen	825	342	587	142	254
Total ...	catty	1,538,064	1,336,802	1,147,711	1,026,624	1,200,239
	yen	337,880	329,222	270,512	323,445	453,124

Dried Awabi. The total export value of dried Awabi amounts generally to almost four hundred thousand yen, and it is found almost everywhere along the coasts of the country, but the coasts of Hokkaidō, Rikuzen, Rikuchiu, Mutsu, Shima, Iyo, and Bungo abounds in the best of them, they are best suited for the export.

There are two kinds of Meihō and Kaihō, and they are exclusively for the use of the Chinese, the export from Yokohama to Hongkong and the United States are actually consumed by the residing Chinese. As to the total quantity of its export to various countries see the following table.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China... ...	catty	1,389,887	1,336,688	228,690	262,630	116,241
	yen	358,891	492,991	78,534	78,038	37,337
Hawaii ...	catty	—	—	1,490	3,826	3,892
	yen	—	—	519	1,382	1,220
Hongkong ...	catty	—	—	1,107,400	1,243,107	1,101,515
	yen	—	—	373,595	391,643	353,891
United States	catty	8,611	12,836	16,743	19,225	19,077
	yen	2,502	4,930	5,516	6,497	6,107
Other Countries...	catty	910	458	2,014	1,220	1,909
	yen	282	151	796	332	607
Total ...	catty	1,399,408	1,349,982	1,356,337	1,530,008	1,242,634
	yen	361,675	435,072	458,960	477,892	399,162

Shrimp. Shrimp, the total value of the export amounting nearly to two hundred thousand yen every year, is chiefly exported to Hongkong and China.

For the amount of the export for the last five years refer to the following table.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China	catty	1,243,744	1,567,501	492,986	612,650	552,645
	yen	156,500	203,823	61,397	80,167	68,838
Hongkong ...	catty	—	—	1,027,719	891,355	1,131,733
	yen	—	—	132,581	118,219	149,984
Other Countries ...	catty	220	453	554	138	3,104
	yen	22	56	69	19	385
Total ...	catty	1,243,967	1,567,954	1,521,259	1,504,143	1,687,482
	yen	156,522	203,879	194,047	198,405	219,207

It abounds in the coasts of Suwō, Iyo, and Buzen, the best quality being found in Suwō, and almost nine-tenth of the whole quantity of its export is shipped from Kōbe and its market price is usually set on each one hundred catties.

Beche de mer or Iriko. The total value of the latest Iriko export

exceeds two hundred eighty thousand yen, abounding in the waters of Hokkaidō, Aomori, Ōita, Nagasaki, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Ishikawa, and Miye Prefectures, and principally exported to China and Hongkong, the chief port of which is Yokohama; Kōbe, Nagasaki, and Hakodate come next to it. In transaction it is graded from first to tenth according to its different qualities, and its market price is set on each one hundred catties. For the trade see the following table :—

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China	catty	888,987	722,282	657,820	797,972	766,098
	yen	250,470	208,195	216,821	264,672	257,692
Hongkong ...	catty	—	—	87,315	79,612	89,545
	yen	—	—	24,377	23,222	28,090
Other Countries.	catty	136	72	388	426	125
	yen	38	27	60	128	38
Total...	catty	889,119	722,354	745,523	878,010	855,768
	yen	250,508	208,222	241,258	288,022	285,820

Gomame. Total value of the latest export is 15,534 and exported to China and Hongkong.

Hamaguri Fishes. Total value of the latest export is 11,612 and exported to China and Hongkong.

Dried Fishes & Salted Fishes. Total value of the latest export is 23,870 and exported to China and Hongkong.

Shark's Fins. Total value of the latest export is 82,057 and exported to China and Hongkong.

Salmon & Cod. Total value of the latest export is 79,499 and exported to China and Hongkong.

Mussel. Total value of the latest export is 47,855 and exported to China and Hongkong.

Kainohashira. Total value of the latest export is 56,594 and exported to China and Hongkong.

Other Shell Fish. Total value of the latest export is 74,169 and exported to China and Hongkong.

Exporters and Manufacturers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Company's Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken)	
Sekitanya	Watanabe Fukusaburō ... ...
Surugaya	Adachi Jiusuke. Adachi Zenzō (Manager) ...
Sekitanya	Iida Kwōtarō ... ...
Ōtani Shiten	Ōtani Kahei Ōtani Kinzō (Manager) ...
Sugaya...	Obata Kumajirō ... ...
Fukudaya	Andō Hanshichi ... ...
Yorozuya	Tsuji Kōsuke ... ...
Morimoto Shōten	Morimoto Bunkichi... ... ...
Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Tanaka Mohei (Manager) ...
Okanoya	Okano Rihei ... ...
	Katsumi Genshichi... ... ...
(Hyōgo Ken)	
Hiranoya	Hirano Jiutarō... ... ...
(Ōsaka Fu)	
Tennōjiya	Nakamura Shōtarō ... ...
Izumiya	Matsushita Hikobei... ... ...
	Tanaka Shirōzaemon ... ...
Harimaya	Fukui Keijirō ... ...
	Horiuchi Jinzō ... ...
Hakataya	Saitō Hikojiurō ... ...
	Matsuzoe Uhei... ... ...
Koiya	Kimura Shōzaburō ... ...
	Maekawa Asajirō ... ...
	Inouye Shōzō ... ...
(Nagasaki Ken)	
Fuefuki Hōshiujo	
Matsuoya	Hiramatsu Umenojō ... ...
Hizenya	Nakagawa Gihei ... ...
(Hokkaidō)	
Nippon Sea-weed Co.	Shimomura Hirose ... ...
	Kobayashi Jiukichi... ... ...

Continued:—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
No. 1, 1 chōme, Motohamachō, Yokohama.	Marine Products.	
No. 16, 2 chōme, ,, ,,	,, ,,	
No. 14, 1 chōme, Kitanakadōri, ,,	,, ,,	
No. 8, ,, Motohamachō, ,,	,, ,,	
No. 15, 2 chōme, Minatochō, ,,	,, ,,	
No. 4, 1 chōme, Onoyechō, ,,	,, ,,	
No. 34, 2 chōme, Bentendōri, ,,	,, ,,	
No. 31, ,, Kitanakadōri, ,,	,, ,,	
No. 69, 4 chōme, Honchō, ,,	,, ,,	
No. 29, 2 chōme, ,, ,,	,, ,,	
No. 14. ,, Motohamachō, ,,	,, ,,	
3 chōme, Sakaichō, Kōbe.	Colle Vegetale and Sea-weed.	
1 chōme, Utsubokamidōri, Nishiku, [Ōsaka.	Fine Colle Vegetale	
2 chōme, Yedobori Minamidōri, ,,	,,	
4 ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	
1 ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	
1 chōme, Kamidōri, ,, ,,	,,	
1 ,, Yokobori, Higashiku, ,,	,,	
1 ,, Doshiumachi ,, ,,	,,	
Sugawarachō, Kitaku, ,,	,,	
Kiyomizumura, Shimakamigōri.		Fine Kanten
Miyamamura, Shimashimogōri.		Fine and Square Kanten
Fuyefukimura, Kitamatsuragōri.		Dried Awabi, Awabi Shell, Beche de Mer.
Kabashimachō, Nagasaki.	Iriko, Awabi, Shark's Fins.	
Dōzachō, ,,	Shrimp.	
Funabachō, Hakodateku, Oshimanokuni.	Sea-weed	
Higashikawachō, ,, ,,		Cut sea-weed

Continued :—

Company's Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Hakodate)	Shimizu Masakichi ... ...
(Tōkyō Fu)	
Katayama Shōkwai	Katayama Gentarō ... ...
Mikawaya	Mori Zenshichi... ... ...
	Toshima Sankichi ... ...
Yorozuya	Uchida Mankichi ... ...
	Ishikawa Kōkichi ... ...
Izumiya	Kitamura Gonjirō ... ...
Takataya	Ishihara Ichizō... ... ...
Daikokuya	Furukawa Shichimatsu ... ...
Hishiyama Shōten	Murata Toranosuke ... ...
(Shizuoka Ken)	
Sameya	Hirata Hanjirō,.. ... ...
	Yamauchi Heikichi... ... ...
	Sugiyama Dempei ... ...
(Nagano Ken)	
Mukadeya	Yamashita Katsuya... ... ...
(Iwate Ken)	
Ōshiuya	Suzuki Chōbei ... ...
(Yamaguchi Ken)	
Kidokaria Shrimp Co.	
(Yehime Ken)	
Hamaya	Fujimoto Tokuji ... ...
(Tottori Ken)	
	Hamada Chōjirō ... ...
Uwokwaisha	Yamada Shigezō (Director) ...
Yebisuya	Nakagaki Zenhachirō ... ...
(Ōita Ken)	
Tarikiya	Toyoda Seizaburō ... ...
Izumiya	Nishikawa Kiuji ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Nishikawachō, Hakodate, Oshimanokuni.		Cut sea-weed
No.21,Wakurachō,Fukagawaku,Tōkyō	Cut sea-weed	,,
No. 2, Kwakubuchō, ,,	,,	
No. 29, 2 chōme, Mannenchō, ,,	,,	
No. 1, Motokagachō, ,,	,,	
No. 1, Nishihiranochō, ,,	,,	
No, 8, Wagurachō, ,,	,,	
No, 2, Botanchō, ,,	,,	
No. 19, Reiganchō, ,,	,,	
No. 47, Higashidaikuchō, ,,	,,	
Numadsuchō, Suntōgōri.		Shark's Fins, Cuttlefish, Awabi
,, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
Usudamura, Minamitakugōri.		Colle vegetale
Kuwagasakichō, Higashiheigōri.		Meihō and Round dried Cuttlefish
Atsusagōri, Nagatonokuni.		Shrimp and Cuttlefish
Miyakubomura, Ochigōri.		Small Shrimp.
Ajiromura, Iwaigōri.		Shimame Cuttlefish, Niban cuttle fish
Tashirimura, ,,		,,
Azumamura, Iwaigōri.		,,
Nagasuchō, Usagōri, Buzennokuni.	Shrimp, Kainohashira, etc.	Shrimp, Kainohashira, Cuttlefish, Shark's fins
Saganoseki, Kitaumibegōri, ,,		Rubbed or Polished Cuttlefish, & KōtsukiCuttlefish

Class 5.

Hairs, feather, hide, fur, leather, tendon, bones, whale-fins, whale-bones, shoes, leather wares, awabi shell, Yakōgai shell, other shells, deer horns, ivory works and tortoise shell works.

Furs. The export of furs amounting to little over 100,000 yen chiefly find the way to England, and China, Hongkong, and Germany comes next to it.

The producing districts are Kiushiu, Shikoku, Harima, Rikuzen, Rikuchiu, Mutsu, and Hokkaidō. The kinds are fox, badger and marten.

Hokkaidō produce is the best, and that of Harima comes next, and those of other districts follow.

The ports of export are Yokohama and Kōbe.

The trade for the last five years is shown in the following table.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China	sheet	100,730	127,813	89,597	69,873	86,559
	yen	29,915	51,645	32,524	22,283	25,694
England ...	sheet	98	1,331	11,955	53,051	82,803
	yen	198	1,220	7,529	43,808	68,831
France... ...	sheet	—	—	5,302	6,601	2,123
	yen	—	—	3,859	3,059	1,080
Germany ...	sheet	10,760	8,847	25,394	15,561	3,375
	yen	4,037	4,646	11,657	2,768	2,168
Hongkong ...	sheet	—	—	50,489	21,759	17,598
	yen	—	—	23,293	9,130	9,339
The U. S. of America ...	sheet	353	2,298	2,341	2,914	3,354
	yen	220	1,131	1,238	947	2,012
Other Countries...	sheet	316	515	—	24	2,044
	yen	209	525	—	21	438
Total ...	sheet	112,257	140,804	185,078	169,783	197,856
	yen	34,579	59,167	80,100	82,016	109,562

Feathers 45,561 yen chiefly exported to France.
Awabi Shell 58,405 „ to Hongkong, England and Germany.

Exporters and Manufacturers of Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Hyōgo Ken)	
(Ōsaka Fu)	Hisayama Seishichi... ... ...
	Satake Risaburō ... ...
	Nitta Chōjirō ... ...
	Ino Seijirō... ... ...
	Okuda Sadasuke ... ...
	Iwata Mitsuzō ... ...
	Aisaka Gohei ... ...
	Atsuda Jirobei ... ...
	Tanabe Jinzaburō ... ...
Meiji Feather Factory ... ... (Nagasaki Ken)	Tanabe Jinzaburō (Owner) ...
Seikaku Kaisha	Mori Keijirō (Head) ... ...
	Inamatsu Matsunosuke ... ...
(Tōkyō Fu)	
Ōmiya	Yamada Shūkichi ... ...
Ōmiya	Itō Shinbei ... ...
Sasaya	Noboriyama Chōzō ... ...
	Murata Kichigorō ... ...
	Ikeda Denkichi ... ...
Tatsumiya	Katō Toyohichi ... ...
	Kobayashi Kojirō ... ...
	Kishimura Kyutarō... ... ...
Maruki...	Ishii Kihiyōe ... ...
Beniya	Yotsugi Tomigorō ... ...

Yakogai Shell	12,860	,,	to Hongkong and France.
Other Shells	21,604	,,	
Ivory Works	49,837	,,	chiefly exported to England.

Continued :

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Sannomiya machi, Kōbe.	Furs.	
Nishihama machi, Nishinarigōri.	Badgers &c.	
Namba mura, ,,		Belt.
Kidsu mura, ,,		Leather for trunk and shoes
,, ,,		,,
Nishihama machi, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
Imamiya mura, ,,		Cowhides for shoes and others
,, ,,		,,
Nishiyama gō, Nagasaki.		Leather
Uragoto machi, ,,	Awabi shell	
No. 397, Iriya chō, Shitaya.	Furs.	
No. 3, Tōri 3 chōme, Nihonbashiku.	Furs.	
No. 2, Hamachō 1 chōme, ,,	ivory works	
No. 13, 2 chōme, Yokoyamachō ,,	,, ,,	
No. 9, 4 chōme, Ginza, Kyōbashiku.	,, ,,	
Bakuro chō 4 chōme, Nihonbashiku.	,, ,,	
Tsukiji 2 chōme, Kyōbashiku.	,, ,,	
Minami Motochō, Asakusaku.	,, ,,	
Sukiyachō, Nihonbashiku.	,, ,,	
Yagenbori chō, ,,	,, ,,	

CLASS 6.

BAMBOO MATERIALS, TIMBERS AND PLANKS, BAMBOO WARES, WOODEN WARES, ROSETTA WOOD WARES, PALMETTS SKIN.

Bamboo. The export of this article has gradually increased of late. The amount of the export has been about one hundred and sixty thousand yen. The United States holds the first place, and England, Germany, France, Hongkong, Italy, and Corea are secondary to it in respect of the export. The trade for the last five years is shown in the following table.

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ... ... yen	6	18	2,587	367	25(
Belgium ... ... yen	93	—	630	293	1,39[illegible]
China ... ... yen	4,209	1,686	—	—	—
Corea ... ... yen	52[illegible]	392	55(	2,355	2,041
France ... ... yen	9,068	10,802	23,157	26,193	17,801
Germany ... ... yen	8,116	9,630	30,386	27,141	25,37[illegible]
Great Britain ... yen	11,636	13,170	20,669	45,243	41,607
Hongkong ... ... yen	—	—	2,033	3,486	15,855
Italy ... ... yen	333	360	1,603	2,427	2,392
United States ... yen	12,737	8,665	17,439	62,570	47,87[illegible]
Other Countries... yen	167	246	621	598	725
Total ... ... yen	46,887	44,969	99,675	170,673	155,322

There are two kinds of bamboo,—the black and white, fishing rods, handles of umbrella, handles, sticks are made from them, mostly exported from Kōbe. The principal places of production are Ehime, Kagawa, Hiroshima, Hyōgo, and Shiga prefectures.

Those that are exported from Yokohama are mostly the produce of Miyagi, Fukushima, and Saitama prefectures. Black bamboo suits the taste of the English, and white that of America.

Timbers & Planks. The value of the export since a few years has been about one hundred and eight thousand yen. The export is principally for China, Hongkong and Corea being secondary. The trade for the last five years are as follows :—

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
British India ... yen	—	—	—	275	1,326
China ... ... yen	181,170	211,827	159,388	134,814	138,460
Corea ... ... yen	6,562	11,437	8,157	25,820	29,407
Hongkong ... ... yen	—	—	18,363	16,797	16,770
United States ... yen	—	—	425	4	1,866
Other Countries... yen	1,027	499	571	605	339
Total ... ... yen	188,759	223,763	186,904	178,315	188,168

The timbers mostly used in China are the planks of pine, cedar and camphor-tree, and cedar and hinoki logs. The planks are mostly exported, and the logs and timbers for beams and rafters are next to it. The provinces of Kii, Hiuga, Satsuma, Awa, Tosa and Mino are noted places of production. The Ports of export are Kōbe and Nagasaki.

Bamboo Wares. The amount of export is about two hundred thousand yen. The first country for the export is the United States of America; England, Hongkong, Australia, Germany, British India, France, and Dominion of Canada are secondary to it. Observe the following table.

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ... ... yen	12,328	23,384	29,568	28,239	34,933
Austria ... ... yen	773	1,283	1,492	1,112	1,506
Belgium ... ... yen	1,396	1,213	1,089	626	1,107
British America... yen	2,910	3,204	2,178	3,780	3,036
British India ... yen	4,008	3,557	4,927	4,934	7,747
China ... ... yen	22,816	38,387	7,262	886	1,168
France ... ... yen	9,546	9,131	3,878	5,493	5,401
German ... ... yen	8,198	23,013	17,103	13,845	11,961
Great Britain ... yen	42,942	32,953	44,277	43,464	53,422
Hongkong ... ... yen	—	—	24,576	18,116	37,039
Italy ... ... yen	359	1,316	836	1,389	1,550
United States ... yen	102,851	77,691	77,582	68,227	63,077
Other Countries... yen	4,532	2,207	2,824	4,373	3,721
Total ... ... yen	212,659	217,339	217,592	194,484	225,668

Among the above class the principal articles of export are the flower vases, baskets, and hanging baskets. They are extensively manufactured at Hyōgo and Kagawa prefectures, and mostly exported from Kōbe.

Wooden Wares. The export of this class has quite increased of late, the present amount being about one hundred eighty thousand yen. The country of export is British India first, England, the United States and France are next. The trade for the last five years is as follows :—

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ... ... yen	705	4,713	3,104	2,213	1,769
Austria ... ... yen	1,120	2,002	—	—	—
Belgium ... ... yen	184	868	—	—	—
British America... yen	1,308	433	—	—	—
British India ... yen	17,217	36,900	70,896	86,857	121,899
China ... ... yen	5,753	8,361	731	454	1,005
Corea ... ... yen	1,296	1,104	1,782	4,936	6,072
France... ... ... yen	11,940	7,686	13,870	13,029	9,658
Germany ... ... yen	2,035	1,334	3,763	4,532	1,801
Great Britain ... yen	12,919	18,197	21,303	19,968	20,333
Hongkong ... ... yen	—	—	7,218	8,101	5,052
Russia ... ... yen	869	830	854	265	3,297
Turkey ... ... yen	90	1,432	1,400	255	35
United States ... yen	8,718	6,320	10,348	7,691	14,330
Other Countries... yen	1,129	1,454	7,129	2,916	3,635
Total ... ... yen	65,283	91,634	142,398	151,217	188,886

Among the principal exports are the ornamental shelf, small table, flower vase stand, hanging shelf, picture frame, tray, wooden plate, and ornamental carvings. The principal places of manufacture are Ōsaka, Tōkyō, Nagoya, and Hakone in Kanagawa prefecture.

In the picture frames there is what is called "Shibayama Bori" that is to say, flowers, birds or human figures are inlaid with metals, ivory or shells, or put in gold lacquer, mostly manufactured in Tōkyō and Ōsaka. Joineries are exported abundantly of late, the hinoki planks are mostly used in the work. All kinds of designs are cut artistically through. Chiefly manufactured in Kōbe and Ōsaka and exported from the same ports.

Exporters and Manufacturers of Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken)	
Kamokame Shōten	Sugiyama Kamekichi ... ...
Numashima ,, ...	Numashima Jirobei... ... ...
Musashiya ,, ...	Ōseki Sadajirō ... ...
Moriyasu ,, ...	Moriyasu Takisaburō ... ...
(Hyōgo Ken)	
Chōdaisha	Nagata Daisuke ... ...
Iseya	Mayeda Tokuzayemon ... ...
Iwanao	Kanda Naogorō ... .
Tateya	Tateya Heishirō ... ...
Hayashiya	Miyashita Jinosuke... ... ...
Arasei	Arai Seiyemon ... ...
Fujikatsu	Nakaguchi Katsujirō ... ..
Ogawaya	Ogawa Mankichi ... .
	Sone Shime ... ...
Hirata Shōten	Hirata Tatsujirō ... ...
Ōhashi ,, ...	Ōhashi Shōtarō ... ...
(Ōsaka Fu)	
	Yoshidsumi Jihei ... ...
(Nagasaki Ken)	
Hamadaya	Hamada Rimpei ... ...
(Tōkyō Fu)	
Ōkuragumi	Ōkura Kihachirō ... ...
	Miyamoto Katsu ... ...
	Ōta Mankichi ... ...
(Shiga Ken)	
	Yukioka Gonbei ... ...
(Yehime Ken)	
Fukushima	Fukushima Sukesaku ... ..

Continued:

Business Place.		Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
1 chōme, Honchō,	Yokohama	Wooden Wares.	
1 chōme, Kitanakadōri,	,,	,,	
4 chōme, Honchō,	,,	,,	
4 chōme, Bentendōri,	,,	,,	
Sandokorochō, Hyōgo,		Bamboo & its Ware	Bamboo Working
Dezaikechō,	Kōbe	Timber & plank	
Shinzaikechō,	,,	,,	
Kitamiyauchichō,	,,	,,	
Higashiyanagawarachō,	,,	,,	
Kitamiyauchichō,	,,	,,	
5 chōme, Sakaichō,	,,	,,	
5 chōme, Sakaichō,	,,	,,	
Higashi kawasakichō,	,,	Planks	
Hamaujinochō,	,,	Bamboo Wares	
		,,	
Kasayachō, Minamiku Ōsaka,		Wooden Wares	
Kabashimachō, Nagasaki City		Timbers & planks	
No. 7, 2 chōme, Ginza, Kyōbashiku		Timbers.	
No. 17, Saruyachō, Asakusaku		Wooden Wares	
Shinyemonchō, Nihonbashiku		,, ,,	
Kusatsumura, Awatagōri		Bamboo Whip.	
Gunchu, Iyogōri		Bamboo roots, Bamboo Whips and Canes	

Class 7.

Floor mats, straw plaits and straw works.

Floor Mats.

The export of floor mats has for the last five or six years greatly increased. At present it amounts to 650,000 yen. The nine parts out of ten are exported to the United States, the rest to England and Hongkong. The steady increase in the United States as well as in the other countries is quite due to the improvement of the work, to the careful selection of materials and the artistic design of figures put on it.

The principal producing districts are Bizen, Bingo, Bungo and Chikugo. There are many different kinds such as flower mats, damask mats and brocade mats, mostly exported from Kōbe. The trade for the last five years is shown in the following table, by which the sudden increase of the export from 1888 can be observed.

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ... ...yen	216	1,687	7,893	20,835	7,516
Austria ... ...yen	—	—	246	182	2,629
British America yen	127	1,173	8,801	2,269	3,908
British India ...yen	—	—	833	1,368	1,118
China ... ...yen	555	6,585	—	—	—
Corea... ... ...yen	—	—	535	538	1,012
France ... ...yen	54	1,082	500	1,272	4,011
Germany ... ...yen	—	—	6,939	5,610	5,635
Great Britain ...yen	3,462	12,175	14,398	18,217	19,767
Hongkong ...yen	—	—	6,876	2,828	11,816
United States ...yen	28,915	123,351	116,595	290,565	595,936
Other Countries yen	2,967	2,173	3,268	3,860	2,775
Total ... ...yen	36,296	148,226	166,884	347,544	656,123

Straw Plaits. The export of the straw plaits has began to show some decline for the last five or six years, yet it amounts to 190,000 yen. The United States is the largest customer, England and France come next. The trade for the last five years is shown below.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China ...	bundle	12,465	100	—	—	—
	yen	1,920	20	—	—	—
France ...	bundle	18,148	39,850	38	3,871	17,145
	yen	4,708	7,323	14	997	3,740
Great Britain...	bundle	129,827	171,577	165,537	18,619	52,236
	yen	27,078	45,472	35,871	2,595	6,971
Italy	bundle	—	4,800	—	—	—
	yen	—	1,140	—	—	—
United States ...	bundle	1,071,683	772,574	493,879	396,947	669,851
	yen	316,623	213,588	109,412	82,682	180,922
Other Countries	bundle	390	3,239	9,309	5,636	8,674
	yen	121	1,015	1,551	923	2,143
Total	bundle	1,232,513	992,140	668,763	425,073	747,906
	yen	350,450	268,558	146,848	87,197	193,776

They are mostly produced at Aichi, Saitama, Tōkyō, Okayama, Ōsaka and other prefectures. In the export from Kōbe, the Ōsaka manufactures hold the seven parts out of ten, and the rest is that of Okayama ; Aichi, Saitama and Tōkyō manufactures being mostly exported from Yokohama. They are exclusively exported for America. Though the varieties are innumerable, the Kakuuchi Hishiuchi and Hirauchi are mostly exported. In transaction the length of a plait is 60 yards. The straw plait works such as waste paper basket, portable basket, tea case and toys are more or less exported to America, England, France, and Hongkong. The latest export amounts to 19,415 yen.

Exporters and Manufacturers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken)	
Iseya	Morishita Chiubei ... ...
Iwasakiya	Yamaguchi Heizaburō ... ...
Kawada Shōten	Watanabe Murajirō ... ...
(Hyōgo Ken)	
Ōhashi Shōten	Ōhashi Shōtarō... ... ...
Satō „	Satō Enkichi ... ...
Sugai „	Sugai Kamesuke ... ...
Dange „	Dange Gonzō ... ...
(Ōsaka Fu)	
First Harada Straw Factory ...	Harada Inosuke ... ...
(Tōkyō Fu)	
Kawada Mugiwara Shōten ...	Kawada Tanigorō ... ...
Ōmiya	Ban Denbei ... ...
(Okayama Ken)	
Damask Mats Company	Satō Nagatoshi (Head) ... ...
Senooya	Imanishi Naohei ... ...
Seiensha	Suzuki Seizaburō (Head) ...
Hayashima Bussan Kwaisha ...	Nasshō Isamu „ ... ...
	Hiramatsu Ishitarō... ... ...
	Ōta Yaheiji ... ...
Satō Shōten	Satō Rihei ... ...
Hashimoto Shōten	Hashimoto Teitarō ... ...
	Nagahara Kohachi ... ...
Fukada Shōten	Fukada Gisaburō ... ...
Satō „	Satō Shindō ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
No. 62, 4 chōme, Aioichō, Yokohama.	Straw	
No. 52, 3 chōme, ,, ,,	,,	
No. 20, 2 chōme, ,, ,,	,,	
Sannomiyachō, Kōbe	Flower Mats	
1 chōme, Motochō, ,,	,,	
Sannomiyachō, ,,	,,	
4 chōme, Motochō, ,,	,,	
Ōsaka		Straw-plaits
No. 120, Motozōshiki, Rokugomura, Ebaragōri.	Straw Works	Straw plaits, Boxes & Baskets
No. 4, 1 chōme, Tōri, Nihonbashiku	Flower Mats	
Eshimamura, Tsuugōri, Bitchiu province.	Damask Mats	Damask Mats
Ōazana Kawarachō, Okayama.		Flower Mats
Ichimiyamura, Tsudakagōri.		,,
Hayashimamura, Tsuugōri.		,,
Yamadamura, ,,		,,
Niwasemura, Kayōgōri.		,,
Sewōmura, Tsuugōri.		Damask Mats
,, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
Nakajima Kōjo	Nakano Kōhei ... ...
Second Damask Mats Co.... ...	Satō Nagatoshi (Head) ... ...
Third „	Nakamura Uhachi (Director)...
Saiensha	Kusudo Sawasaburō ... ...
Second Harada Straw Mats Co.	Harada Inosuke ... ...
Kiyeigumi	Tagawa Matsujirō ... ...
Korosue	Korosue Yōhei... ... ...
Kushida-gumi	Kushida Saichirō ... ...
Suyama	Suyama Saburō ... ...
(Hiroshima Ken)	
	Kobayashi Kichibei... ... ...
	Itō Yasuke ... ...
	Yanagura Jiuhei ... ...
(Yamaguchi Ken)	
Someya Shōkwai	Someya Seijirō... ... ...
(Kagawa Ken)	
Sanenkwaisha	
(Ōita Ken)	
Imazuya	Nakajima Kiusaku ... ...
(Kumamoto Ken)	
Shimodagumi	Shimoda Kōzō ... ...
Shōkōsha	Ishizaka Seishirō ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Senōmura, Tsuugōri.		Damask mats
Ejimamura ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
Toyosumura, ,,		,,
Matsuyamamura, Kamifusagōri		Straw-plaits
Kijimamura, Asaguchigōri		,,
,, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
Onomichi, Mitsukigōri		Plain or Figured 40 y. mats made of Rush
,, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
Misakinochō, Akamagaseki	Flower Mats	
Rokugōmura, Nakagōri		Flower Mats
Kunisakimura, Higashikokutogōri, Bungo.	Flower Mats	
Yamazakichō, Kumamoto		Straw plaits, (Hishigumi, Hiragumi.)
2 chōme, Shimodōri, Kumamoto		Straw plaits, (Gohongumi, Shichihongumi, Hishigumi.)

Class 8.

Round Fans, Fans, and Lanterns.

Fan and Round Fan.

The total value of export of fans and roun dfans amounts to about 350,000. The United

States occupies the first place in the export of fans, France and Hongkong comes next, and England is the first in the round fans, the United States and Germany come next to it. The tables showing the amount of the export for the last five years.

(Fans.)

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia	No.	85,524	309,001	117,386	34,018	30,682
	yen	1,863	6,011	2,377	1,300	1,106
Austria ...	No.	3,550	201,790	326,743	36,804	66,257
	yen	219	2,396	7,115	2,451	3,480
Belgium	No.	6,380	50,860	1,138	7,428	57,552
	yen	304	1,473	54	299	1,414
British America	No.	50,725	46,049	—	—	—
	yen	1,949	717	—	—	—
British India ...	No.	57,778	101,912	62,286	59,225	102,065
	yen	2,325	2,976	2,416	2,422	3,313
China ...	No.	3,808,929	3,877,553	612,982	321,311	362,822
	yen	52,358	51,035	9,775	5,118	5,414
Corea ...	No.	—	—	69,765	14,371	52,320
	yen	—	—	1,223	261	702
France ...	No.	1,208,853	2,442,478	607,555	1,463,945	1,778,226
	yen	52,549	63,398	30,988	55,447	96,597
Germany	No.	94,972	627,580	342,402	273,880	232,017
	yen	3,311	10,234	7,915	8,048	7,389
Great Britain	No.	1,501,700	1,322,432	979,546	1,063,406	682,213
	yen	44,515	40,714	32,916	39,883	24,103
Hongkong	No.	—	—	2,824,745	2,660,727	2,620,251
	yen	—	—	41,682	42,822	43,081
Italy ...	No.	230,779	296,253	576,197	687,651	238,374
	yen	11,545	11,342	23,092	21,365	7,186
Philippine Group	No.	—	—	350	145	16,495
	yen	—	—	16	30	1,007
Spain ...	No.	—	—	50,300	236,336	287,746
	yen	—	—	810	3,884	5,524
United States	No.	4,197,087	3,719,265	3,778,723	4,471,164	6,407,626
	yen	76,468	88,151	90,441	109,784	118,025
Other Countries	No.	61,581	71,333	50,578	88,553	72,844
	yen	1,519	1,591	1,312	2,334	1,534
Total	No.	11,307,858	13,066,506	10,400,696	11,418,964	13,007,490
	yen	248,925	280,038	252,132	295,448	319,875

(Round Fans.)

Countries		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	No.	72,845	158,687	86,520	67,866	39,552
	yen	1,526	1,930	1,582	680	512
Austria ...	No.	—	5,850	—	—	2,200
	yen	—	133	—	—	38
Belgium ...	No.	3,350	21,000	16,000	10,012	68,826
	yen	122	389	175	107	788
British America ...	No.	2,000	215,100	4,531	3,873	504
	yen	50	1,381	239	97	7
British India	No.	83,078	14,270	11,276	16,040	34,510
	yen	976	290	343	222	1,166
China	No.	538,096	1,758,309	587,127	52,756	51,117
	yen	3,661	10,041	3,138	761	447
Corea	No.	2,030	5,695	4,790	1,550	7,831
	yen	38	71	65	33	176
France ...	No.	235,314	129,446	301,786	519,050	166,762
	yen	3,222	4,476	5,396	6,932	3,084
Germany ...	No.	63,006	185,109	135,355	100,776	76,806
	yen	710	2,550	3,090	2,197	3,640
Great Britain ...	No.	1,832,342	552,604	587,034	898,203	767,262
	yen	22,644	12,674	11,505	16,060	18,250
Hawaii ...	No.	100	3,500	—	600	1,416
	yen	3	40	—	41	129
Holland ...	No.	—	—	—	20	72
	yen	—	—	—	3	2
Hongkong ...	No.	—	—	37,283	29,858	117,300
	yen	—	—	596	919	2,334
Italy	No.	9,000	230	15,700	76,549	10,100
	yen	200	27	311	1,591	75
Philippine Group ...	No.	—	—	—	—	120
	yen	—	—	—	—	30
Russia ...	No.	330	1,000	500	2,520	500
	yen	7	17	8	43	7
Spain	No.	—	—	—	—	2,524
	yen	—	—	—	—	25
United States ...	No.	1,917,234	2,134,044	1,735,177	979,601	1,330,072
	yen	21,138	23,399	20,087	13,972	13,321
Other Countries..	No.	9,200	3,943	3,887	11,193	39,084
	yen	321	123	221	284	419
Total ...	No.	4,767,924	5,188,785	3,526,966	2,770,467	2,716,558
	yen	54,618	57,540	46,756	43,942	44,450

The reason in the increase of the export is due to the yearly improvement in patterns and shapes and making it as cheap as possible.

The principal producing districts are Kyōto, Ōsaka, Nagoya and Tōkyō.

In Tōkyō and Kyōto first rate articles are made, in Ōsaka and Nagoya the second rate. To Europe fans having the picture of flowers and animals were exported. To the United States were exported some bearing complicated drawings, besides the picture fans, and other fans to be used for the purpose of advertisment.

Lanterns. The Lanterns are manufactured at Ōsaka, (paper lanterns bearing the picture of flowers and birds) Gifu (Tengujo lanterns with flowers and birds) and Tōkyō (paper, with flowers and birds ; Hōdsuki lanterns). The articles produced at Gifu are the best, exported to the United States, England, Hongkong, and British India. The total value of the export is about 30,000 yen, chiefly shipped from Yokohama and Kōbe.

Exporters and Manufacturers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken)	
Iwataya	Miyada Chiushichi ... ...
	Okada Tsunejirō ... ...
(Hyōgo Ken)	
Mayeda Shōten	Mayeda Tomesaburō ... ...
(Ōsaka Fu)	
Tsutsuiya	Mitsuhashi Yoshibei ... ...
Wakasaya	Morioka Takejirō ... ...
Shinanoya	Shinano Seisuke ... ...
Niwaya...	Niwa Tokusaburō ... ...
	Fujii Kichiroku ... ...
Harimaya	Hayashi Tokubei ... ...
Nagataya	Hayashi Gisuke ... ...
	Inagaki Masashichi... ... ...
(Tōkyō Fu)	
Ebiya	Uyeki Rinnosuke ... ...
Izumiya	Tamai Shichiroemon ... ...
Haibara	Nakamura Naojirō ... ...
(Kyōto Fu)	
Baba	Baba Kametarō ... ...
Ishikaku	Ishikaku Kisaburō ... ...
Hirakiu	Hirano Kingorō ... ...
Izutsuya	Nakajima Isuke ... ...
Ōkiya	Nishida Sōshirō ... ...
Kwansei Trading Co.	Hamaoka Kōtetsu ... ...
	Tsukamoto Gisuke ... ...
	Sakata Bunsuke ... ...
(Aichi Ken)	
Ōgiya	Inoue Mohei ... ...
Sawaya...	Nakamura Genzō ... ...
(Gifu Ken)	
	Ichihashi Tsunezō ... ...
Teshigawara Shōten...	Teshigawara Naojirō ... ...
(Kagawa Ken)	
	Kumihashi Umajirō ... ...
	Ishii Yohei ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
No. 8, 1 chōme, Bentendōri, Yokohama		Paper Fans.
4 chōme, Ōtachō, „		Paper Round Fans.
2 chōme, Sakaichō, Kōbe	Fans.	
3 chōme, Minamiku Jiunkeichō, Ōsaka	Round Fans.	
2 chōme, Nagaboribashisuji, „	„	
3 chōme, North Kiuhōjichō Higashiku Ōsaka	„	
3 chōme, Minamiku Jiunkeichō, „	„	
Yobanchō, Kozu, „	„	
4 chōme, Higashiku Minamihonchō, Ōsaka	Fans and Round Fans.	
2 chōme, Andojichō, „	Round Fans.	
3 chōme, Minamikiuhōjichō, „	Fans.	
No. 2, 2 chōme; Horiechō, Nihonbashiku, Tōkyō	Round Fans.	
No. 16, 2 chōme, Yokoyamachō, Nihonbashiku „	Lantern.	
1 chōme, Tōri, Nihonbashiku „	Fans and Round Fans.	
Matsubara, Yanaginobaba, Kamikyōku, Kyōto	Round Fans.	Round Paper Fans.
Nagaharachō, Bukkōjiagaru, Yanaginobaba, Kamikyōku, Kyōto	„	Fans, Paper and Silk ; Round and Square.
Gojōkitaniiru Honshinmeichō, Kamikyōku Tomikōji, Kyōto	Fans.	Hirabone and Hosobone Fans.
Matsubara Kitaniiru, Ebisuyachō, Kamikyōku Tomikōji, Kyōto	„	„
Shichijōminaminiiru, Shiōkojichō, Kamikyōku Higashitōin, Kyōto	„	„
Sanjō Torifuyachō Higashieiru, Kyōto	Fans, Paper Lantern, Round Fans	
Kamikyōku Nijō-tōriteramachi, Kyōto	Fans.	
Shimokyōku Sakaichō, Kyōto	„	
Oshikirichō, Nagoya	„	
Kamisonochō, „	Paper Lantern	
Kami-ima, Gifu		Lantern with Picture.
Yoneya „	Lantern & Fans.	„
Marugamechō, Nakagōri		Round Fans.
„ „		„

Class 9.

Screens.

The total value of the export is always about 300,000, chiefly exported to England, and next to the United States, Germany, France, Hongkong, British India, Belgium, Australia, and other countries. The trade for the last five years is shown below.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	No.	1,864	4,195	3,660	2,588	1,558
	yen	5,453	11,474	14,002	6,003	4,329
Austria... ...	No.	459	971	1,061	836	1,159
	yen	1,625	4,319	3,297	3,285	3,040
Belgium ...	No.	633	1,610	1,871	1,310	3,379
	yen	1,170	3,391	4,980	4,275	6,544
British America ...	No.	1,073	945	513	402	827
	yen	5,073	2,806	1,724	1,433	2,564
British India	No.	1,507	1,421	870	1,364	1,952
	yen	5,034	4,867	3,035	3,827	6,767
China	No.	6,113	9,375	753	756	766
	yen	19,637	27,001	2,648	2,474	3,000
France ...	No.	13,787	6,269	9,022	9,860	9,744
	yen	37,235	18,490	31,399	30,969	27,149
Germany ...	No.	4,769	6,550	5,995	6,867	11,399
	yen	13,150	20,520	21,347	22,465	28,897
Great Britain ...	No.	48,119	55,497	30,982	29,822	62,303
	yen	137,019	159,762	124,119	129,133	190,682
Holland ...	No.	—	—	600	1,583	1,932
	yen	—	—	1,349	2,604	3,116
Hongkong ...	No.	—	—	5,514	4,324	8,010
	yen	—	—	17,954	12,655	20,216
Italy	No.	165	694	379	196	451
	yen	783	1,314	1,411	995	1,681
United States ...	No.	22,342	17,939	23,146	20,207	23,935
	yen	46,024	46,354	51,474	44,140	51,815
Siam	No.	—	293	—	—	—
	yen	—	1,395	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	No.	488	633	1,513	2,157	786
	yen	4,229	2,586	5,638	5,496	3,137
Total ...	No.	101,319	106,392	85,879	82,272	128,201
	yen	276.432	304,279	284,377	269,754	352,937

The principal producing places are Kōbe and Kyōto. There are different qualities such as paper screen, Victoria lawn screen, muslin screen, and silk screen. The first class screen is that of bearing the figure-works of flowers and birds, and those that have land-scapes and human figures are not approved.

Exporters and Manufacturers of the Screen.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken)	Okada Tsunejirō ... ...
(Hyōgo Ken)	
Ōhashi Shōten...	Ōhashi Shōtarō ... ...
Sekō „	Sekō Shōzaemon ... ...
Matsumoto „	Matsumoto Zenshichi ... ...
Yokoyama „	Yokoyama Yasubei... ... ...
Shiozaki „	Shiozaki Kiubei and Shiozaki Heishichi ... ...
(Tōkyō Fu)	
	Iwamoto Kuwazō ... ...
(Kyōto Fu)	
Aburaya	Tanaka Rishichi ... ...
Takashimaya	Iida Shinshichi... ... ...
	Tanaka Seishichi ... ...

The size and shape vary to three, four, and six foldings, in length to 3 shaku 5 sun, 4 shaku 5 sun, 5 shaku, 5 shaku 5 sun, and 6 shaku with suitable breadth. Most exquisite and complicated works on the screen are done in Tōkyō and Yokohama, but their export being decidedly small.

Continued :

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
4 chōme, Ōtamachi, Yokohama		Paper Screen.
Sannomiyachō, Kōbe	Screen	Screen, Paper, Muslin, Shirting, Victoria Lawn, and Velvet.
2 chōme, Shimoyamatedōri, Kōbe	,,	,,
6 chōme, Motochō, Kōbe	,,	,,
Sannomiyachō, Kōbe	,,	,,
Kōbe Port		,,
No. 38, 2 chōme, Iidamachi, Kōjimachiku Tōkyō	Screen	
Karasumarudōri, Shichijoagaru, Sakuragichō, Kamikyōku, Kyōto	,,	Embroidered Screens.
Karasumarudōri, Takatsujisagaru, Yakushimaechō, Kamikyōku, Kyōto	,,	Embroidered, Velvet, Screen.
Shichijōdōri, Karasumaru Nishieiru Higashi Sakaichō Kamikyōku ,Kyōto		Ornamental Materials for Screen.

Class 10.

Umbrella and Japanese umbrella.

Umbrella. The export of umbrella has greatly increased in late years. In 1891 it amounted to one hundred and sixty thousand yen. The countries of export are China in the foremost place, Hongkong, British India, Corea and Russia follow it. They are manufactured in Ōsaka and Tōkyō, Ōsaka having the ninetenth of it. The varieties are the silk, muslin, and cotton muslin umbrellas, among which the cotton muslin umbrellas are abundantly manufactured.

Kōbe is the chief port of export, Ōsaka and Yokohama are next to it. The trade for the last five years is shown in the following table.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
British India	No.	—	—	2,271	1,372	17,849
	yen	—	—	727	325	3,525
China	No.	65,434	156,282	271,682	413,279	586,874
	yen	25,230	52,145	77,071	102,745	140,105
Corea	No.	1,741	2,167	2,692	1,989	5,883
	yen	969	1,156	1,077	925	2,083
Hongkong ...	No.	—	—	11,649	33,556	42,870
	yen	—	—	4,326	9,423	13,932
Russia	No.	—	—	976	106	3,498
	yen	—	—	499	92	1,339
Other Countries	No.	540	716	810	506	908
	yen	657	550	556	718	520
Total... ...	No.	67,715	159,165	290,080	450,808	657,882
	yen	26,856	53,851	84,256	114,228	161,504

Japanese Umbrella. The total value of the exported Japanese umbrellas amounts to between 20,000 to 40,000 yen. They are exported to eighteen different countries. Hongkong

is the first, British India second, England, Corea, France, the United States of America, Germany and so on. The places of manufacture are the two prefectures of Hiroshima and Gifu, and Kyōto and Ōsaka Fu. The first class articles are made in Kyōto and Ōsaka, but in number they are far behind of the above mentioned prefectures. In the first class articles the pictures are painted in different colours with brushes, but that of the inferior articles the pictures are stenciled. Though the shape and size vary great deal, those that have the pictures of flower and birds are mostly approved. The umbrella is sometimes used to adorn the front of the stoves. Yokohama is the chief port of export, and Kōbe and Ōsaka are next to it. The trade for the last five years is shown in the following table :—

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	No.	4,655	11,714	12,257	3,598	66
	yen	617	1,314	960	779	35
Austria ...	No.	1,020	1,650	2,815	532	2,860
	yen	227	108	458	109	256
Belgium ...	No.	740	1,456	4,328	6,957	2,200
	yen	104	298	446	575	142
British America ...	No.	2,868	1,144	359	617	889
	yen	164	81	41	64	171
British India ...	No.	17,372	5,485	7,721	7,413	75,179
	yen	686	855	834	896	7,854
China	No.	66,322	58,021	420	1,057	1,574
	yen	5,235	5,113	49	221	230
Corea	No.	20,371	18,760	10,233	40,398	50,512
	yen	2,023	1,805	1,127	4,744	4,564
France ...	No.	65,824	15,390	12,250	24,244	20,944
	yen	6,398	1,613	879	1,785	3,165
Germany ...	No.	13,922	30,963	40,819	30,172	17,542
	yen	620	2,395	6,138	3,736	1,053
Great Britain ...	No.	98,830	228,093	44,392	100,171	110,003
	yen	8,721	23,123	6,943	9,268	6,473

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Hawaii	No.	—	—	—	—	24
	yen	—	—	—	—	36
Holland ...	No.	—	—	20	102	20
	yen	—	—	30	28	2
Hongkong ...	No.	—	—	45,282	42,761	124,950
	yen	—	—	3,669	3,858	10,423
Italy	No.	60	254	1,087	372	1,000
	yen	48	127	203	29	35
Philippine Group ...	No.	—	10	—	—	—
	yen	—	2	—	—	—
Russia ...	No.	6	182	—	46	17
	yen	5	41	—	28	9
Siam	No.	—	86	256	—	—
	yen	—	140	553	—	—
United States.	No.	15,119	59,980	42,830	12,532	19,100
	yen	2,351	4,543	4,584	1,973	2,414
Other Countries...	No.	80	150	8,499	874	224
	yen	15	100	614	61	28
Total	No.	307,189	433,038	233,568	271,646	427,104
	yen	27,214	41,658	26,928	28,154	36,890

Exporters and Manufacturers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.	Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
(Ōsaka Fu)				
Umbrella Co.	Inouye Asashi	4 chōme, Minamiku, Jiunkeichō, Ōsaka.	Umbrella	Silk and Cotton Umbrella.
	Yoshida Sadashichi (Head)	4 chōme, Higashiku, Awajichō, ,,	,,	
	Rokushima Hatsusaburō	3 chōme, Honchō, Higashiku, ,,	,,	
	Tsuwa Gisuke	4 chōme, Kawarachō, ,, ,,	,,	
	Kitagawa Shimatarō ...	3 chōme, Honchō, ,, ,,	,,	
	Minami Tamesaburō ...	4 chōme, Kitakiuhōjichō, ,, ,,	,,	
	Kawase Yoshitarō... ...	4 chōme, Honchō, ,, ,,	,,	
	Fujii Chōjirō...	4 chōme, Azuchichō, ,, ,,	,,	
	Yamada Isaburō	2 chōme, Kawarachō, ,, ,,	,,	
	Fukushima Naojirō ...	4 chōme, Awajichō, ,, ,,	,,	
(Tōkyō Fu)				
Nippon Sankotsu Kwaisha	Kubota Sōzaburō (D'tor)	No. 15, Takasagochō, Nihonbashiku, Tōkyō.		Umbrella Ribs of all kinds.
Kimura Umbrella Ribs Workshop	Kimura Ichizō	No. 8, Kitafutabachō, Honjoku, Tōkyō.		,,
Iwasaki Umbrella Ribs Workshop	Iwasaki Kiyoharu... ...	No. 6, Hisakatachō, Koishikawaku. Tōkyō.		,,
(Gifu Ken)				
Teshigawara shōten... ...	Teshigawa Naojirō ...	Gifu City.	Japanese Umbrella.	Parasol.
	Sugiyama Shinshichi ...	Sasadoi, Gifu.	,,	,,

Class 11.

The Gampi Papers, Wall Papers, Foreign Papers, Leather Papers, Other Papers and Paper Works.

Papers. The papers are manufactured in every part of the empire. As to the quality, colours, size, fineness and thickness, there are great varieties accordingly, the name given to them differ in the different localities. At present the chief export consists of the gampi, foreign, and wall papers. The gampi papers are manufactured in the provinces or Mino, Tosa, and Suruga, the foreign papers in Tōkyō and Ōsaka, and the wall papers in Tōkyō; besides, the Torinoko papers are manufactured in Mino, Tosa, and Tōkyō; the Tōyō papers in Chikuzen and Chikugo; the Yoshino papers in Mino. In transaction, the price of the Yoshino and gampi is set on every 10,000 sheets, the torinoko on every 500 sheets and the wall papers on a roll of 36 by 3 shaku. The total value of the export amounts to about 260,000 yen. The wall papers are mostly exported to the Dominion of Canada, Australia, and other countries. The gampi is exported to England, the United States, France, China and other countries; the foreign paper to China and other countries; the other papers are exported to China, the United States, England, Corea and other countries. The torinoko, yoshino, gami and wall papers are exported from Yokohama; the foreign paper from Kōbe; the Tōyō papers from Nagasaki. The trade for the last five years is shown in the following table.

Gampi Paper.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China ...	catty	5,544	3,180	2,763	2,671	6,702
	yen	2,664	1,875	2,201	1,547	3,005
France ...	catty	29,749	16,984	24,662	8,332	25,568
	yen	18,982	10,978	14,422	5,218	14,962
Great Britain ...	catty	9,661	24,152	25,663	19,815	27,620
	yen	5,787	14,372	17,404	11,543	16,645
Hongkong ...	catty	33	—	1,166	3,710	2,290
	yen	20	—	773	2,160	1,152
United States ...	catty	10,014	20,942	7,512	21,614	27,867
	yen	5,138	12,042	4,019	12,607	15,329
Other Countries	catty	1,635	108	430	1,781	2,079
	yen	724	83	257	1,200	846
Total ...	catty	56,636	65,366	62,196	57,923	92,126
	yen	33,315	39,350	39,076	34,275	51,939

Foreign Paper.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium... ...	yen	—	—	—	67	—
British India...	yen	—	70	70	8	48
China	yen	5,720	8,770	3,525	4,313	15,810
Corea	yen	47	303	189	807	709
France	yen	1,450	729	—	—	—
Great Britain.	yen	—	1,544	400	—	—
Holland	yen	—	—	40	—	—
Hongkong ...	yen	—	—	673	247	266
Italy	yen	47	—	180	—	—
Philippine Islands... ...	yen	—	53	—	—	—
Russia	yen	—	28	2	—	48
United States.	yen	1,568	1,166	179	—	—
Other Countries ...	yen	—	—	2	—	—
Total ...	yen	8,832	12,663	5,260	5,442	16,881

Wall Paper.

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ... yen	550	4,054	6,795	3,053	1,168
British America ... yen	—	—	765	970	3,043
China ... ... yen	903	535	—	—	—
Great Britain... yen	41,192	51,642	52,761	79,082	51,142
Hongkong ... yen	—	—	—	1,944	3,828
United States.. yen	12,425	11,907	12,632	15,503	14,631
Other Countries ... yen	608	259	759	1,109	1,115
Total ... yen	55,678	68,397	73,712	101,661	74,927

Other Papers.

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ... ... yen	194	50	320	29	195
Austria ... ... yen	—	—	592	—	—
Belgium ... ... yen	70	10	—	—	50
British America... yen	56	135	46	3	—
British India ... yen	358	865	118	884	350
China ... ... yen	52,031	70,874	54,945	64,326	58,037
Corea ... ... yen	1,725	2,033	1,503	3,094	4,322
France... ... ... yen	1,508	2,598	2,026	4,076	3,481
Germany ... ... yen	1,033	1,695	1,081	1,511	1,903
Great Britain ... yen	5,391	8,852	7,334	14,700	12,257
Hawaii ... ... yen	50	127	—	21	52
Holland ... ... yen	—	13	—	115	28
Hongkong ... ... yen	—	—	19,933	13,588	14,209
Italy ... ... yen	75	—	244	69	60
Philippine Group yen	79	—	—	—	223
Russia ... ... yen	909	960	918	1,394	1,363
Sweden ... ... yen	—	—	49	—	45
United States ... yen	4,791	8,538	10,797	10,588	15,514
Other Countries... yen	27	280	910	507	723
Total ... ... yen	68,297	97,030	100,816	114,905	112,812

Paper Works. The paper works are the products special to Tōkyō, Kyōto and Ōsaka. They are made into napkins, plate server, papers for advertisment having flowers and birds and other figures printed in different colours, letter papers and envelopes and other paper works.

The export of the paper can not be said large, it amounts to 160,000 yen. The first country of export is the United States, England, France and other countries coming next to it.

The trade for the last five years is shown in the following table :—

Paper Manufactures. (Chiefly Exported from Yokohama and Kōbe.)

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ... yen	832	1,294	1,131	833	1,330
Belgium... ... yen	—	—	420	511	1,399
British America... ... yen	710	1,407	389	942	1,258
British India... yen	—	—	307	355	1,394
China ... ... yen	1,290	4,082	—	—	—
France ... ... yen	10,852	14,738	8,448	6,182	14,894
Germany ... yen	3,613	7,434	13,799	10,544	8,617
Great Britain.. yen	7,805	15,367	21,316	40,059	47,481
Hongkong ... yen	—	—	2,944	1,381	6,661
United States ... ... yen	33,701	32,384	43,775	45,495	76,755
Other Countries ... yen	1,817	1,375	2,463	2,684	2,201
Total ... yen	60,620	78,081	94,992	108,986	161,990

Exporters and Manufacturers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken)	
Tanikawa Shōten	Tanikawa Fukutarō ... ...
(Ōsaka Fu)	
	Kadota Risuke... ... ...
(Nagasaki Ken)	
Matsunobegumi Shōten	Matsunobe Jiukichi ... ...
(Tōkyō Fu)	
Hattori Kwairyō Shiten	Hattori Genzaburō ... ...
Satō Shōten	Satō Torakiyo ... ...
Haibara	Nakamura Naojirō ... ...
Iseya	Hirose Sei... ... ...
Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Mitsui Yōnosuke ... ...
	Wagura Naosuke ... ...
	Masuo Jiusaburō ... ...
Yamada Wall Paper Manuf'tory	Yamada Jirobei ... ...
Nippon Wall Paper Co.	Matsuda Tokichi (Head)... ...
Edogawa Paper Manutacturing Co.	Nose Hisanari (Head) ... ...
Ōji Paper Manufacturing Co....	Tani Keizō (Manager) ... ...
Itō Wall Paper Manufactory ...	Itō Sōjirō ... ...
(Kyōto Fu)	
Isono Paper Manufactory ...	Isono Koemon ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
No. 1, 1 chōme, Minaminakadōri, Yokohama.	Paper of all kinds	
3 chōme, Tobutsuchō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,	
Nishihamachō, Nagasaki.	,,	
No. 5, 1 chōme, Horitachō, Nihonbashiku, Tōkyō.	Gampishi paper and other papers.	
No. 6, Nishimisujichō, Asakusa, ,,	Paper Manufactures.	
1 chōme, Tōri, Nihonbashiku, ,,	Envelopes, Letter paper and other papers.	
No. 19, Motoiwaichō, Kandaku, ,,	Paper Works.	
No. 5, Kabutochō, Nihonbashiku, ,,	papers.	
Chitosechō, Fukagawaku, ,,	Paper Manufactures.	
No. 46, Kamiyoshichō, Asakusaku, ,,	Wall paper.	
No. 55, Kojimachō, ,, ,,	,,	Wall paper.
No. 2, Mitashikokumachi, Shibaku, ,,	,,	Wall paper, Brim paper, and paper for Screen.
No. 38, Nishigokenchō, Ushigomeku. Tōkyō.		Japanese paper, Usuyō paper, Letter paper.
No. 60, Ōjimura, Kitatoshimagori.		Paper for Print'g
No. 28, Yanagichō, Koishikawaku, Tōkyō.		Wall paper.
Azana Nishiumedzu, Umedzumura, Kadzunogōri.	Foreign paper.	Wall paper, and paper used for News paper.

Class 12.

Coal, Charcoal, Coke and Patent Fuel Coal.

Coal. The total value of the export of this article amounts 4,000,000 yen. The first country of export is Hongkong; China, British India, Philippine Islands, the United States, Corea, Australia, and other countries come next to it.

The trade for the last five years is shown in the following table :—

(Coal.)

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	ton.	—	—	—	2,600	—
	yen	—	—	—	15,600	—
British America...	ton.	—	—	450	—	—
	yen	—	—	2,025	—	—
British India ...	ton.	8,635	54,669	31,347	17,371	53,030
	yen	30,223	195,132	146,528	81,196	203,629
China... ...	ton.	136,661	303,983	270,892	227,309	272,202
	yen	465,402	902,606	1,064,318	876,375	1,003,965
Corea	ton.	200	1,016	6,630	4,898	3,943
	yen	387	3,137	28,249	18,466	13,720
Great Britain ...	ton.	—	—	1,795	1,600	—
	yen	—	—	8,688	5,750	—
Hawaii ...	ton.	—	—	—	—	1,010
	yen	—	—	—	—	7,070
Hongkong ...	ton.	—	—	237,594	248,165	301,352
	yen	—	—	1,038,718	1,049,532	1,202,615
Philippine Group ...	ton.	2	15,523	3,320	45,921	25,947
	yen	8	56,736	14,380	173,550	91,127
Russia ...	ton.	—	301	3,968	1,523	233
	yen	—	1,338	21,514	8,465	1,329
Siam	ton.	—	440	—	460	—
	yen	—	1,760	—	2,070	—
United States ...	ton.	34	11,234	2,353	18,526	15,536
	yen	123	36,751	14,490	74,984	67,891
Other Countries.	ton.	35	84	100	75,675	491
	yen	149	366	450	259,716	2,940
Total	ton.	145,567	387,250	558,449	644,048	673,744
	yen	496,292	1,197,826	2,339,360	2,565,704	2,594,286
Coal for Ships' Use	ton.	559,368	588,039	330,361	361,162	344,501
	yen	1,841,514	1,988,212	1,597,087	1,696,227	1,570,532

(Dust Coal.)

Countries		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	ton.	—	—	—	2,301	—
	yen	—	—	—	9,204	—
British India	ton.	—	1,400	300	650	3,368
	yen	—	3,150	1,350	2,600	7,829
China... ...	ton.	—	85,589	65,974	69,387	68,607
	yen	—	126,035	213,074	198,103	214,287
Hongkong...	ton.	—	—	98,434	132,809	149,078
	yen	—	—	194,563	311,365	360,829
Philippine Group ...	ton	—	800	—	2,212	—
	yen	—	1,800	—	9,106	—
Russia ...	ton.	—	—	300	120	—
	yen	—	—	1,200	480	—
Other Countries.	ton.	—	—	3	1,883	523
	yen	—	—	5	3,301	1,972
Total ...	ton.	—	87,789	165,011	209,362	221,576
	yen	—	130,985	410,192	934,159	584,917

Note: In the column of 1888, the figures of China comprise those of Hongkong.

Charcoal. The total value of the latest export is 71,998 yen, being chiefly exported to China and Corea.

The producing places of this class are Takashima, Karatsu, Taku, Hirado in Hizen province; Buzen and Bungo provinces; Namadsuda in Chikuzen; Miike in Chikugo; Horonai in Kitami.

There are two kinds, the black and red coal, of which the demand for the black coal being very large.

Nagasaki is the chief city of export; Kōbe and Yokohama come next to it.

Exporters and Manufactures of the Above Mentioned Articles:

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken)	Asada Matashichi (Agent of Mitsubishi Co.)
(Hygōgo Ken)	
Sumiki Shōten	Nishikawa Hanzō ... ...
Kōbe Branch Office of Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha.	Kawamura Yonezō ... ...
Ōshimaya	Kasuga Kizō ... ...
	Tanaka Kōsuke (Manager) ...
	Ōshima Heitarō ... ...
	Miyazaki Giichi ... ...
(Nagasaki Ken)	
Itakuhanbai Kwaisha	Miyazoe Kichibei (Head) ...
	Nishikawa Kiyoshi ... ...
(Hokkaidō)	
Hokkaidō Baitangumi	Ikegami Nakasaburō (Head of Otaru Branch).
(Tōkyō Fu)	
Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Mitsui Yōnosuke ... ...
(Yamaguchi Ken)	
Uriu Shōkai	Uriu Tora ... ...
Kumamoto Shōkai	Kumamoto Eiichirō... ... ...
Wakaba „	Wakaba Tokusaburō ... ...
(Fukuoka Ken)	
Yasukawa Shiten	Yasukawa Kiichirō... ... ...
Asano Shōten	Asano Sōichirō... ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles,	Manufacturing Articles.
1 chōme, Motohamachō, Yokohama.	Coal.	
5 chōme, Sakaichō, Kōbe.	,,	
Bentenchō, ,,	,,	
4 chōme, Sakaichō, ,,	,,	
3 chōme, Kaigan, ,,	,,	
3 chōme, Motochō, ,,	,,	
4 chōme, Sakaichō, ,,	,,	
Uragoshimachō, Nagasaki.	Charcoal.	
Imachō, ,,	Coal.	
Temiyachō, Takashimagōri, Shiribeshi	,,	
No. 5, Kabutochō, Nihonbashiku.	,,	
Higashinanbuchō, Akamagaseki City.	,,	
Kwanonzakichō, ,,	,,	
,, ,,	,,	
Moji Port.	,,	
,,	,,	

Class 13.

Vegitable Wax, Rapeseed, Rapeseed Oil, Fish Oil, Other Oils, Lard and Honey.

Vegetable Wax. The vegetable wax is the product special to Chikuzen, Chikugo, Hizen, Higo, Iyo, Buzen,

and Iwami, among which Chikuzen, Hizen and Iyo produce the largest quantity. The total value of the export is always about three hundred thousand yen. Hongkong occupies the first place, the United States and France come next. The export from Kōbe occupies the nine-tenth, and the rest are exported from Ōsaka and Nagasaki. The price is set on every hundred catties, the trade for the last five years is shown below.

Countries		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	catty	4,415	7,028	9,938	52,695	15,598
	yen	652	1,102	1,432	6,858	1,849
Belgium ...	catty	—	7,952	31,363	160	24,080
	yen	—	1,300	4,431	20	2,833
British India ...	catty	—	—	4,078	21,608	30,000
	yen	—	—	581	2,926	3,443
China ...	catty	1,175,802	1,775,611	36,692	23,943	13,499
	yen	169,264	258,765	5,625	3,252	1,612
France ...	catty	169,393	166,303	161,566	220,746	95,090
	yen	25,997	25,029	21,958	28,820	11,263
Germany ...	catty	342,190	109,180	443,057	134,225	82,711
	yen	52,971	16,361	60,853	17,595	9,283
Great Britain ...	catty	296,603	262,746	283,577	64,908	69,415
	yen	44,851	38,691	39,014	8,396	7,779
Holland ...	catty	—	—	7,827	—	—
	yen	—	—	1,100	—	—
Hongkong...	catty	—	—	1,298,674	1,296,084	2,136,834
	yen	—	—	180,502	169,563	254,832
Italy	catty	8,146	295	—	—	—
	yen	1,218	50	—	—	—
Philippine Group ...	catty	—	—	1,547	25,353	11,049
	yen	—	—	200	3,149	1,286
United States ...	catty	196,918	268,306	249,799	206,051	187,735
	yen	31,037	39,816	34,715	25,892	21,826
Other Countries	catty	3,113	5,716	1,576	3,065	7,046
	yen	455	868	230	376	830
Total ...	catty	2,196,580	2,603,137	2,529,694	2,048,838	2,673,057
	yen	326,445	381,982	350,641	266,847	316,836

Fish Oil. The total amount of the export of fish oil is about 170,000. In the country of export Germany occupies its first place, England, Hongkong, France and others come in next. The producing districts are Otaru, Akkeshi and Hakodate in Hokkaidō. The oil is extracted from herring, sardine, shark, whale, cod-fish &c., from which raw oil and refined oil are made. In quality whale oil is best, and that of Shark and cod-fish come next to it, and that of herring and sardine come in third. The transaction is done in every hundred catties. Yokohama exports the four-fifth, and Kōbe, the rest. The trade for the last five years is shown below.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	catty	129,066	62,652	22,554	35,481	86,262
	yen	5,758	2,492	992	1,654	3,741
British India.	catty	34,224	54,256	111,488	281,784	123,060
	yen	1,486	2,004	4,292	12,421	5,297
China	catty	352,491	81,405	—	—	—
	yen	14,109	3,033	—	—	—
Corea	catty	—	—	46,446	64,910	148,938
	yen	—	—	1,481	2,272	5,259
France ...	catty	248,993	632,465	138,073	164,829	286,061
	yen	10,404	23,572	4,741	6,874	12,051
Germany ...	catty	83,360	488,753	904,043	859,963	2,104,866
	yen	3,168	20,615	36,964	35,733	87,423
Great Britain	catty	37,735	267,237	362,445	20,136	1,012,194
	yen	1,701	10,405	16,583	937	40,544
Hongkong ...	catty	—	—	225,372	69,520	514,494
	yen	—	—	9,632	2,889	21,414
United States	catty	22,604	48,647	113,279	10,800	1,371
	yen	815	1,946	5,886	459	70
Other Countries ...	catty	11,475	7,626	1,749	—	61
	yen	531	207	93	—	3
Total ...	catty	919,948	1,643,041	1,925,449	1,507,423	4,277,307
	yen	37,972	64,274	80,664	63,239	175,802

Rape-seed Oil. The amount of the export of rapeseed oil is about 120,000 yen. The first country of export is Hongkong, and England is next to it. Kōbe and Ōsaka are the ports of export, the producing districts are Kaidsuka and Sakai in Izumi province; Ōsaka and Nishinomiya in Settsu; Satsuma &c. In quality those of Izumi, Ōsaka and Nishinomiya rank first. It is transacted in every hundred catties. The trade for the last five years is given in the following table.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China ...	catty	3,682	65,733	—	—	—
	yen	239	4,055	—	—	—
Corea ...	catty	14,581	11,735	9,705	5,731	13,388
	yen	922	745	792	475	1,016
Great Britain ...	catty	—	67,650	56	—	516,278
	yen	—	4,749	5	—	35,138
Hongkong...	catty	—	—	104,975	82,132	1,341,959
	yen	—	—	8,892	6,534	92,440
United States ...	catty	1,110	11,206	32,544	8,953	11,895
	yen	61	984	2,784	842	997
Russia ...	catty	3,845	4,830	—	—	—
	yen	219	258	—	—	—
Other Countries	catty	27	—	1,287	914	1,312
	yen	1	—	115	82	86
Total ...	catty	23,245	161,154	148,567	97,730	1,884,832
	yen	1,442	10,791	12,588	7,933	129,677

Rape-seed. The total export value of rapeseed amounts to 180,000 yen. England occupies the first place in respect of the export, Hongkong coming next to it. The producing districts are Chikuzen, Chikugo, Higo, Satsuma, Ōmi, Echizen, Buzen, Bungo, Suwō, Uzen, Ugo and Hokkaido. The first class articles are produced in Chikuzen, Chikugo, Ōmi, Echizen, and Hok-

kaidō. It is transacted in hundred catties. Kōbe is the first port of export, and Nagasaki is the next. The trade for the last five years is as follows :—

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	catty	12,675	—	3,360	11,760	35,400
	yen	340	—	109	412	1,143
Belgium ...	catty	—	—	84,000	168,000	—
	yen	—	—	2,775	3,696	—
China ...	catty	10,120	877,229	—	—	—
	yen	301	22,984	—	—	—
France ...	catty	20,000	6,975	606,810	—	—
	yen	490	172	17,700	—	—
Great Britain .	catty	95,280	558,255	4,821,357	397,238	3,172,274
	yen	2,552	161,189	165,984	13,904	96,796
Hongkong .	catty	—	—	1,265,428	206,040	2,951,663
	yen	—	—	41,489	6,937	91,225
United States ...	catty	—	—	85,032	—	—
	yen	—	—	2,736	—	—
Other Countries.	catty	155	2,180	24,570	35	—
	yen	6	50	921	2	—
Total ...	catty	138,230	1,444,639	6,890,557	783,073	6,159,337
	yen	3,689	39,395	231,714	24,951	189,164

Exporters and Manufacturers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Hyōgo Ken)	
Yoshidaya	Yoshida Kinsuke ... ...
Temmanya	Hachida Chōbei ... ...
Kitagumi	Kawauchi Torajirō (Manager)
Hyōgo Branch Office of Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Tanaka Kōsuke (Manager) ...
(Ōsaka Fu)	
	Fujimoto Zensuke ... ...
	Tanizawa Jirohei ... ...
	Matsuura Jinsaburō ... ...
	Yoshiwara Chiyo ... ...
Tsukushi Bleach Wax Work Shop	Tsukushi Hanshichi (Owner)
Settsu Oil Manufactory	Shikata Seishichi (Head) ...
(Nagasaki Ken)	
Itakuhambai Kwaisha	Miyazoe Kichibei ... ...
(Tokyo Fu)	
	Iwade Sōbei ... ...
Branch Shop of Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Mitsui Yōnosuke ... ...
Yuasaya	Odsu Yoemon ... ...
(Yamaguchi Ken)	
Wakaba Shōkwai	Wakaba Tokusaburō ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Tobachō, Hyōgo, Kōbe.	Fish Oil and Rape-seed Oil.	
3 chōme, Kaigan, ,,	Vegetable Wax.	
Fukiaimura, ,,	,,	Square Wax.
Kōbe.	Rape-seed.	
Ōsaka City.	,,	
,,	,,	
6 chōme, Kitahorie Shitadōri, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	Rape-seed Oil.	
Ōkawachō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,	
Jiunikenchō, ,, ,, Shimofukushimamura, Nishinarigōri.		Bleached Wax, Vegetable. Rape-seed Oil.
Nagasaki City.	Rape-seed.	
No. 6, Higashidaikuchō, Fukagawaku.	Fish Oil.	
2 chōme, Echizenbori, Nihonbaskiku.	,,	
No. 2, Kamesumichō, Fukagawaku.	,,	
Akamagaseki City.	Rape-seed.	

Class 14.

CAMPHOR, CAMPHOR OIL, GINSENG, SULPHUR, MENTHOL CRYSTAL, PEPPERMINT OIL, GALL NUT, SULPHURIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, STARANISE, GLUE, CHINA ROOT, HANGE, CUBEBA OFFICINALIS OR GOSHUYU, GENTIAN, OBAKU OR KIWADA, PEONY BARK, CORNEL OR SANSHUYU, MICA, CASSIA BARK, HONEY, ORCHIS, DYES, MEDICINE AND DRUG.

Camphor. The total export value of camphor amounts to 600,000 yen, chiefly exported to Hongkong, the rest are exported to the United States, England, Germany, China, France and other countries. The trade for the last five years is as follows :—

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
British India ...	catty	40,529	—	3,120	27,366	2,551
	yen	7,122	—	840	12,535	1,003
China ...	catty	2,770,189	2,250,973	171,606	144,537	166,358
	yen	455,813	497,644	41,941	56,242	57,286
France ...	catty	133,626	181,782	439,083	473,683	64,545
	yen	23,699	44,300	142,235	215,829	25,202
Germany ...	catty	558,472	615,438	793,986	143,767	220,159
	yen	99,519	146,835	224,708	58,820	83,029
Great Britain ...	catty	841,717	213,303	1,158,439	1,260,838	355,315
	yen	156,702	49,589	332,793	588,951	136,049
Hongkong...	catty	—	—	1,207,619	1,448,588	2,292,369
	yen	—	—	308,605	603,814	837,145
Italy	catty	—	14,599	—	—	—
	yen	—	4,040	—	—	—
United States ...	catty	2,133,016	1,279,293	1,197,927	965,043	1,327,703
	yen	387,649	275,465	340,236	395,782	489,375
Other Countries.	catty	543	81	69	60	51
	yen	93	15	14	21	16
Total ...	catty	6,478,094	4,555,469	4,971,849	4,463,881	4,429,051
	yen	1,130,597	1,017,888	1,391,372	1,931,994	1,629,105

The camphor is manufactured in Tosa, Satsuma, Chikuzen, Chikugo, Hizen, Higo, Buzen, Bungo,

Ōsumi, Hiuga, Kii, Izu, Suruga, Awa, Kazusa and other provinces. There are four kinds, namely, perfect-dried camphor, well-dried camphor, local camphor, and residue camphor. By perfect and well dried camphor, it means that camphor, is in good dried state; by lacal camphor is meant that it is in the original state just as it was conveyed from local districts; by residue camphor is meant that the camphor oil was separated from it at Ōsaka, Kōbe and Yokohahama.

The perfect, and well dried camphors are chiefly exported to Europe and America, the local camphor (Yamagata) and residue (Saisei) camphor are mostly exported to China. It is transacted in one hundred catties, and chiefly exported from Kōbe, and next from Nagasaki.

Camphor Oil. Camphor oil is made by the extraction of camphor from raw oil, and is chiefly exported from Kōbe. The total value amounts to some 40,000 yen. It is exported to Germany, the United States, England and China and other countries.

Ginseng. The ginseng amounts to some 200,000 yen in export. Exported to China and Hongkong. It is consumed by the Chinese and those exported to Hongkong are said to be transported to the internal China. The trade for the last five years is as follows:—

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China.	catty	107,047	80,413	68,415	108,136	64,911
	yen	119,754	104,703	113,933	156,358	111,538
Hongkong...	catty	—	—	27,285	73,242	62,871
	yen	—	—	35,130	91,418	85,914
Total... ...	catty	107,047	80,413	95,700	181,378	127,782
	yen	119,754	104,703	149,063	247,776	197,852

The ginseng is the product special to Aizu in Iwashiro, Shinano, Nikkō in Shimotsuke, Yonezawa in Uzen, and Izumo. Among them the largest quantity is produced in Aizu, and Izumo and Shinano come next to it. In quality Izumo ranks first, Aizu and Nikkō come next, and Shinano and Yonezawa come third to it. In transaction, the price is set on a catty according to the weight of each hundred roots. Solely exported from Yokohama and Kōbe.

Sulphur. The total export value of sulphur is about 280,000 yen, exported chiefly to the United States, and the rest to China. The trade for the last five years is shown below.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia	catty	—	—	80,853	1,237,356	240,053
	yen	—	—	809	11,054	4,825
China ...	catty	1,788,508	2,281,140	327,670	458,440	398,411
	yen	23,170	31,952	4,897	6,142	5,021
Corea ...	catty	31,018	54,815	—	—	—
	yen	501	1,129	—	—	—
France. .	catty	—	—	—	20,377	223,546
	yen	—	—	—	200	2,401
Germany	catty	—	—	116	240,000	—
	yen	—	—	1	2,880	—
Great Britain.	catty	—	—	841	100,800	1,013
	yen	—	—	9	1,200	9
Hong-kong ..	catty	—	—	576,260	2,248,521	2,144,781
	yen	—	—	5,900	26,655	26,747

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
United States.	catty	12,805,803	9,077,150	32,474,792	26,711,375	28,603,428
	yen	112,351	87,622	300,788	214,179	245,012
Other Cts. ...	catty	—	13,272	59,909	69,563	51,813
	yen	—	200	919	973	816
Total ...	catty	14,625,329	11,426,377	33,520,441	31,086,432	31,663,045
	yen	136,022	120,903	313,323	263,283	284,831

Although the sulphur is produced in Hokkaidō, Kiushiu, Bonin Islands, the articles exported are, for the most part, the production of Kushiro, Kunajiri, Shari, Iwanai and Komui in Hokkaidō and of Rikuchiu. It is chiefly exported from Hakodate. In transaction the price is set on each hundred catties of best quality.

Gall-nuts. The total value of the latest export is 54,033 yen, and chiefly exported to Hongkong.

Sulphuric Acid. The total value of the latest export is 33,983 yen, and chiefly exported to China.

China Root. The total value of the latest export is 13,384 yen, and chiefly exported to Hongkong.

Peppermint Oil. The total value of the latest export is 39,656 yen, and chiefly exported to England, Hongkong, France, and Germany.

Menthol Crystal. The total value of the latest export is 49,660 yen, and chiefly exported to England, United States, Germany and Hongkong.

Star-anise. The total value of the latest export is 63,888 yen, and chiefly exported to China.

Peony Bark. The total value of the latest export is 13,811 yen, and chiefly exported to Hongkong.

Other Drugs. The total value of the latest export is 57,825 yen, and chiefly exported to Hongkong & China.

Exporters and Manufacturers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.	Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
(Hyōgo Ken)				
Hayashi Shōten	Hayashi Sadao	2 chōme, Sakaichō, Kōbe City	Camphor & Camphor Oil.	
Hiranoya	Hirano Jiutarō	3 chōme, „ „	Star-anise.	
Kōbe Branch Shop of Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Tanaka Kōsuke (M'ger)	3 chōme, Kaigan, „	Camphor.	
Ikeda Shōten	Ikeda Kwanbei	6 chōme, Sakaichō, „	„	
Kōbe Branch Shop of Sumitomo	Tanabe Teikichi (M'ger)	5 chōme, „ „	„	Residue Camphor.
	Komatsu Kusuya	Kōbe City.		„
Seinōba	Komatsu Naokichi ...	„		
(Ōsaka Fu)				
Hinoya	Hino Kurobei	2 chōme, Awajichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Ginseng.	
Fushimiya	Ono Ichibei	2 chōme, Dōshiuchō, „	Ginseng.	
Iriniya	Kadokawa Sadashichi ...	1 chōme, Hiranochō.	„	
	Matsumura Jirobei ...	1642 banyashiki, Nambamura, Nishinarigōri.	Camphor	
	Kubota Heikichi	Shimofukushimamura, „	„	

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.	Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
(Ōsaka Fu)				
	Kurotori Sennosuke ...	Enokuojima, Higashichō, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	Camphur.	
	Tanaka Kikumatsu ...	3 chōme, Saiwaichō dōri, „	„	
	Kamada Ichisaburō ...	6 chōme, Tachiuribori Minamidōri, Ōsaka.	„	
Sulphuric Acid Manufacturing Co.	Teramura Tomie (Head)	Kawanamimura, Nishinarigōri.	Sulphuric Acid.	Sulphuric Acid.
	Hirami Fukumatsu ...	Nambamura, „		Camphor.
	Kawai Ihei	Nambamura, „		„
	Arakawa Kamejirō ...	„ „		„
Kyokushōsha	Takahashi Yosaburō (Head)	Ōtsumura, Izumigōri,		Residue Camphor.
Eishinsha	Fukano Kihei (Owner)	„		„
(Nagasaki Ken)				
	Onizuka Gen	Yorozuyachō, Nagasaki City.	Camphor, and Camphor Oil.	
Matsuzakiya	Esaki Sōhei	Kizukichō, „	Star-anise.	
(Hokkaidō)				
Branch Office of Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Mizutani Kōhei (Manager)	Suehirochō, Hakodateku, Ōshima Province.	Sulphur.	

Continued :—

Yasuda Kushiro Iwosan Office ... ... (Tōkyō Fu)	Yasuda Zennosuke ...	Shibeteha, Kawakamigōri, Kushiro Province.	Sulphur.	
Ōkura-gumi ... ... (Shizuoka Ken)	Ōkura Kihachirō (Head)	No. 7, 2 chōme, Ginza, Kyōbashiku.	Medicine & Drugs.	
(Yamagata Ken)	Fujii Yasutarō and 8 others...	Doi, Doimura, Kimizawagōri.		Camphor, and Camphor Oil.
	Takeda Hikobei	Yashiromura, Higashioitamagōri.		Menthol Crystal.
	Tase Kichiroji	Urushiyamamura, ,,		Ginseng.
	Kobayashi Kōgorō ...	Isazawamura, ,,		,,
	Katō Tokukichi	Urushiyamamura ,,		,,
(Shimane Ken)	Iwata Ennosuke and 10 others...	Iugōri, Idsumo Province.		,,
	Kadowaki Rimpei and 6 others...	,, ,,		,,
	Watanabe Kiichi and 3 others...	,, ,,		,,
Tanakaya	Tanaka Kinnosuke ...	Ōharagōri, ,,		,,
Imaichiya ... ... (Tottori Ken)	Takenouchi Ikuzaemon.	,, ,,		,,
14th Nozaka Ninjin Kwaisha ... ... (Ōita Ken)	Nozaka Mosaburō... ...	Higashichō, Yonekochō, Aimigōri.		,,
	Hashizume Masuta ...	Iidamura, Kusugōri, Bungo Province.		Sulphur.

Class 15.

Matches.

The yearly increase in the manufacture of matches can be discerned, as the producing districts increase accordingly. The principal manufacturing places are Tōkyō Fu, Ōsaka Fu, and Hyōgo prefecture.

The total export value amounts to yen 1.800.000. It is chiefly exported to Hongkong, next to China, and the rest to Corea, British India, Australia, Philippine Islands, Siam and other countries. The trade for the last five years can be seen in the following table.

Countries		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	gross	883	21,600	17,950	21,708	20,350
	yen	215	4,466	4,139	4,990	5,151
British India ...	gross	2,816	18,016	47,700	117,200	33,975
	yen	698	3,813	10,524	27,346	8,218
China... ...	gross	3,346,139	3,390,625	839,751	1,119,973	1,356,117
	yen	933,203	706,371	200,600	261,247	333,034
Corea... ...	gross	31,593	73,559	114,036	171,594	248,909
	yen	6,717	15,808	24,149	34,580	48,892
Hongkong...	gross	—	—	4,188,425	5,250,046	6,360,975
	yen	—	—	894,380	1,150,462	1,446,168
Philippine Group ...	gross	—	35,800	—	13,950	7,100
	yen	—	7,518	—	3,181	1,581
Siam	gross	—	5,000	12,500	25,550	—
	yen	—	1,060	2,950	6,143	—
Russia.. ...	gross	2,798	4,945	—	—	—
	yen	720	1,273	—	—	—
Other Countries.	gross	67	3,048	5,000	4,564	2,506
	yen	24	626	1,210	1,082	593
Total ...	gross	3,384,296	3,552,593	5,225,362	6,724,585	8,029,932
	yen	941,577	740.935	1,137,952	1,489,031	1,843,637

The lucifer matches are exported in small quantity, but the safety matches are chiefly exported from Kōbe, also from Yokohama and Ōsaka.

Exporters and Manufacturers of Matches.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Hyōgo Ken)	
Meijisha	Honda Yoshitomo ... ...
Second Seisuisha	Hata Gimbei ... ...
Meikōsha	Harima Kōshichi ... ...
Seisuisha	Takigawa Benzō ... ...
Riōsuisha	Izumida Bunshirō ... ...
Second Meiji Kwaisha	Sawada Seibei ... ...
Tokwakwan...	Takigawa Benzō ... ...
Shōkwakusha	Naoki Masanosuke ... ...
Sakamotokwan	Sakamoto Zenshichi ... ...
Shinyūgumi.	Yasuda Naojirō... ... ...
Sōshōsha	Kita Nobumatsu ... ...
Nisshinkwan..	Tatsuma Taki ... ...
(Ōsaka Fu)	
Sensuisha	Mataki Jitarō (Head) ... ...
Kōekisha	Inouye Teijirō ... ...
Ōsaka Match Seizō Kwaisha ...	Shinagawa Eifu (Director) ...
Taiyōsha	Teranishi Tanetarō (Head) ...
Kiokushōkwan	Shinagawa Eifu.. ... ...
Second Nisseikwan	Kondō Ikunosuke ... ...
Kōyōkwan	Bitchiu Heiichirō.. ... ...
Taikōsha	Kimura Kohei ... ...
Sankōsha	Yamamoto Magoshichi ... ...
Bundōsha	Tsutsui Manzō... ... ...
Shōjiukwan...	Shigematsu Buemon ... ...
	Nagai Sahei ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Minatochō, Kōbe.	Matches.	Safety Match.
,, ,,	,,	,,
Higashikawasakichō, ,,	,,	,,
Minatochō, ,,	,,	,,
Minami Mukōsegawachō, ,,	,,	,,
Minatochō, ,,	,,	,,
Kanōchō, ,,	,,	,,
Aradamura, ,,	,,	,,
6 chōme, Tachibanadōri, ,,	,,	,,
Minami Mukōsegawachō, ,,	,,	,,
Mitsukuchichō, ,,	,,	,,
6 chōme, Tachibanadōri, ,,	,,	,,
Tennōjimura, Higashinarigōri.	Matches.	Safety and Lucifer Matches.
Honda Sanbanchō, Ōsaka.	,,	
Kawasakimura, Nishinarigōri.	,,	
,, ,,	,,	
Tennōjimura, Higashinarigōri,	,,	Safety Matches.
Toyosakimura, Nishinarigōri.	,,	,,
Kitanomura, ,,	,,	,,
Kamifukushimamura, ,,	,,	,,
Hōjōmura, ,,	,,	,,
Inamiyamura, ,,	,,	,,
Nambamura, ,,	,,	,,
Kamifukushimamura ,,	,,	,,

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
Sekishōkwan	Akamatsu Gensuke... ... ...
Shōseigumi	Tenjin Izō... ... ...
Tōyōsha., ...	Akiyama Yoshimatsu ... ...
Kwaishunsha	Shimizu Gorobei ... ...
Chōseisha	Asai Seibei... ... ...
Kwakumeisha	Hayashi Fusanosuke (Owner)..
Meisuisha	Nakamura Nakabei („)...
Ōsakataiyōsha	Teranishi Kojiurō („)...
Nissinsha	Ishikawa Katsuji („)...
	Bitchu Heiichirō ... ...
(Tōkyō Fu)	
Eiseikwaisha	Yura Yohei (Head)... ... ...
Seikōdō...	Kuraji Yoshio ... ...
Shumeisha	Kōji Noritaka ... ...
Kōgyōsha	Seno Masata (Head) ... ...
Kōgyōsha	Matsushita Riozō ... ...
Seigyōsha	Tedsuka Shinjirō ... ...
Enomoto Match Workshop ...	Enomoto Shigemi ... ...
Kimoto Workshop	Kimoto Yoshi ... ...
(Aichi Ken)	
Sinsuisha	Sugiyama Yasaburō,.. ... ...
(Sizuoka Ken)	
Waisuisha	Okada Kuwazō... ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Kawanamimura, ,,	Matches.	Safety Matches.
Imamiyamura, ,,	,,	,,
1 chōme, Andōjichō, Minamiku, Ōsaka.	,,	
2 chōme, Honda, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	Matches.	
2 chōme, Honda, ,,	,,	
Honda Sambanchō, ,,		Matches.
2 chōme, Hondachōdōri ,,		,,
4 chōme, Tenjinbashisuji, Kitaku, ,,		,,
Higashihiranochō, Higashinarigōri.		,,
Kitanomura, Nishinarigōri.		,,
No. 7, 5 chōme, Shinsakaichō, Kyōbashiku.	Matches.	,,
No. 56, Omotechō, Honjoku.	,,	,,
No. 24, 2 chōme, Hamamatsuchō, Shibaku.		,,
No. 27, Takechō, Shitayaku.		,,
No. 14, Yanagishima Umemorichō, Honjōku.		,,
No. 11, Kojimachō, Asakusaku.		,,
No. 11, Kamiyoshichō, ,,		,,
No. 14, Shimizuchō, Honjoku.		,,
Takaokachō, Nagoya.	Matches.	
Hachibanchō, Shizuoka.		,,

Class 16.

Raw Silk, Noshi Silk, Waste Silk, Tama Silk, Floss Silk, Waste Floss Silk, Pierced Cocoon, Waste Cocoon, Silk Worm Eggs.

Raw Silk. In about 1869 or 1870 when the European silk spinning machine had been introduced, the silk industry of the empire began to assume a new aspect. At present the silk spinning factories can be seen everywhere. In about 1879, improvement was made te Re-reel machines and was called "Improved Re-reel Machine." It was first adopted in Gumma prefecture. Ever since the production by this machine, it has made a decided progress and the best quality of it does not seem to be inferior to that of produced by the European machine. The market value equals with the best of the European machine production. The raw silk is the important original produce of the Empire. It occupies the foremost place in the whole export of the country. The total export value amounts to 30,000,000 yen. The United States in the first country of export, France comes next, England, Italy and Switzerland come in third. The trade for the last five years can be seen in the following table.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
British America.	catty	10,010	—	3,504	3,736	2,664
	yen	64,000	—	19,048	21,068	11,999
China ...	catty	—	224	9,392	10,034	1,082
	yen	—	1,168	59,953	76,011	6,000
France...	catty	1,088,598	1,835,736	1,702,511	675,758	1,952,222
	yen	6,503,294	9,762,151	10,287,236	4,301,192	10,618,682

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Germany ...	catty	—	—	—	14	2,291
	yen	—	—	—	90	13,350
Great Britain...	catty	155,626	363,227	54,636	9,783	138,726
	yen	848,148	1,800,929	287,470	59,111	737,711
Italy ...	catty	77,686	61,252	64,748	18,035	70,779
	yen	465,839	329,928	386,935	114,106	394,404
Spain ...	catty	—	—	—	—	211
	yen	—	—	—	—	1,068
Switzerland ...	catty	38,326	52,996	20,539	16	42,067
	yen	232,757	281,760	121,299	101	236,368
United States ...	catty	1,733,338	2,364,229	2,271,411	1,392,939	3,115,092
	yen	11,165,965	13,740,601	15,454,601	9,287,659	17,336,698
Other Cts. ...	catty	—	44	—	—	14
	yen	—	324	—	—	60
Total...	catty	3,103,584	4,677,708	4,126,741	2,110,315	5,325,148
	yen	19,280,003	25,916,861	26,616,542	13,859,339	29,356,340

The raw silk is divided into six classes.—Filatures, Re-reels, Hanks, Kakeda, Oshu, and Hamatsuki. They are classified into extra, best, good, medium, inferior &c., and numbered the first, second, and third according to the quality of each class. The raw silk and waste silk are transacted on each hundred catties. The producing districts of this class are all over the country, but the principal places are Nagano, Gumma, Fukushima, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Shiga, Saitama, Gifu, Yamagata and Miyagi prefectures. The following table will show the amount of raw silk &c. convey to Yokohama, which is the chief port of export.

Table of the Raw Silk brought into Yokohama Port from Various Fu and Prefectures for 12 Months (April 1891-March 1892).

Name of Fu & Prefectures.	Filatures.	Re-reels.	Hanks.	Kakeda.	Hamatsuki, Okusen, and others.	Total.	Weight in Catty.
	*ko.	ko.	ko.	ko.	ko.	ko.	
Nagano ...	21,081	387	2,714	—	26	24,208	1,361,700
Fukushima...	613	2,535	101	10,256	1,352	14,857	835,706
Gumma ...	580	12,633	1,504	17	—	14,734	828,788
Saitama ...	516	4,775	634	—	3	5,928	333,450
Kanagawa ...	979	2,427	2,000	—	414	5,820	327,375
Yamanashi...	5,226	171	—	—	—	5,397	303,581
Yamagata ...	2,637	686	28	1	751	4,103	230,793
Gifu	3,830	6	—	—	65	3,901	219,431
Aichi	3,695	27	—	—	—	3,722	209,362
Miyagi... ...	1,003	923	6	85	232	2,249	126,506
Niigata ...	195	1,340	—	28	26	1,589	89,381
Iwate	167	1,235	8	3	127	1,540	86,625
Kyōto	1,243	69	—	—	—	1,312	73,800
Toyama ...	1,237	40	—	—	—	1,277	71,831
Ibaraki ...	157	1,012	2	52	—	1,223	68,794
Shiga	883	19	—	—	22	924	51,975
Tochigi ...	137	516	97	83	—	833	46,856
Akita	448	309	—	—	4	761	42,806
Shizuoka ...	470	71	1	—	2	544	30,600
Tottori ...	509	2	—	—	—	511	28,744
Hyōgo... ...	421	—	—	—	—	421	23,681
Miye	350	5	—	—	—	355	19,969
Shimane ...	324	5	—	—	—	329	18,506
Chiba	102	207	—	—	3	312	17,550
Ishikawa ...	239	2	—	—	—	241	13,556
Fukui	181	55	—	—	—	236	13,275
Hiroshima ...	182	2	—	—	—	184	10,350
Fukuoka ...	168	—	—	—	—	168	9,450
Ōita	115	37	—	—	—	152	8,550
Yamaguchi...	128	7	—	—	—	135	7,594
Yehime ...	133	—	—	—	—	133	7,481
Tōkyō	40	86	—	—	—	126	7,088
Okayama ...	118	3	—	—	—	121	6,806
Miyazaki ...	117	—	—	—	—	117	6,581
Kagoshima ...	111	—	—	—	—	111	6,244
Hokkaidō ...	48	2	—	—	—	50	2,812
Wakayama ...	40	5	—	—	—	45	2,531
Other Places.	89	52	—	—	10	151	8,495
Total ...	48,512	29,651	7,095	10,525	3,037	98,818	5,558,624

* 1 ko is about 9 kamme.

Noshi Silk and Waste Silk. Among the waste silks, Noshi and waste silk have the largest total value of export. The Noshi silk amounts to 1,400,000 yen and that of the waste silk to about 1,000,000 yen. France is the chief country of export, Italy, England and Austria come next. Yokohama is the port of export, those from Kōbe being quite scarce. The trade for the last five years can be seen in the following table.

(Noshi-Silk.)

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Austria ...	catty	118,865	101,254	138,210	246,207	224,042
	yen	146,957	107,406	145,665	244,775	187,319
British America ...	catty	2,100	—	—	—	—
	yen	2,334	—	—	—	—
China	catty	2,250	20,351	13,622	19,558	3,480
	yen	2,925	21,797	14,864	19,386	1,093
East India ..	catty	1,247	17,261	—	—	—
	yen	1,871	18,753	—	—	—
France ...	catty	861,958	1,096,827	1,140,607	1,039,336	934,965
	yen	1,019,340	1,038,562	1,196,322	1,105,537	920,191
Germany ...	catty	600	1,366	—	—	—
	yen	840	1,506	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	catty	52,799	170,902	34,112	27,651	168,291
	yen	52,684	151,716	28,683	38,061	126,762
Hongkong ...	catty	—	—	3,181	—	—
	yen	—	—	3,180	—	—
Italy	catty	34,541	9,555	2,836	9,050	197,829
	yen	37,675	9,230	3,620	12,076	192,442
Switzerland..	catty	30	53,326	7,232	226	38
	yen	29	58,802	7,194	263	38
United States ...	catty	99	33,000	16,860	17,279	—
	yen	125	26,850	24,579	25,178	—
Other Counrties..	catty	—	—	—	—	602
	yen	—	—	—	—	810
Total ...	catty	1,074,489	1,503,842	1,356,660	1,359,307	1,529,247
	yen	1,264,780	1,434,622	1,424,107	1,445,276	1,428,655

(Waste-Silk.)

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Austria ...	catty	49,639	56,576	25,221	24,701	25,281
	yen	49,757	36,684	25,261	20,405	9,500
China	catty	8,728	15,508	52,374	55,346	4,263
	yen	3,154	5,461	38,496	42,203	1,154
East India...	catty	1,988	7,770	—	—	—
	yen	2,557	5,741	—	—	—
France ...	catty	923,420	1,218,044	1,033,389	1,421,130	1,449,060
	yen	664,963	772,956	736,125	1,049,783	840,901
Germany ...	catty	3,749	1,556	—	—	—
	yen	4,248	1,400	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	catty	99,134	133,844	21,083	633	66,378
	yen	82,030	107,157	15,954	370	30,847
Hongkong ...	catty	—	—	—	2,217	61,502
	yen	—	—	—	960	39,373
Italy	catty	1,738	9,930	154	11,100	119,989
	yen	694	4,012	97	11,360	92,880
Switzerland.	catty	123	19,714	6,471	203	28
	yen	144	10,960	3,143	151	13
United States ...	catty	—	—	16,324	1,322	—
	yen	—	—	13,394	1,328	—
Total	catty	1,088,519	1,462,942	1,155,061	1,516,652	1,726,501
	yen	807,547	944,371	832,470	1,126.580	1,014,668

Besides, the amount and value of the waste silks, cocoons, floss silks lately exported are as follows :—

Tamaito. 81,973 yen to France.

Waste Floss Silk. 23,893 yen to France, Italy & England.

Floss Silk. 58,982 yen to British India, Italy and United States.

Pierced and Waste Cocoons. 207,697 yen to France, and the United States.

Exporters and Manufacturers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken)	
Nozawaya	Mogi Sōbei ... ...
Ono Shōten...	Ono Mitsukage... ... ...
Dōshin Kwaisha	Tagaya Sōzō (Manager) ... ...
Wakao Shōten	Wakao Ikuzō ... ...
Branch Shop of Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Tanaka Mohei (Manager) ...
Iijima Shōten	Iijima Moritarō ... ...
Yamamotoya	Yoshino Kichisaburō ... ...
Fusōgumi	Ōtomo Masanojō (Head)... ...
Nakajima Shōten	Nakajima Tōkichi ... ...
Kashiwagi „	Kashiwagi Hikotarō ... ...
Yasunishi „	Yasuda Tokubei ... ...
Inouye „	Inouye Yoshio's Manager Inouye Kumekichi ... ...
Ogawagumi...	Ogawa Chōzaburo (Head) ...
Kojima Shōten	Kojima Gentarō ... ...
Sekitanya	Ōkawara Eijirō ... ...
Watanabe Shōten	Watanabe Bunshichi ... ...
Matsuura „	Matsuura Kahei ... ...
Bōeki Shōkwai	Asabuki Eiji (Director) ... ... Itō Kimbei ... ...
Kamezen	Hara Zenzaburō ... ...
Yamaki	Suzuki Uyemon ... ... Tomita Mikinosuke... ... ...
Improved Silk Factory	
(Hyōgo Ken)	
Shiuei & Co.	Itō Chōjirō (Head) ... ...
Itō Shōten	Itō Matsuzō ... ...
(Hokkaidō)	
Sapporo Silk Manufactory ...	Adachi Minji and Imai Tōshichi ... ...
(Kyōto Fu)	
Kyōto Filature Company ...	Nakamura Chiubei (Manager).
(Saitama Ken)	
Kaishinsha	Katō Kinsaburō ... ...
Kanahashi Silk Factory	Minekishi Kiichi ... ...
Kōgyō Kwaisha	Sakai Kotarō ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
No. 30, 2 chōme, Bentendōri, Yokohama.	Raw Silk.	
No. 20, 1 chōme, „ „	„	
No. 38, 3 chōme, „ „	„	
No. 63, 4 chōme, „ „	„	
No. 69, 4 chōme, „ „	„	
No. 54, 4 chōme, „ „	„	
No. 13, 1 chōme, Minaminakadōri, „	„	
No. 39, 2 chōme, Bentendōri, „	„	
No. 15, 1 chōme, „ „	„	
No. 62, 4 chōme, Minaminakadōri, „	„	
No. 6, 1 chōme, Bentendōri, „	„	
No. 58, 4 chōme, Kitanakadōri, „	„	
No. 5, 1 chōme, Minaminakadōri, „	„	
No. 74, 4 chōme, „ „	„	
No. 46, 3 chōme, Honchō, „	„	
No. 38, 2 chōme, „ „	„	
No. 78, 5 chōme, Aioichō, „	„	
No. 58, 4 chōme, „ „	„	
No. 45, 3 chōme, Minaminakadōri, „	„	
No. 49, 3 chōme, Bentendōri, „	„	
No. 19, 1 chōme, „ „	„	
Hachiojichō, Minamitamagōri.		Hanks and Re-reels.
„ „		Raw Silk.
3 chōme, Sakaichō, Kōbe.	Raw Silk and Waste Silks.	
2 chōme, Kaigan, „	Floss-silk and Waste Silks.	
Kitaichijō Higashi 2 chōme, Sapporo-ku, Ishikari Province.		Raw Silk and Noshi Silk.
Yoshidachō, Kamikyō-ku, Kyōto City.		Raw Silk, Waste Silk and floss-silk.
Usui, Ryojiumura, Chichibugōri.		Re-reels, (Chichibu Nejiridzukuri.)
Okawamura, Hikigōri.		Filatures and Re-reels (Nejiridsukuri).
Okawamura, „		Re-reels, („)

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner..
Kabutogawa	Kasawara Jinosuke ... ...
Kodama Shōkwai	Matsui Rinsaku ... ...
Juki „	Saitō Shōsaku ... ...
Shinriu-sha... ... ... (Gumma Ken)	Hara Tetsugorō ... ...
Kitakawa Seishi Kwaisha... ...	Suzuki Seisaku (Head) ... ...
Tōkwagumi...	Matsumoto Gengorō ... ...
Shōritsu-sha	Shimomura Zentarō ... ...
Hojiosha	Ōta Shōjiurō ... ...
Shinseisha	Hayakawa Gonzaburō ... ...
Tengensha	Yebara Yoshihei ... ...
Kosui-sha	Takasu Sempei... ... ...
San-ei-sha	Matsui Kaichirō ... ...
Ichimura-sha	Ichimura Mokichi ... ...
Rissei-sha	Takino Jiumo ... ...
Katsuyama Silk Factory	Katsuyama Zenzaburō ... ...
	Hirakata Tōhei ... ...
	Koike Imazō ... ...
Aburaya	Kamei Katsuji ... ...
	Okudaira Kinsaburō ... ...
	Tsukada Tatsusaburō ... ...
	Matsui Kaichirō ... ...
Ebiya	Aoki Washijirō ... ...
	Shinagawa Seizō ... ...
Takahashi-gumi...	Takahashi Kotarō ... ...
Umayama and Kambe Silk Factory	Kambe Teizaburō ... ...
Tomioka Silk Factory	
Usui-sha ... ... (Chiba Ken)	
Shinkōsha ... ... (Ibaraki Ken)	Yamamoto Kwan ... ...
Kwanzen-sha	Fukazawa Toshichi... ... ...
Ishioka Silk Factory... ... ... (Tochigi Ken)	Ōtsubo Kosuke... ... ...
Utsunomiya Silk Factory ...	Umemura Kwaishi ... ...
Ōshima „ „	

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Okawamura, Hikigōri.		Re-reels (Nejiri-dsukuri).
Kodamachō, Kodamagō.i.		,,
,, ,,		,,
Wakaidsumimura, ,,		Filatures, (Nejiridsukuri).
Tomiokachō, Kitakawagōri.	Raw Silk.	Re-reels (,,)
Mayebashi.		,,
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Continued:—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Miye Ken)	
	Itō Kozaemon ... ...
	Kamino Kinnosuke... ... ...
(Aichi Ken)	
Inuyamasha	Sawamoto Shōkichi (Head) ...
Kinjōsha	Mishina Tomisaburō („)...
Kyōseisha	Masuda Inakichi („)...
Hōeisha	Hirata Einosuke („)...
Hosoya Silk Manufacturing Co.	
Nagoya „ „ „	
Ōta Silk Factory	Ōta Kwakuzō ... ...
(Shizuoka Ken)	
Shizuoka Silk Manufacturing Co.	Kurebayashi Utarō (Head) ...
(Yamanashi Ken)	
Kōseisha	Amenomiya Hironitsu ... ...
Hakureisha...	Akiyama Masuzō ... ...
Hakuōsha	Nakazawa Kwan-ichirō ... ...
	Yosaki Genzaemon ... ...
Kōseisha	
Kazamagumi	Kazama Kimpachi ... ...
Yashimagumi	Yashima Eisuke ... ...
„	Yashima Zenshichi ... ...
„	Takei Tsunesuke ... ...
„	Ōki Kiemon ... ...
„	Nonaka Eijirō ... ...
Kusanagi Gumi...	Shimura Hikoshichi ... ...
„	Akiyama Koemon ... ...
„	Amenomiya Kihei ... ...
Industrial Silk Factory	Naitō Jinbei ... ...
Tanaka „ „	Tanaka Magoemon ... ...
(Shiga Ken)	
Yamanaka Silk Factory	Yamanaka Riemon... ... ...
Hikone „ „	Ii Seizō ... ...
Ōmi Silk Manufacturing Co. ...	Shimogō Dempei (Head) ...
Ōmi Sumitomo Silk Factory ...	Kitawaki Sinemon („) ...
(Gifu Ken)	
Kinkwasha	Kobayashi Tetsujirō ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Shigomura, Miyegōri, Ise Province.		Filatures.
Yamadachō, Wataraegōri.		,,
Inuyamachō, Niwagōri.		Raw Silk.
,, ,,		,,
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Toyoharamura, ,,		,,
Hosoyamura, Atsumigōri.		Raw Silk.
Honchō, Nagoya City.		Filatures (Nejiridsukuri).
Shinmokuchō, ,,		,,
Oitechō, Shizuoka City.		Raw Silk.
Hitozakuramura, Higashi Yatsushirogōri.		,,
Masuhomura, Minami Komagōri.		Raw Silk and Waste Silk.
Iinomura, Nakakomagōri.		Raw Silk.
Miemura, ,,		,,
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Yanagichō, Kōfu City.		,,
Wakamatsuchō, ,,		,,
Sakanachō, ,,		,,
Anayamachō, ,,		,,
Yōkachō, ,,		,,
Ōtachō, ,,		,,
Kimimatsuchō, ,,		,,
Inakadomura, ,,		,,
Yamadachō, ,,		,,
Nishikichō, ,,		,,
Sakanachō, ,,		,,
Nishibaba, Hikonechō, Innkamigōri.	Raw Silk	,,
Hirata, Fukumanmura, ,,	,,	,,
Shinzen, Nagahamachō, Sakatagōri.		Filatures.
Samegaimura, ,,		,,
Chiusetsuchō, Gifu City.		,,

Continued:—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
Riōshinsha	Ogiso Shiuhei ... ...
Kinriugumi...	Yamada Kichiroku ... ...
Asahigumi	Takida Yahei ... ...
Hakutōsui	Butō Kiichirō ... ...
Taihōgumi	
Kaishōsha	Fukushima Wasuke ... ...
	Saitō Sahei ... ...
Kinriugumi...	Okamoto Hanshirō ... ...
Seisengumi	Masuda Gihei ... ...
Shinshōsha	Katsuno Shichibei ... ...
Kwōrensha	Fukuoka Ichizaemon ... ...
Hakutōsuisha	Butō Kiichirō ... ...
Kinriusha	Ishida Zempachi ... ...
	Itō Uhei ... ...
	Endō Seikichi ... ...
Ōgaki Silk Factory	
Ōmengumi	Furuike Sukeemon... ... ...
Asahigumi Branch Shop	Hirano Kichibei ... ...
Furukawa Silk Manuf'turing Co.	
Kinseisha	
Sempōsha	
Eishōsha	
Izansha	
(Nagano Ken)	
Rokukōsha	Ōsato Chiuichirō (Head) ...
Daiseisha	Kawamura Seizō („) ...
Yodasha	Shimomura Kamesaburō ...
Kaimeisha	Ōzawa Kinzaemon ... ...
Shineisha	Miyazawa Hokinji ... ...
Rinjōkwan	Oguchi Yoshishige ... ...
Hiranosha	Takei Daijirō ... ...
Kairiosha	Miyasaka Kaemon ... ...
Nishihakukakusha	Yoshida Wazō ... ...
Kinzansha	Miyasaka Ichirobei... ... ...
Yazimasha	Yashima Seijirō ... ...
Meishinsha	Imai Umezō ... ...
Kaiseisha	Takeda Shōemon ... ...
Hakukakusha	Mitsui Nihei ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Hosohatamura, Atsumigōri.		Filatures (Nejiridsukuri).
Hachimanchō, Gunjō-gōri.		,,
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Akechimura, Enagōri.		,,
Nakatsugawachō, ,,		,,
Akechimura, ,,		,,
Nakatsuboimura, Gunjō-gōri.		,,
Hachimanchō, ,,		,,
Nakatsuboichō, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
Ōgakichō, Ampachigōri.		,,
Futamademura, Gunjō-gōri.		,,
Tokunagamura, ,,		,,
Furukawachō, Yoshishirogōri.		,,
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Funazuchō, ,,		,,
Takayamachō, Inogōri.		,,
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Matsushirochō, Nishinagōri.	Raw Silk.	Filatures, (Nejiridsukuri).
Usudamura, Minami Sakugōri.		Raw Silk.
Marukomura, Ogatagōri.		Filatures (Nejiridsukuri).
Hiranomura, Suwagōri.		,,
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Nagachimura, ,,		,,
Shimosuwamura, ,,		,,

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Nagano Ken)	
Shichiyōseisha	Inouye Zenjirō... ... ...
Hokushiukwan	Nakamura Kamajirō ... ...
Gakōsha...	Kayano Yaemon ... ...
Higashigakōsha	Yamato Moheiji ... ...
Tōmeisha	Hoshina Kōzō ... ...
Higashigakōsha	Marumo Yonesaku ... ...
Kōshinsha	Ryōkado Gennosuke ... ...
Ōbeisha	Gomi Yonegorō ... ...
Tōeisha	Seki Isuke... ... ...
Sangyōsha	Hirazawa Genkichi... ... ...
Chōyōsha	Ujibashi Yasotarō ... ...
Nakainasha	Yoneyama Yasaburō ... ...
Meijiusha	Komatsu Seigorō ... ...
Taiyōsha	Shiozawa Sashichi ... ...
Nakainasha...	Kōhira Tomoichirō ... ...
Tenriusha	Takemura Kumakichi ... ...
Chōshiusha	Sekigawa Sōzaburō... ... ...
Ina Silk Manufacturing Co. ...	Yoshizawa Rihachi ... ...
Shiuseisha	Ōno Kinsuke ... ...
Sōshinsha	Higuchi Hanzō... ... ...
Shinyūsha	Furume Jiun ... ...
Yūmeisha	Ichikawa ... ...
Tōkōsha	Maki Shinshichi ... ...
Shiunmeisha	Aoki Matusnosuke ... ...
Jiunsuisha	Koyama Kinzaemon ... ...
Minami Kaishinsha	Ogigami Heigorō ... ...
Katakura Silk Factory	Katakura Saichi ... ...
Tokushinsha	Asano Kurogorō ... ...
Saishinsha	Uehara Ichijirō ... ...
Hinodematsusha	Tanaka Sakubei ... ...
Kōekisha	Itō Zensuke ... ...
Matsubaken	Noguchi Tōroku ... ...
Shiojokwan	Kubota Eizaburō ... ...
Matsushiro Silk Manufacturing Co.	

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Artic,es.	Manufacturing Articles.
Shimosuwamura, Suwagōri.		Filatures (Nejiridsukuri).
,, ,,		,,
Kamisuwamura, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
Kotōmura, ,,		,,
Tamagawamura, ,,		,,
Miyakawamura, ,,		,,
,, ,,		Silk and Noshi Silk.
Konanmura, ,,		,,
Miyatamura, Kamiinagōri.		,,
Inatomimura, ,,		,,
Iijimamura, ,,		,,
Takatōchō, ,,		,,
Akōmura, ,,		,,
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Nakazawamura, ,,		,,
Iidachō, Shimoinagōri.		,,
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Fukushimamura, Nishichikumagōri.		,,
Komaganemura, ,,		,,
Ōkumamura, ,,		,,
Honiumura, Nishiinagōri.		,,
Susakachō, Kamitakaigōri.		Silk and Waste Silk.
,, ,,		,,
Gorobeishindenmura, Kitasakugōri.		,,
Shiojirimura, Higashi Chikumagōri.		,,
Matsumotochō, ,,		,,
Daichō, Kitaazumigōri.		,,
Ikedachōmura, ,,		,,
Nakanochō, Shimotakaigōri.		,,
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Meorimura, Shimoinagōri.		,,
Tōjōmura, Nishinagōri.		,,
Matsushirochō, ,,		,,

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Miyagi Ken)	
Sano Silk Factory	Sano Rihachi (Owner) ... ...
Daiseikwan...	Oku Saburobei (Owner)... ...
Asahikwan	Takahashi Chōjiurō (Head) ...
(Fukushima Ken)	
Sōshōkwan	Yamada Shiū ... ...
Riōseisha	Hashimoto Seizaemon ... ...
Shōhōkwan	Nagato Naonosuke ... ...
Hakuseikwan	Shimizu Seisuke ... ...
Yamadasha	Yamada Heishirō ... ...
(Iwade Ken)	
Ōseko Silk Factory	
Hakushinsha	
(Yamagata Ken)	
Yonezawa Silk Factory	Maruyama Kaishirō (Head)
Tasegumi	Tase Kichirōji („)
Kinseisha	Watanabe Tokuzaemon („)
Kyōaisha	Takahashi Bunjirō („)
	Nakamura Zensuke... ... ...
Tsukaharagumi	Tsukahara Sōzaemon ... ...
Suishōken	Takahashi Yukichi... ... ...
Waikinkwan	Hasegawa Heinai ... ...
Uyōken	Kawamura Rihei ... ...
(Fukui Ken)	
Katsuyama Silk Factory	
Unpin Silk Co.	
(Tottori Ken)	
Sanin Silk Manufacturing Co.	Kuwada Tōjiurō (Head)... ...
(Shimane Ken)	
Matsue Silk Co....	Sonoyama Yū („)... ...
Kiya	Satō Kinbei ... ...
Akii Silk Factory	Namikawa Rijirō ... ...
(Okayama Ken)	
Sanyō Silk Manufacturing Co.	Nakoshi Shirohei (Head) ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Kanayamamura, Ikugōri.		Raw Silk.
Yokoyamamura, Motoyoshigōri.		,,
Motoyoshimura, ,,		,,
Nihonmatsu, Adachigōri.		Filatures and Re-reels, (Orikaeshi and (Nejiridsukuri).
Kōriyamachō, ,,		Re-reels, (Nejiridsukuri).
Shirakawachō, Nishishirakawagōri.		Filatures, (Nejiridsukuri).
,, ,,		,,
Futasemura, Tamuragōri.		,,
Uchikawamemura, Hienukigōri.		,,
Usukimura, Higashi Iwaigōri.		,,
Tateyama, Yonezawa.	Raw Silk.	Raw Silk.
Urushiyamamura, Higashiokitamagōri.		,,
Kanayamamura, ,,		,,
Akayumura, ,,		,,
Miyauchichō, ,,		,,
Araisochō, Nishiokitamagōri.		,,
Komatsuchō, Higashiokitamagōri.		,,
Yashiromura, ,,		,,
Nagaichō, Nishiokitamagōri.		,,
Katsuyamachō, Ōnogōri.		Filatures.
Obama, Oniugōri.		,,
Kurayoshichō, Kumegōri.		Filatures, (Nejiridsukuri).
Matsue.		,,
Ingōri,		Re-reels, (,,)
Nogigōri,		Filatures, (,,)
Kasaokachō, Odagōri.		Raw Silk.

Class 17.

Silk Goods, Silk Handkerchiefs and Manufactures Silk.

Silk Goods. The principal silk goods are Habutai, crapes, Kaiki, Shuchin, figured damask, among which Habutai is manufactured in large quantity. The total value of the export five or six years ago amounted to only 130,000 yen, but last year it has increased to 1,760,000 yen, none of the exported articles can rival such a rapid increase. The principal districts are the provinces of Echizen (Habutai is produced), Kaga (also Habutai), Kōzuke (Habutai and crape), Shimotsuke and Kai (Habutai and Kaiki), Tango and Mino (crapes), Kyōto (Shuchin and figured damask), which are mainly exported from Yokohama. The export find the way into France most, the United States in the next place, and Corea, England, Hongkong and other countries in the last.

The trade for the last five years with several countries is shown in the following table.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	piece	148	304	622	1,096	1,160
	yen	1,277	2,324	6,084	17,666	7,858
Austria ...	piece	—	—	83	—	80
	yen	—	—	490	—	1,673
British America...	piece	118	160	129	124	160
	yen	880	1,178	750	1,028	1,986
British India ...	piece	1,931	327	145	615	2,852
	yen	10,193	1,727	992	2,710	14,281
China	piece	3,465	1,849	188	122	180
	yen	18,497	9,432	1,876	1,042	1,119
Corea	piece	12,396	20,765	18,762	39,703	49,703
	yen	41,250	49,192	34,510	90,008	96,063
France ...	piece	1,590	4,190	12,037	22,655	46,524
	yen	23,635	107,322	257,624	517,970	906,961
Germany ...	piece	12	267	421	20	148
	yen	101	1,321	5,700	282	2,264
Great Britain...	piece	1,676	1,593	5,985	7,342	5,376
	yen	13,527	38,356	114,432	109,170	90,630
Hongkong...	piece	—	—	3,360	4,555	5,154
	yen	—	—	18,733	32,312	52,785
Russia.. ...	piece	629	414	365	560	670
	yen	2,159	1,244	937	2,226	3,626
Siam	piece	—	—	342	103	—
	yen	—	—	2,514	1,629	—
Spain	piece	—	—	—	—	157
	yen	—	—	—	—	1,436
Switzerland	piece	—	—	125	154	549
	yen	—	—	2,800	2,615	6,222
United States ...	piece	2,158	4,635	14,303	27,158	40,940
	yen	22,498	45,536	174,724	386,935	572,310
Other Countries	piece	140	48	118	209	450
	yen	1,207	401	1,291	2,276	4,501
Total... ...	piece	24,263	34,552	56,985	104,416	154,103
	yen	135,224	258,033	623,457	1,167,869	1,763,715

Silk Handkerchief. The total export value of silk handkerchief is about 2,800,000 yen. In the country of export, the United States stands first, England next, Hongkong, France, and other countries third, and the trade for the last five years with different countries is shown below.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	doz.	1,824	2,607	6,595	6,110	12,267
	yen	8,489	10,001	27,015	24,742	36,420
British America ...	doz.	2,425	1,281	4,536	2,989	9,839
	yen	10,072	4,132	17,882	11,138	26,417
British India	doz.	2,385	1,557	1,777	3,141	14,339
	yen	8,361	15,445	5,310	9,865	41,976
China	doz.	4,192	13,206	1,119	409	337
	yen	54,202	46,797	4,857	1,180	1,188
France ...	doz.	14,711	25,071	88,768	53,408	59,485
	yen	57,121	95,066	298,352	176,211	168,060
Germany ...	doz.	460	1,899	3,065	4,233	8,155
	yen	1,524	5,697	11,493	12,609	20,078
Great Britain ...	doz.	49,533	67,267	150,155	90,826	156.056
	yen	180,573	228,581	520,044	297,459	461,429
Hawaii ...	doz.	435	—	276	385	1,728
	yen	1,421	—	1,129	1,385	4,385
Hongkong ...	doz.	—	—	22,869	23,079	59,562
	yen	—	—	79,043	80,380	190,569
Italy	doz.	—	—	584	861	373
	yen	—	—	1,930	2,769	873
Russia... ...	doz.	—	—	3,998	66	250
	yen	—	—	11,856	210	456
Spain	doz.	—	—	—	—	565
	yen	—	—	—	—	1,267
Switzerland..	doz.	—	—	—	785	241
	yen	—	—	—	2,390	596
United States ...	doz.	229,979	226,063	353,650	634,116	750,632
	yen	816,151	831,778	1,106,225	1,870,048	1,823,878
Other Countries..	doz.	1,783	1,405	4,279	6,395	9,016
	yen	8,368	6,431	19,323	26,560	34,228
Total	doz.	317,828	340,465	641,671	826,803	1,082,845
	yen	1,146,282	1,233,928	2,104,459	2,516,946	2,811,820

The silk handkerchiefs exported at present consist of white silk having turned over edges (Orikaeshi) which is produced in large quantities; the striped edges (Shimabuchi), the striped edges turned over (Shima orikaeshi) and the scalloped silk (Fuchi nui).

They are produced in Tōkyō, Yokohama, Odawara,

Gifu, Nagoya, Kōbe, Okayama and other districts, the port of export being Yokohama.

Silk Manufactures.

The total export value of the silk fabrics amounts to 200,000 yen, manufactured in Tōkyō, Ōsaka, Yokohama, Kyōto and Kōbe. There are great variety, among which curtains, table cloth, chair cloth, bed cloth, plate cloth, printed figures and clothes &c. The trade for the last five years is given below.

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia . ... yen	3,069	3,588	4,117	2,075	6,015
Austria ... ... yen	705	1,080	1,970	6,961	579
Belgium... ... yen	435	624	894	400	938
British America ... yen	11,496	3,455	2,165	2,650	7,761
British India... yen	6,157	4,986	7,153	9,180	21,530
China ... ... yen	23,686	18,916	2,223	1,003	2,839
Corea ... ... yen	417	119	66	47	77
Denmark ... yen	80	100	—	—	230
France ... ... yen	35,751	32,081	34,643	18,503	17,065
Germany ... yen	4,092	3,020	9,348	7,062	5,870
Great Britain.. yen	30,749	36,865	24,437	24,493	24,737
Hawaii ... ... yen	19	3	28	83	280
Holland .. ... yen	—	51	40	9	25
Hongkong ... yen	—	—	25,073	35,674	48,628
Italy . ... yen	—	—	313	1,150	1,533
Philippine Group .. ... yen	739	—	—	112	1,313
Portugal... ... yen	850	—	—	—	—
Russia ... ... yen	3,673	5,472	8,383	3,677	2,221
Siam.. ... ... yen	—	863	1,286	1,685	—
Spain ... ... yen	—	108	—	—	75
Turkey ... ... yen	36	65	640	452	256
United States.. yen	59,821	73,225	50,767	48,060	57,236
Other Countries ... yen	3,793	2,776	6,820	5,247	7,017
Total ... ... yen	185,491	188,476	180,694	168,765	206,922

The Exporters and Manufacturers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken)	
Onoya	Shiino Shōbei ... ...
	Shiino Kenzō ... ...
	Matsuura Yoshimatsu ... ...
Nozawaya	Koshimitsu Denbei... ... ...
Hasegawa Shōten	Hasegawa Jiuzō ... ...
	Andō Kashichi... ... ...
	Katō Riukichi ... ...
Kineya...	Yamada Uhachi ... ...
	Murata Okizō ... ...
Kinuya Shōten	Suzuki Kenkichi ... ...
Tanabeya	Tanabe Take ... ...
Nishimuraya	Nishimura Jiunzō ... ...
	Shōda Tsunejirō ... ...
(Hyōgo Ken)	
Kanematsu Shōten	Kanematsu Fusajirō ... ...
(Kyōto Fu)	
Takashimaya	Iida Shinshichi ... ...
Chigiriya	Nishimura Sōzaemon ... ...
Naoki	Naoki Eisuke ... ...
Zeniya	Ōno Zenbei ... ...
Muragishi	Murakishi Satarō ... ...
Kyōto Stuff Co.	Shibusawa Eiichi (Head) ...
Nishijin Mon-Ori Kwaisha ...	Yamada Taizō (Head) ... ...
Izutsuya	Date Toraichi ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
No. 28, 2 chōme, Honchō, Yokohama.	Silk Fabrics.	Silk Handkerchiefs.
No. 19, 1 chōme, ,, ,,	,,	
No. 56, 5 chōme, Bentendōri, ,,	,,	
No. 30, 2 chōme, ,, ,,	,,	
No. 4, 1 chōme, Onoechō, ,,	,,	
No. 46, 3 chōme, Ōtachō, ,,	,,	
No. 20, 2 chōme, Sumiyoshichō, ,,	,,	
No. 73, 4 chōme, Bentendōri, ,,	,,	
No. 44, 3 chōme, Minaminakadōri, ,,	,,	
No. 46, 3 chōme, Honchō, ,,	,,	
No. 12, 1 chōme, ,, ,,	,,	
No. 28, 2 chōme, Minaminakadōri, ,,	,,	
No. 79, 4 chōme, Bentendōri, ,,	,,	
3 chōme, Sakaichō, Kōbe.	Silk fabrics & Silk Handkerchiefs.	
Takatsuji-sagaru Yakushijimae, Karasumarudōri, Kamikyōku, Kyōto.	Silk & Embroidery Manufactures.	Bed-cloths, Window Curtains & Table Cloths etc.
Nishieiru Mikurachō, Sanjōdōri, Karasumaru, Kamikyōku, ,,	Silk Manufactures.	Emhroidered Yūzen, Table Cloths and Window Curtain.
Shijōagaru Daimonjichō, Tomikōji, Kamikyōku, ,,	,,	
Karasumarukado, Shichijōdōri, Kamikyōku, ,,	Silk & Embroidery Manufactures.	
Kawarachō, Nishieiru Shinchō, Shijō, Kamikyōku, ,,	Embroidery Manufactures.	Window Curtains and Table Cloths.
Yoshidachō, ,, ,,	Silk Manufactures.	Figured Habutae, & Cotton Warp figured damasks.
Furuminobechō Chiekōinjinouchi, Kamikyōku, ,,	,,	Shiūtin & damask for Belt.
4 chōme, Tenjinkitachō, Horikawadōri, Teranouchi-sagaru Kamikyōku, Kyōto.	,,	Silk Cloths for Window Curtain, Table Cloths, and Chamber Decoration.

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
Kawashima	Kawashima Jimbei ... ...
	Kobayashi Ayazō ... ...
	Tanaka Seishichi ... ...
(Saitama Ken) Fukushima Workshop	Fukushima Shichibei ... ...
Izumi „	Yagihara Rinshichi... ... ...
(Gumma Ken) Iriyama	Saba Kichiemon ... ...
Kakiage	Kakiage Bunzaemon ... ...
Onoki	Ono Rikizaemon ... ...
Moriso	Mori Sōsaku ... ...
Kiriu Crapes Co.	Nakata Nobusuke (Head) ...
Seirensha	Yoshizawa Kichitarō ... ...
	Fukazawa Kokusaburō ... ...
Seiaisha	Aoki Yasuzō ... ...
	Morishita Shinzaburō ... ...
	Nakajima Daijirō ... ...
	Yoshida Kinzō ... ...
	Nakajima Seizō ... ...
	Arai Kiichi .. ..
	Makishima Seizaburō ... ...
	Ishii Jokichi ... ...
	Shimoyama Kakujirō ... ...
	Osuka Keitarō ... ...
	Iida Hirokichi ... ...
	Takahashi Dai ... ...
	Satō Kiusaku ... ...
	Tajima Toyotarō ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles,
Ichijō-agaru, Higashihorikawadōri, Kamikyōku, Kyōto.	Silk Manufactures.	Chamber Decorations, Silk Cloths for foreign-dresses, and Window Curtain.
Kurochō, Ichijōdōri, ,,	Silk Knittings.	,,
Karasumaru, Shichijōdōri, ,,	Silk Piece Goods.	
Ōmiya, Chichibugōri.		Silk Cloths for Handkerchiefs & Lining, & Chichibu Habutae.
Yamanemura, Irumagōri.		Handkerchiefs (Habutae).
Kiriu, Yamadagōri.	Silk Price Goods.	
,, ,,	Silk Goods.	
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,, ,,	,,	Crapes.
Unememura, Saigōri.		Habutae.
Ōmama, Yamadagōri.		,,
Umedamura, ,,		,,
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Sakainomura, ,,		,,
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,, ,,		Undyed Silk Cloths.
,, ,,		Neri twilled Silk Fabrics.
,, ,,		Habutae.
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Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Gumma Ken)	Takasogi Senjirō ... ...
	Shimizu Kingorō ... ...
	Shimizu Seisaku ... ...
	Imaizumi Gensaku ... ...
	Kuwabara Sakichi ... ...
	Yoshida Bunjirō ... ...
	Saitō Ichitarō ... ...
	Takata Tōkichi... ... ...
	Hoshino Yasomatsu ... ...
	Hoshino Naokichi ... ...
	Aoyama Gohachi ... ...
	Aoyama Naojirō ... ...
	Sonoda Toyomatsu ... ...
	Sonoda Ensaku... ... ...
	Nakazato Sogorō ... ...
	Kurihara Matasaburō ... ...
	Mori Riotarō ... ...
	Ebara Kimpachi ... ...
	Shimoyama Manshichi ... ...
	Kobayashi Eitarō ... ...
	Watanabe Taka ... ...
	Gotō Sadakichi... ... ...
	Egumi Tsunegorō ... ...
	Ebara Teisuke ... ...
	Yamadō Tojiurō ... ...
	Ozawa Motokichi ... ...
	Morita Fukutarō ... ...
	Shimoyama Seijirō ... ...
	Aibara Kakutarō ... ...
	Takagi Masakichi ... ...
(Tochigi Ken)	
Yumi Riō	Iwamoto Riōsuke ... ...
Chiri kichi	Hasegawa Sakushichi ... ...
Kimura	Kimura Asashichi ... ...
(Aichi Ken)	
	Shoda Tsunesaburō ... ...
	Wakayama Mosuke... ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Kawauchimura, Yamadagōri.		Habutae
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,, ,,		Striped Habutae.
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Kiriu, ,,		,,
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,, ,,		Satins.
,, ,,		Kaiki.
Fukuokamura, ,,		Striped Habutae.
Aioimura, ,,		Habutae.
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Ashikaga, Ashikagagōri.	Silk Goods.	Kaiki, Habutae, Mon-ori, twilled, Silk Cloths.
Ashikagagōri.	,,	,,
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Temmachō, Nagoya.	Silk Handkerchiefs.	Silk Handkerchiefs.
Honchō, ,,	,,	,,

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Yamanashi Ken)	
Izutsuya	Ōki Kyōmei ... ...
(Gifu Ken)	
	Osawa Gisaburō ... ...
(Fukushima Ken)	
Fujiya	Sugano Yoemon ... ...
(Fukui Ken)	
	Okura Bunji ... ...
	Tanaka Kinshichi ... ...
	Tsubota Magosuke ... ...
	Fukuda Yasoemon ... ...
	Mizuno Yujirō... ... ...
	Masugi Seijirō ... ...
	Yamaguchi Kihei ... ...
	Miyake Jōshirō... ... ...
	Takeya Hikohei ... ...
	Tsuchida Shigeru ... ...
Kigyōkwaisha	
	Matsushima Seihachi ... ...
	Gotō Yogorō ... ...
	Gotō Kamekichi ... ...
	Hayami Kwotarō ... ...
	Takayama Tatsuzō ... ...
	Shirokawa Jiun ... ...
	Katsumi Toyokichi ... ...
(Ishikawa Ken)	
Nitta Kigyōba	Nitta Jinzaemon ... ...
Silk Manufacturing Co.	Tomizawa Kohei (Head)... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Kajichō, Kōfu City.		Silk Handkerchiefs.
Imaizumi, Gifu City.	Silk Goods.	
Kawamatachō, Dategōri.	Kata Habutae, Window Curtain, & Handkerchief.	
Yamatoshimochō, Fukui City.	Habutae.	
Nishikikamimachi, ,,	,,	
Awatabemura, Imadategōri.	,,	White Habutae.
,, ,,	,,	,,
Fukui City.		,,
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Moritamura, Yoshidagōri.		,,
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Komatsu, Nomigōri.		,,
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Class 18.

Raw Cotton, Cotton Cloth for Floor, Cotton Flannel, Mompa, and Other Cotton Goods.

The total export value of this class was about 180,000 yen. It has increased yearly, and at present it is about 380,000 yen. The cotton cloth for floor is manufactured in Sakai; Mompa and cotton flannel is produced in Nagoya, Wakayama, Ōsaka and Kyōto; towels in Ōsaka, and cotton Chijimi in Sano, Ashikaga and Kiriu.

Cotton Cloth for Floor. The export of cotton cloth for floor began to show a fair prospect lately. The United States is the first country of export, England is next to it, and Russia and China come after it. The trade for the last five years with different countries is shown in the following table.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	No.	94	431	1,165	1,099	960
	yen	293	2,819	3,774	2,414	737
British America ...	No.	—	—	402	137	207
	yen	—	—	2,162	293	629
China	No.	2,510	2,676	338	207	1,629
	yen	3,203	5,594	739	508	2,230
Corea	No.	24	1,431	1,784	1,393	1,187
	yen	83	1,154	1,266	1,100	720
Great Britain ...	No.	3,971	7,675	8,498	6,115	7,801
	yen	4,484	10,803	18,228	6,930	6,556
Hongkong ...	No.	—	—	2,125	168	539
	yen	—	—	6,767	477	1,076
Russia... ...	No.	—	—	1,694	2,622	9,429
	yen	—	—	1,041	1,552	4,936
United States ...	No.	5,464	12,023	9,371	15,213	38,208
	yen	10,699	29,749	18,440	36,553	76,736
Other Countries..	No.	382	1,638	700	639	851
	yen	1,071	2,595	1,798	1,221	1,110
Total	No.	12,445	25,874	26,077	27,593	60,811
	yen	19,833	52,714	54,215	51,048	94,730

Cotton Flannel, Mompa, and Other Cotton Goods.

The cotton flannel and Mompa, and other cotton goods are exported to Hongong in large quantities, Corea and China come to the next. The export from Yokohama is chiefly for the Chinese use. It consists of the striped Chijimi and plain white Chijimi, the size being 3 Jō 3 Shaku by 1 shaku 3 sun (Kujirajaku), another sort being 5 jō by 2 shaku, still another 5 jō by 1 shaku 8 sun, manufactured in Sano, Ashikaga and Kiriu. For foreign export that is for Europe and America, the white Chijimi and printed one, some bearing the figures of flowers and birds is manufactured. The trade for the last five years is shown in the next table.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
British India ...	piece	—	—	3,285	2,744	15,625
	yen	—	—	1,341	2,550	11,273
China... ...	piece	417,615	317,401	23,462	20,541	64,574
	yen	150,994	137,352	12,061	10,007	39,306
Corea	piece	24,747	18,699	14,666	73,316	171,717
	yen	14,211	11,471	9,005	40,031	70,499
France. ...	piece	—	—	277	907	377
	yen	—	—	220	6,210	376
Germany ...	piece	1,546	270	—	—	—
	yen	1,480	266	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	piece	889	2,008	1,521	434	766
	yen	1,259	1,138	2,947	1,467	697
Hawaii ...	piece	—	—	296	896	1,975
	yen	—	—	188	764	1,279
Hongkong...	piece	—	—	304,937	253,895	244,586
	yen	—	—	113,790	101,878	100,907
Russia ...	piece	1,782	918	872	2,472	2,154
	yen	1,403	925	707	2,983	2,488
United States ...	piece	1,152	1,736	4,216	2,221	4,949
	yen	831	1,101	5,248	5,993	13,962
Other Countries	piece	1,075	1,968	1,056	1,322	1,640
	yen	462	1,339	1.528	1,958	2,572
Total ...	piece	448,800	343,000	354,588	358,748	508,363
	yen	170.640	153,592	147.035	173,841	243,359

Raw Cotton. Export value of the late year 47,901 yen chiefly to Corea.

The Exporters and Manufacturers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Directors.	Business place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
(Hyōgo Ken.)				
Ōhashi Shōten ...	Ōhashi Shōtarō ...	Kōbe City.		Cotton Rug, &c.
(Ōsaka Fu.)				
	Fujimoto Shōtarō...	Sakai City.	Cotton Rug.	Cotton Rug.
(Tōkyō Fu.)				
Onagigawa Cotton Cloth Co.	Kōmuchi Tomotsune (Head)	No. 136, Ōshimamura, Minamikatsushikagōri.		Chijira ori, Chijimi.
(Kyōto Fu)				
Naoki	Naoki Eisuke... ...	Shijōagaru Daimonjichō, Tomikōji, Kamikioku, Kyōto.	Cotton Cloths.	
Matsumaeya... ...	Kase Kambei... ...	Matsubaraagaru Kyōgokuchō, Teramachidōri, Kamikioku, Kyōto.	Cotton Rug.	All Kinds of Stuffs, and Carpets.
(Tochigi Ken.)				
	Okonogi Tōshirō ...	Ashikaga.		Cotton Crapes.
(Wakayama Ken.)				
	Sakai Gihei	Takumichō, Wakayama City.		Cotton Flannels.
	Kitajima Shichibei	Uyematsuchō, ,, ,,		,,
	Yasukawa Shōbei ...	3 chōme, Shindōri, ,, ,,		,,

Class 19.

Lacquered Wares.

The lacquered wares are the produce special to this country, and have attained the admiration in the foreign land from an early period. Though the producing districts are many, the noted places of manufactures for export purposes are Aizu (same as Wakamatsu in Iwashiro), Kii, Shizuoka, Hakone (in Sagami), Kaga, Tōkyō, Ōsaka and Kyōto. The principal articles produced are tray, bread tray, hanging shelf, square shelf, box, drawers incense box, stove screen &c. Trays are manufactured in Aizu and Kii; bread trays in Shizuoka; wooden plates in Hakone; the rest are manufactured everywhere.

The total export value amounts to about 600,000 yen. In the countries of export, England, Germany, Hongkong, France, and the United States are the principal ones. Yokohama is the chief port of export, Kōbe is the next.

The trade for the last five years can be seen in the following table.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	yen	14,410	11,758	14,339	10,899	5,467
Austria	yen	1,110	4,191	4,960	3,602	4,425
Belgium ...	yen	2,355	5,470	4,638	4,325	6,199
British America ...	yen	15,389	7,419	6,720	3,134	3,555
British India..	yen	21,592	4,187	17,725	18,106	31,663
China	yen	178,564	142,189	8,428	3,937	4,809
Corea	yen	3,558	16,387	3,055	4,131	7,926
France	yen	80,718	63,296	47,518	61,682	51,036
Germany ...	yen	89,296	129,193	155,694	145,234	86,229
Great Britain.	yen	144,683	140,064	188,515	173,557	212,635
Holland ...	yen	2,481	1,859	5,843	5,661	6,607
Hongkong ...	yen	—	—	96,366	76,080	80,546
Italy	yen	3,940	4,573	12,164	6,710	7,508
Philippine Group ...	yen	—	—	—	810	5,165
Russia	yen	1,026	2,675	1,624	4,964	9,234
Switzerland...	yen	1,000	495	573	1,127	404
United States.	yen	64,818	51,933	46,841	39,700	48,840
Other Countries...	yen	5,783	3,959	13,462	8,501	5,126
Total ...	yen	630,723	589,648	628,465	572,160	577,374

The Exporters and Manufactures of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken)	
Iseya	Niigaya Rihei ... ...
Komeya	Amano Monemon ... ...
	Watanabe Kanemon ... ...
	Oseki Sadajirō ... ...
Moriyasu Shōten	Moriyasu Takisaburō ... ...
(Hyōgo Ken)	
Ōhashi Shōten	Ōhashi Shōtarō ... ...
(Ōsaka Fu)	
Izumiya	Katō Buzaemon ... ...
	Shibakawa Mataemon ... ...
(Nagasaki Ken)	
Hondaya	Honda Tōzaburō ... ...
(Tōkyō Fu)	
Uyekō	Kobayashi Kōjirō ... ...
	Miyamoto Masaru ... ...
	Iwamoto, Kuwazō ... ...
Kuroeya	Kashiwahara Naoemon . ...
Sunchō	Tamenaga Kiichirō ... ...
Kiya	Hayashi Kuhei... ... ...
	Shibata Reisai ... ...
Matsuya	Hirayama Fukumatsu ... ...
Dakitami	Uyematsu Yakichi ... ...
	Saitō Masakichi ... ...
	Kawanobe Itchō ... ...
	Tawara Ei... ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
No. 18, 2 chōme, Sakaichō, Yokohama.	Lacquered Wares	
Yumoto mura, Ashigarashimogōri.	,,	
Yokohama.		Lacquerings and Gold Lacquerings.
2 chōme, Honchō, ,,	,,	
4 chōme, Bentendōri, ,,	,,	
Kōbe City.	,,	
2 chōme, Edobori Minamidōri, Ōsaka.	,,	
Ōsaka.	,,	
Honkagochō, Nagasaki City.		Lacquered Wares.
No. 31, 2 chōme, Tsukiji, Tōkyō.	Gold Lacquered Wares.	
No. 17, Saruyachō, Asakusaku, ,,	,,	
No. 38, 2 chōme, Iidamachi, Kōjimachiku.	,,	
1 chōme, Tōri, Nihombashiku, Tōkyō.	Lacqered Wares.	
Shinzaimokuchō, ,, ,,	,,	
2 chōme, Muromachi, Nihonbashiku, ,,	,,	
Saemongashi, Asakusaku, ,,		Gold Lacquering.
Suehirochō, Kandaku, ,,		,,
Iznmochō, Kyōbashiku, ,,		,,
2 chōme, Ginza, ,, ,,		,,
Nishimisujichō, Asakusaku, ,,		,,
		Lacquering and Gold Lacquering

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kyōto Fu)	
Yamatoya	Mikami Jisaburō ... ...
Zogeya...	Nishimura Hikobei... ... ...
Minoya	Inagaki Magobei ... ...
	Mikami Kozaburō ... ...
	Murata Kamekichi ... ...
(Shizuoka Ken)	
Masunagaya	Masunaga Toyotarō ... ...
	Ozawa Seiichi ... ...
Yamamatsuya	Matsuyama Eijirō ... ...
Nishinoya	Satō Kitazaemon ... ...
Yairiya	Yairi Rokusaburō ... ...
(Wakayama Ken)	
	Hotta Kōjirō ... ...
Hiyamizuya	Shimizu Yohei... ... ...
Ōgiya	Kawabata Rokuzaemen... ...
Hishiya	Hishikawa Shōgorō... ... ...
(Ishikawa Ken)	
	Tsuruta Wasaburō ... ...
	Koshima Hampei ... ...
	Morishita Morihachi ... ...
	Hirazawa Kisaburō... ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing of Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Yanagibaba Nishieirumachi, Shimo-kyōku, Kyōto		Small boxes, portable lunch boxes, wooden cup, large trays.
Ayakōjisagaru, nakanomachi, Teramachidōri, ,, ,,		Small boxes, and all kinds of cake-trays.
Shijō agaru, Teramachidōri, ,, ,,		Small boxes, and all kinds of cake-trays.
Egawachō, Shizuoka.		Lacquering and gold lacquering.
Ogatachō, ,,		,,
Sambanchō, Shizuoka.		Black lacquered gold lacquering, drawers of small size, & various others.
2 chōme, Chachō, ,,		,,
1 chōme, Gofukuchō, ,,		Gold lacquering mixed with Couch-shells, drawers to keep the porcelain wares and others.
Kuroemura, Nagusagōri.		Lacquered Wares.
,, ,,		Black lacquered gold lacquaering, drawers, and others.
,, ,,		Lacquered Wares.
,, ,,		,,
Kanazawa City.		,,
,,		,,
,,		Gold lacquering
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Class 20.

Iron, Tin, Lead, Ingot Copper, Sheet Copper, Bar or Slab Copper, Copper Wire, Old Copper, Dust Copper, Brass, Brass Wire, Old Brass, Iron Wire, Old Bronze, Sheet Yellow Metal, Gold and Silver Ware, Plated Gold and Silver Ware, Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Copper Ware, Bronze Ware, Brass Ware, Antimony, Bronze, Zinc, Iron Nail and Other Metallic Wares.

Bronze Wares. The total export value of bronze wares is about 20,000 yen. The country of export is France in the first place, England, the United States, Hong-kong, Germany, British India, Austria, Australia occupy the second place. In manufacture Tōkyō is the first, Ōsaka and Kyōto, Takaoka and Kanazawa come next. The manufactured articles are flower vases, trays, ornaments, incense burners, photograph rack, cigar holder, &c. Yokohama is the first port of export, sends out the seven-tenth of the whole export, and Kōbe the rest three-tenth. The trade for the last five years is shown in the following table.

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ... yen	5,093	6,763	5,741	4,916	2,996
Austria... ... yen	4,386	2,758	3,997	3,364	4,015
Belgium ... yen	1,046	642	3,881	1,623	2,068
British America ... yen	5,448	2,991	3,291	1,771	1,096
British India.. yen	2,677	4,648	7,379	10,805	18,406
China ... ... yen	22,542	16,000	—	—	—
France ... ... yen	83,206	70,400	69,919	52,464	42,674
Germany ... yen	11,456	12,946	24,666	12,037	12,025
Great Britain. yen	42,136	42,792	44,881	45,475	46,104

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Hongkong ...	yen	—	—	12,570	14,529	16,002
Italy	yen	3,940	5,316	4,932	974	825
Philippine Group ...	yen	—	—	—	520	1,915
Russia	yen	—	—	439	2,053	2,085
Siam	yen	—	1,132	1,030	30	—
Spain	yen	—	18	—	—	—
United States ...	yen	41,381	37,297	36,861	24,562	48,761
Other Countries...	yen	4,863	2,079	9,726	5,995	5,558
Total ...	yen	228,174	205,782	229,313	181,118	204,530

Antimony. The total export value is about 300,000 yen, mostly the product of Ichinogawa mine in Iyo and Totsukawa mine in Yamato, Tosa, Hiuga &c., among which Iyo produces most and in quality it excells the others. There are the distinctions of ones, sulphureted antimony, and purified antimony, of which the sulphureted antimony is principally exported. The country of export is Hongkong in the first place, and England comes next to it. It is almost wholly exported from Kōbe. On or about 1874 the antimony was imported, but from 1877 the domestic produce began to be exported, and steadily increased ever since. In Tōkyō and other place the flower vases, trays, photograph racks, buttons and all other kinds are manufactured and exported.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China ...	catty	587,301	636,796	52,900	—	2,629
	yen	26,884	44,884	4,655	—	452
France ...	catty	300	—	165,362	181,430	—
	yen	17	—	16,584	25,472	—

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Germany ...	catty	—	—	54,617	31,318	69,258
	yen	—	—	4,623	4,125	4,724
Great Britain ...	catty	2,796,857	1,291,916	1,283,097	412,502	320,563
	yen	134,962	90,379	119,251	60,271	24,723
Hongkong...	catty	—	—	913,564	2,169,060	2,630,472
	yen	—	—	91,119	254,760	199,332
Italy	catty	—	200,600	—	—	—
	yen	—	14,042	—	—	—
United States ...	catty	44,625	57,301	25,333	42,800	50,428
	yen	2,015	4,015	2,601	5,333	3,252
Other Countries.	catty	—	—	—	—	40
	yen	—	—	—	—	16
Total ...	catty	3,429,083	2,186,613	2,499,873	2,837,110	3,073,390
	yen	163,878	153,320	238,833	349,961	232,499

Bronze. The total export value of bronze is about 140,000 yen. Chiefly exported to Hongkong, next to Corea. The old useless wares are melted and made into suitable masses, and exported mostly by Ōsaka merchants, eight-tenth of it is exported from Kōbe, and the rest from Ōsaka. The trade statistics are as follows :—

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
British India ...	catty	—	—	177,544	167,556	44
	yen	—	—	22,712	20,527	7
China ...	catty	—	126,000	230,852	168,094	3,777
	yen	—	26,295	33,573	19,835	439
Corea... ...	catty	—	663	445,447	111,934	278,801
	yen	—	86	53,041	11,767	32,606
Great Britain ...	catty	—	251,348	104,084	33,500	90
	yen	—	55,147	15,463	4,355	10
Hongkong...	catty	—	—	514,474	631,659	935,717
	yen	—	—	61,611	73,626	108,456
Other Countries.	catty	—	—	—	—	32
	yen	—	—	—	—	4
Total ...	catty	—	378,011	1,472,401	1,112,743	1,218,461
	yen	—	81,528	186,400	130,110	141,522

Ingot Copper, Bar or Slab Copper.

The ingot copper and bar or slab copper combined amounts to about 5,000,000 yen in the total value. The producing districts are Shimotsuke, Iyo, Ugo, Bizen, Bitchiu, Kaga, Echigo, Iwami, Hiuga &c. The first export port is Yokohama, Kōbe is next and Ōsaka comes last. What is meant by the ingot copper is that the copper is in the original state as it came from the mines. By bar or slab copper is meant that the copper was melted and made into bars, slabs or sheet and having the trade-marks of the manufactures stamped into them and exported, they bear the different names such as square copper, long pole, slab copper and sheet copper.

In transaction the price is set on every hundred catties. Ingot copper is chiefly exported to Hongkong ; China and England are secondary. Slab copper is also chiefly exported to Hongkong ; England, British India, Corea and France have rest of the share. The trade for the last five years is given in the following table.

(Ingot Copper.)

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia..	catty	16,929	—	—	—	—
	yen	2,506	—	—	—	—
British India ...	catty	356,396	—	1,909,781	168,207	34,707
	yen	49,842	—	288,636	26,913	5,724
China ...	catty	8,225,142	5,181,436	3,622,533	1,839,206	4,794,342
	yen	1,156,366	1,050,171	552,390	295,886	795,501
Corea ...	catty	104,943	363,072	328,243	347,148	262,104
	yen	14,404	73,819	55,955	54,383	43,291
France ...	catty	84,687	—	—	—	—
	yen	12,106	—	—	—	—

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Germany..	catty	99,120	—	91	—	91,120
	yen	14,356	—	15	—	15,748
Great Britain..	catty	210,615	1,876,312	1,556,148	11,469,715	665,700
	yen	29,951	402,493	262,583	1,813,813	111,595
Hongkogn	catty	—	—	823,697	5,398,386	11,125,263
	yen	—	—	132,488	858,524	1,856,522
Other Countries.	catty	—	418	68	1,441	—
	yen	—	84	15	243	—
Total...	catty	9,097,832	7,421,238	8,240,561	19,224,103	16,973,236
	yen	1,279,531	1,526,567	1,292,082	3,049,762	2,828,381

(Sheet Copper, Bar Copper, Slab Copper.)

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
British Indi ...	catty	173,278	70,645	1,305,568	182,721	1,327,245
	yen	25,399	16,219	222,677	33,945	226,881
China ...	catty	4,459,961	3,906,309	1,538,386	699,547	1,207,607
	yen	645,308	874,439	266,061	122,828	212,089
Corea ...	catty	185,911	273,498	1,137,570	1,237,527	764,251
	yen	27,954	65,664	193,873	211,443	128,702
France ...	catty	1,064	481,962	326,746	333,108	218,130
	yen	155	112,981	80,763	58,881	38,718
Germany...	catty	—	126,882	715	295,415	84,038
	yen	—	31,502	122	51,496	14,707
Great Britain...	catty	324,430	3,792,951	2,247,935	4,207,782	1,296,699
	yen	53,075	891,014	471,065	751,414	226,698
Hongkong.	catty	—	—	2,037,711	6,169,942	6,998,285
	yen	—	—	352,326	1,072,274	1,199,754
Other Countries	catty	640	1,420	—	1,461	6,492
	yen	92	400	—	270	1,160
Total ...	catty	5,145,284	8,653,667	8,594,631	13,127,503	11,902,747
	yen	751,983	1,992,219	1,586,887	2,302,551	2,048,709

Tin. Yen 29,882 exported to Corea.

Brass Ware. Yen 12,522 chiefly exported to Hongkong & China.

Brass Wire. Yen 60,575 exported to China.

Copper Ware. Yen 20,829 chiefly exported to China and Hongkong.

Iron Ware. Yen 64,278 chiefly exported to Corea.

Other Metals. Yen 31,991 chiefly exported to China & Corea.

Exporters and Manufacturers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken.)	
Kamoiya	Yagishita Toku ... ...
	Iwasaki Tomojirō ... ...
Izumiya	Namikawa Seikichi... ... ...
Iwazakiya	Ōgaki Naotarō... ... ...
Kamokame Shōten	Sugiyama Kamekichi ... ...
Numashima „	Numashima Jirobei... ... ...
Musashiya	Ōseki Sadajirō... ... ...
Kobayashi Shōten	Okazaki Shōkichi ... ...
	Hattori Shintarō ... ...
(Hyōgo Ken.)	
	Matsumi Kwansuke ... ...
Kōbe Branch of Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Tanaka Kōsuke (Manager) ...
Sumitomo Branch in Kōbe ...	Tanabe Teikichi „ ...
(Ōsaka Fu.)	
	Yokoyama Jihei ... ...
	Kawai Shōsuke... ... ...
	Hayashi Heizō... ... ...
	Kawabe Kurasaburō ... ...
	Fukushima Tōshichi ... ...
	Yamanaka Naoshichi ... ...
	Sakamoto Heisuke ... ...
	Yonenami Chōbei ... ...

Continued :—

Business Places.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
1 chōme, Bentendōri, Yokohama.	Ingot Copper, Bar, Slab Copper etc.	
1 chōme, Ōtamachi, ,,	,,	
2 chōme, Sakaichō, ,,	,,	
1 chōme, Minaminakadōri, ,,	,,	
1 chōme, Honchō, ,,	All kinds of Bronze Wares.	
1 chōme, Kitanakadōri ,,	,,	
4 chōme, Honchō, ,,	,,	
3 chōme, ,, ,,	,,	
1 chōme, Bentendōri, ,,	,,	
1 chōme, Motochō, Kōbe.	Bar, Slab Copper, Bronze, and Ingot Copper.	
3 chōme, Kaigan, ,,	Antimony.	
5 chōme, Sakaichō, ,,	Copper and Antimony.	
Ōsaka City.	Ingot, Bar, Slab Copper, Bronze, and Copper Wire.	
Ōsaka City.	Ingot Copper.	
1 chōme, Shiochōdōri, Ōsaka City.	,,	
2 chōme, Nishi Dōtonboridōri, Nishiku, Ōsaka City.	Bar, Slab Copper.	
1 chōme, Andōjibashidōri, Minamiku, Ōsaka City.	Ingot, Bar, Slab Copper, and Copper Wire.	
2 chōme, Andōjibashidōri, Minamiku, Ōsaka City.	Bar, Slab Copper.	
1 chōme, Ninamihorieshitadōri, Nishiku, Ōsaka City.	Bar, Slab Copper.	
4 chōme, Andōjibashidōri, Minamiku, Ōsaka City.	Brass Wire.	

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Tōkyō Fu.)	
Furukawa Copper Foundry ...	Furukawa Ichibei ... ...
	Takahashi Yosbibei ... ...
Hishiya	Suzuki Kichigorō ... ...
Kagaya...	Shimoseki Kahei ... ...
Sakuraya	Shibata Gensuke ... ...
	Tanimura Iemon ... ...
Yamatoya	Kobayashi Zembei ... ...
Yamatoya	Kobayashi Rihei ... ...
Mikawaya	Mikawa Kōzaburō ... ...
Kamikō	Kobayashi Kōjirō ... ...
	Suzuki Chōkichi ... ...
(Kyōto Fu.)	
Kawachiya	Yoshida Yasubei ... ...
Seiwadō	Kanaya Gorosaburō ... ...
Kōkōdo...	Tōmi Eisuke ... ...
Echigoya	Ikeda Seisuke ... ...

Continued :—

Business Places.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
No. 15, 3 chōme, Yanagiwarachō, Honjoku.	Ingot Copper, Bronze.	Bar, Slab Copper.
Kobunachō, Nihonbashiku.	,,	
No. 17, 2 chōme, Yokoyamachō, Nihonbashiku.	Antimony Wares.	
No. 15, 2 chōme, Kayachō, Asakusaku.	Copper Wares.	
No. 18, Matsumotochō, Shibaku.	,,	
No. 16, Tōrishiochō, Nihonbashiku.	,,	
No. 8, ,, ,,	Metallic Wares.	
No. 9, 1 chōme, Yakoyamachō, Nihonbashiku.	Antimony Wares.	
No. 10, 1 chōme, Hatagochō, Kandaku.	Sundry Metallic Wares.	
No. 31, 2 chōme, Tsukiji, Kyōbashiku.	Copper Wares.	
3 chōme, ,, ,,		All kinds of Bronze Wares.
Motoshinmeichō, Tomikōjidōri, Kyōto.	Copper Wares, Ornamental Castings.	...
Shikibuchō, Teramachidōri, Shimokioku, Kyōto.		Flower Vase, Clusors, Coloured Copper Wares.
Teramachidōri, Shimokioku, Kyōto.		,,
Umemotochō, Shinmonzen, Kamikioku, Kyōto.		Inlaid Wares.

Class 21.

Earthenware, Porcelain, Shippō and Glass Ware.

Earthenware and Porcelain.

The earthenware and porcelain are the well known produce of the Empire. They are manufactured more or less in every part of the country, but the most noted places are Aichi, Gifu, Saga, Ishikawa, Kyōto, Fukushima and other prefectures.

The total export value amounts to about 1,300,000 yen, chiefly exported to the United States, next to England, and the rest to Hongkong, France, Germany, China, Corea, British India, Australia, Belgium and other countries. The trade for the last five years is as follows:—

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ... yen	21,862	34,981	20,939	18,432	18,584
Austria ... ... yen	7,320	15,405	16,469	13,835	12,078
Belgium ... yen	5,490	10,810	22,591	16,320	12,188
British America ... yen	35,367	14,542	19,019	12,219	12,312
British India.. yen	31,064	24,567	35,349	32,236	36,739
China ... ... yen	385,294	323,550	46,207	43,223	54,937
Corea ... ... yen	15,486	17,153	17,314	23,182	37,837
France ... ... yen	181,102	148,750	212,979	118,430	107,697
Germany ... yen	52,724	77,415	102,075	74,410	62,902
Great Britain. yen	259,056	264,951	348,178	309,785	266,993
Hawaii ... ... yen	—	—	988	2,219	3,170
Holland ... yen	1,129	1,088	2,232	4,327	2,719
Hongkong ... yen	—	—	163,631	133,516	173,010
Italy ... ... yen	4,621	10,771	8,938	7,932	6,188
Philippine Group ... yen	—	—	104	1,707	3,030
Russia ... ... yen	1,757	3,229	2,823	8,884	10,515
Siam ... ... yen	—	2,150	—	—	—
Spain ... ... yen	—	—	999	500	1,039

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Switzerland... yen	1,379	1,275	927	1,156	101
Turkey ... ... yen	1,597	2,866	2,114	1,759	1,363
United States. yen	295,586	326,950	398,831	400,114	448,403
Other Countries... yen	11,067	14,863	27,182	21,771	15,221
Total ... yen	1,311,901	1,295,316	1,449,889	1,245,957	1,287,026

The most noted manufactures for the export are the Imari wares of Saga prefecture, Seto wares of Aichi, Tajimi wares of Gifu, Aizu and Soma wares of Fukushima, Kutani wares of Ishikawa, Satsuma wares of Kagoshima, Banko wares of Miye, and Awata and Kiyomidsu wares of Kyōto Fu, and consist of flower vases, dishes and plates, tea and coffee sets, flower pots, umbrella stands, wash basins, censers, pots, tea pots and bowls, which are mostly exported from Yokohama and Kōbe.

Shippō Ware. The Shippō ware is one of the most articles of export, the total export amounting to some 40,000 yen, yet the exquisite design and skilful workmanship is highly estimated all over the world. Tōkyō, Kyōto, Yokohama and Nagoya are the noted places of manufacture. The trade for the last five years is as follows.

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ... yen	430	29	1,002	737	2,104
Austria ... yen	1,547	569	318	188	450
Belgium ... yen	—	—	214	232	—
British America ... yen	741	17	120	16	266
British India.. yen	3,317	2,212	1,328	1,151	1,523
China ... ... yen	4,173	2,940	596	407	888
Denmark ... yen	—	—	—	—	55

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
France ... ... yen	11,363	8,360	2,588	5,622	7,238
Germany ... yen	1,797	1,954	3,397	1,338	952
Great Britain. yen	12,220	8,812	3,885	10,102	13,581
Hawaii ... ... yen	—	—	—	61	20
Hongkong ... yen	—	—	3,246	8,374	6,528
Italy ... ... yen	—	300	78	415	335
Portugal ... yen	—	—	—	100	—
Russia ... ... yen	21	33	—	27	785
Siam ... ... yen	—	488	100	1,888	870
Spain ... ... yen	—	—	—	—	49
Sweden and Norway ... yen	—	15	—	—	90
Switzerland... yen	—	40	221	85	95
Turkey ... ... yen	—	353	—	—	—
United States yen	3,631	3,012	2,542	4,644	7,671
Other Countries... yen	256	29	254	723	417
Total ... yen	39,496	29,163	19,869	36,110	43,917

Glass Ware. The export total value amounted to some 20,000 yen a few years ago, but the works became steadily developed that in the last year it arose to more than 100,000 yen. Ōsaka is the principal producing place, manufacturing lamps and articles belonging to it, table wares &c. Mostly exported to China and Hongkong, and the rest to Corea and Russia. Lamps and lanterns are exported to China, and glass shades to Hongkong, chiefly exported from Kōbe, and the rest from Ōsaka.

The trade for the last five year is as in the following table.

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China ... ... yen	15,439	25,887	50,330	60,168	80,786
Corea ... ... yen	2,089	2,107	3,497	5,267	6,671
Hongkong ... yen	—	—	4,121	9,076	11,316
Russia ... ... yen	1,199	1,096	1,017	2,247	3,865
Other Countries... yen	144	505	281	585	1,302
Total ... yen	18,871	29,595	59,246	77,343	103,940

Exporters and Manufactures of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken)	
Tashiroya	Tashiro Ichirōji ... ...
Matsuishiya	Imura Hikojirō ... ...
Dainippon Ceramic Co.	Takarai Kuraji (Manager) ...
	Kōno Yoshitaro ... ...
	Gotō Chiyono ... ...
	Yasukawa Hyōji ... ...
	Watano Kichiji... ... ...
	Takifuji Manjirō ... ...
	Kawai Yoshijirō ... ...
	Tanaka Shirozaemon. ... ...
	Makuzu Kōzan... ... ...
(Hyōgo Ken)	
Kamochi Shōten	Komochi Kuranosuke ... ...
Mawatari Shōten	Mawatari Shunrō ... ...
Yamamoto „	Yamamoto Naosaburō ... ...
(Ōsaka Fu)	
Hinoya...	Tsuji Sōbei ... ...
Ikedaya	Tsuji Zensuke ... ...
	Katō Kiujirō ... ...
Tantōsha	Matsumoto Masuzō (Head) ...
	Kodama Ichimatsu... ... ...
Awaya	Akamatsu Yashichi... ... ...
	Tsutsui Shimbei ... ...
Kihara Manufactory...	Kihara Mohei (Owner) ... ...
Shinkōsha	Awa Matsunosuke („)

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
No. 40, 2 chōme, Bentendōri, Yokohama.	Porcelain &c.	
No. 22, 2 chōme, Honchō, ,,	,,	
No. 27, 3 chōme, Motohamachō, ,,	,,	
2 chōme, Honchō, ,,	Shippō ware.	Shippō wares.
No. 38, 8 chōme, Uchidachō, ,,		
No. 3, Shimizuchō, ,,		,,
1 chōme, Honchō, ,,	Porcelain and Earthen wares.	
1 chōme, Kitanakadōri, ,,	,,	
4 chōme, Aioichō, ,,	,,	
3 chōmo, Honchō, ,,	Shippō wares.	
Otachō, ,,	Porcelain and Earthen wares.	
3 chōme, Sakaichō, Kōbe.	,,	
4 chōme, Sakaichō, Kōbe.	Porcelain and Earthen wares.	
2 chōme, ,, ,,	,,	
1 chōme, Utsubokami dori, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	,,	
1 chōme, Utsubominamidōri, Nishiku, Ōsaka.		
Nishiku, Ōsaka.	,,	
1 chōme, Awazanakadōri, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	,,	
1 chōme, Tachibanodōri, ,, ,,	Glass wares.	
4 chōme, Hiranochō, Higashiku, ,,	,,	
1 chōme, Edobori, Nishiku, ,,	,,	
2 chōme, Minamidōri, Shinanomachi, Nishiku, Ōsaka		Glass medicine bottles.
Suehirochō, Kitaku, ,,		Glass medicine and wine bottle.

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
Glass Manufactory	Ōtsuka Zihei (Owner)
Seishō Gōshi Kwaisha.	Komai Shōtarō... ... ...
Ōtsuya	Shimada Magohei ... ...
	Yokoyama Masakichi ... ...
	Okitsu Shōkichi ... ...
	Sugiura Mosuke ... ...
	Asai Takegorō ... ...
(Nagasaki Ken)	
Itakuhambai Kwaisha	Miyazoe Kichibei (Head) ...
Branch Shop of Kōransha ...	
(Tōkyō Fu)	
Kai Shōten	Kai Orie ... ...
	Tanabe Zenzaburō ... ...
Hyōchien	Kawara Noritatsu ... ...
Shinagawa Glass Factory... ...	Kashiwamura Yō ... ...
Nōeisha..	Saitō Toyojirō ... ...
Marusu Shōkwai...	Kato Sukesaburō ... ...
Kameya	Takizawa Masakichi ... ...
Masuko Porcelain Co.	Ogiwara Kikujirō ... ...
Sansō	Shimada Sōbei... ... ...
Mantatsu	Koyanagi Kiuzō ... ...
	Karumi Sōji ... ...
Branch Shop of Kōransha ...	Fukagawa Eizaemon ... ...

Continued :—

Busines Place.	Dealing Articles	Manufacturing Articles.
Kawarayachō, Minamiku, Ōsaka.		Glass lamps' oil holder, and lamp-chimney.
Kūshinchō, Kitaku, ,,		Glass lamps, and shades.
Kawasakimura, Nishinarigōri.		Glass table wares.
1 chōme, Shinmachidōri, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	Porcelain and Earthen wares.	
1 chōme, Kyōmachiboridōri, ,, ,,	,,	
1 chōme, Awazashitadōri, ,, ,,	,,	
1 chōme, Tachiuribori Minamidōri, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	,,	
Uragotōmachi, Nagasaki City.	Porcelain and Earthen wares.	
Deshimachō, ,,	,,	
Owarichō Shinchi, Kiobashiku, Tōkyō.	Earthen wares	
3 chōme, Ginza, ,, ,,	,,	
No. 86, 2 chōme, Hayashichō, Honjōku ,,	Porcelain and Earthen wares.	
No. 287, Shinagawachō, Ebaragōri.		Medicine bottles, Wine bottles, and Table wares.
1 chōme, Kakigarachō, Nihonbashiku.	Porcelain and Earthen wares.	
1 chōme, Minamishinbori, Kiōbashiku	,,	
1 chōme, Kakigarachō, Nihonbashiku.	,,	
2 chōme, Tomishimachō, ,,	,,	
7 chōme, Umamichimachi, Asakusaku.	,,	
1 chōme, Ginza, Kiōbashiku.	,,	
2 chōme, Honshirokanechō, Nihonbashiku.	,,	
2 chōme, Hiyoshichō, Kiobashiku.	,,	

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
	Namikawa Sōsuke ... ...
	Kawamoto Hideo ... ...
	Inouye Riōsai ... ...
	Takemoto Hayata ... ...
	Katō Tomotarō... ... ...
(Kyōto Fu)	
Yorozuya	Yasuda Fukuzō ... ...
Tambaya	Nishida Itarō ... ...
Kiōto Porcelain Co.	Niwa Keizō (Manager) ... ...
Maruya...	Kinkwōzan Sōbei ... ...
Kwansei Trading Co.	Hamaoka Kwotetsu (Head) ...
Namikawa	Namikawa Yasuyuki ... ...
Tōjō	Tōjō Yoshihiko ... ...
Obiya	Taizan Yohei ... ...
Kagiya	Yasuda Genshichi ... ...
Sawakichi	Yoshioka Kichibei ... ...
Gohantei	Shimizu Rokubei ... ...
Kwachiutei	Takahashi Dōhachi... ... ...
Seifūan.	Seifū Yohei ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
No. 8, Shinemoncho, Nihonbashiku, Tōkyō.		Shippō wares.
2 chōme, Ginza, Kyōbashiku, Tōkyō.	Porcelain and Earthen wares.	
Hashibachō, Asakusaku, ,,		Porcelain and Earthen wares.
Takata, Koishikawaku, ,,		,,
2 chōme, Shinogawachō, Ushigomeku, ,,		,,
1 chōme, Kiyomidzuzaka, Kamikioku, Kyōto.	Porcelain and Earthen wares.	Flower vases and Censer.
Higashi 4 chōme, Gojōkenninjichō Kamikyōku, Kyōto.	Earthen wares.	,,
Fukakusamura, Kiigōri, Kyōto.		Porcelain wares for table, plates, bowls, coffee cups, etc.
3 chōme, Ebisuchō, Sanjōdōri, Kamikyōku, Kyōto.	Awata wares.	Awata wares.
Fuyachō, Sanjōdōri, Kamikyōku, Kyōto.	Porcelain and Earthen wares.	
Kitahoriikechō, Kamikyōku, Kyōto.	Shippō wares.	Flower vases, Censers.
Shirakawabashi, Kamikyōku, Kyōto.		Earthen wares.
Higashichō, Kamikyōku, Kyōto.		Earthen wares.
Umemiyachō, Kamikyōku, Kyōto.		,,
Daibutsu Kitamonzen, Kyōto.	Porcelain and Earthen wares.	
Gojōzaka, Kamikyōku, Kyōto.		Pocrelain wares.
4 chōme, Gojōbashidōri, ,, ,,		,,
5 chōme, ,, ,, ,,		,,

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
Zōroku	Mashimizu Zōroku ... ...
Eiraku	Eiraku Zenichirō ... ...
Kitei	Wake Heikichi... ... ...
	Itō Tōzan ... ...
(Aichi Ken)	Honda Yosaburo ... ...
	Suzuki Yaroku... ... ...
Konaya	Takeuchi Chiubei ... ...
Murata...	Andō Jiubei ... ...
Yamanaka	Takidō Manjirō ... ...
	Kitō Yahei ... ...
	Saji Shiunzō ... ...
	Matsukawa Yoshichi ... ...
	Kawachi Tokubei ... ...
	Katō Senemon... ... ...
	Katō Kaneshichi ... ...
	Inaba Yosuke ... ...
Tōseigumi	Mayeda Mankichi ... ...
	Tomomatsu Yoshihide ... ...
Shintōen	Kawamoto Hansuke ... ...
Kitōken...	Kawamoto Masukichi ... ...
Tōrakuen	Katō Matsuemon ... ...
Kwanjōen	Katō Monemon... ... ...
Hakuundō	Katō Shiubei ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Gojōbashidōri, Kamikyōku, Kyōto.		Porcelain wares.
Washiochō, Shimokyōku, ,,		,,
6 chōme, Gojōbashihigashi, Kamikyōku, Kyōto.		,,
,, ,, ,,		,,
Shinyanagichō, Nagoya City.	Shippō wares.	Flower vases, plates, and censers.
Tatesanzochō, ,,	,,	,,
Shinmichichō, ,,	,,	,,
Tamayachō, ,,	,,	,,
Chayachō, ,,	Porcelain and Earthen wares.	Kinran wares.
Nakaichibachō, ,,	,,	,,
Nakaichibachō, ,,	,,	
Nabeyachō, ,,	,,	,,
Aioichō, ,,	,,	,,
Akatsukachō, ,,	,,	,,
,, ,,	,,	,,
Nabeyachō, ,,	,,	,,
Akatsukachō, ,,	,,	,,
,, ,,		,,
Kiomachi, ,,		,,
Setochō, Higashikasugaigōri.		Porcelain.
,, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
Sekkwaen	Kawamoto Sukegorō ... ...
Santōen	Kawamoto Tomematsu ... ...
(Miye Ken)	
	Kawamura Matasuke ... ...
(Gifu Ken)	
	Nishiura Enji ... ...
Seitōen...	Katō Gosuke ... ...
	Katō Kiujirō ... ...
	Nishiura Seishichi ... ...
(Fukushima Ken)	
Seneiken	Mizuno Tamon... ... ...
Togyokuken	Mizuno Kizō ... ...
Tōchōdō	Satō Tadashichi ... ...
(Ishikawa Ken)	
	Watano Kichiji... ... ...
	Matsumoto Sahei ... ...
	Suya Kiuhei ... ...
	Suya Chōjirō ... ...
	Asai Ichigō ... ...
(Saga Ken)	
Kōransha	Fukagawa Eizaemon ... ...
Seiji Kwaisha	Tetsuka Kamenosuke ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Setochō, Higashikasugaigōri.		Coffee sets, &c.
,,		,,
Yokkaichichō, Miyegōri.	Earthen wares of all kinds.	
Tajimichō, Tokigōri.	Porcelains of all kinds.	
,, ,,		Porcelain of all kinds.
,, ,,	,,	
,, ,,	,,	
Hongōmura Ōnumagōri.		Earthenware and porcelain.
,, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
Teraimura, Nomigōri.	Kutani porcelain	
Komatsuchō, Nomigōri.		Kutani porcelain and earthen wares.
,, ,,		,,
,, ,,		,,
Daishōjichō, Enumagōri.		Kutani porcelain and earthen wares.
Aritachō, Nishimatsuuragōri.		Porcelain.
,, ,,		,,

Class 22.

LEAF TOBACCO, CIGARETTE, WASTE TOBACCO, CUT TOBACCO AND OTHER KINDS OF TOBACCO, SAKE, BEER, WINE, SOY, TABLE SALT, VERMICELLI, AND OTHER VICTUALS AND BEVERAGES, HEMP, HEMP CLOTH, KUZU CLOTH, SILK AND COTTON MIXTURES, TABLE CLOTH, COTTON UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SOCKS AND STOCKINGS, GLOVES, MATTRESS, CLOTHINGS WITH APPENDAGES, HATS, BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PICTURES, CORAL, CRYSTAL, TRIMMINGS, EMERY, MINERALS, NICKEL COIN, COPPER COIN, THERMOMETER, SYRINGE, STEAMER, SAILING VESSEL, BOATS, JINRIKISHA, ANIMALS, LILY BULBS, PLANTS, FURNITURES, TOILET SOAP, WASHING SOAP, TOOTH-POWDER.

Leaf Tobacco. The total value of the latest export is 88,175 yen, and chiefly exported to England.

Cigarettes. The total value of the latest export is 11,225 yen, and chiefly exported to China and Corea.

Sake. The total value of the latest export to 45,857 yen, and chiefly exported to Corea.

Beer, Wine, &c. The total value of the latest export is 11,324 yen, and chiefly exported to Hongkong, China and Corea.

Soy. The total value of the latest export is 41,029 yen, and chiefly exported to Hawai.

Table Salt. The total value of the latest export is 72,477 yen, and chiefly exported to Corea.

Vermicelli. The total value of the latest export is 10,187 yen, and chiefly exported to China.

Sundry Victuals & Beverages. The total value of the latest export is 101,989 yen.

Hemp Cloth. The total value of the latest export is 12,802 yen, and chiefly exported to Corea.

Socks & Stockings. The total value of the latest export is 16,466 yen, and chiefly exported to Hongkong.

Cotton Undershirts & Drawers. The total value of the latest export is 37,320 yen, and chiefly exported to Hongkong and China.

Clothings with Appendages. The total value of the latest export is 111,282 yen.

Books. The total value of the latest export is 13,423 yen.

Pictures. The total value of the latest export is 35,998 yen, and chiefly exported to Hongkong.

Corals. The total value of the latest export is 38,055 yen.

Minerals. The total value of the latest export is 46,489 yen.

Jinrikisha. The total value of the latest export is 81,810 yen.

Lily Bulbs. The total value of the latest export is 26,638 yen, and chiefly exported to England.

Plants. The total value of the latest export is 16,504 yen.

Rags. The total value of the latest export is 130,194 yen, and chiefly exported to The United States.

Furnitures. The total value of the latest export is 57,657 yen.

Toilet Soap. The total value of the latest export is 11,755 yen, and chiefly exported to China.

Washing Soap. The total value of the latest export is 30,027 yen, and chiefly exported to China.

The Exporters and Manufacturers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken.)	
Nakanoya	Matsuyama Kichiemon ...
Yorozuya	Yazaki Tazayemon ... ...
Iseya	Kōnoike Yokichi... ... ...
Ishikawaya	Uji Kiichiro ... ...
Kawadaya	Nakatani Tametomo ... ...
	Moroboshi Sukesaburō ...
(Hyōgo Ken).	
Hayashi Shōten	Hahashi Sadao ... ...
Kōbe Rag Co.	Takagi Kichisaburō ... ...
Meikōsha	Harima Koshichi ... ...
(Ōsaka Fu).	
	Imai Shimbei ... ...
Daisa	Nishikawa Shōnosuke ...
	Imai Heibei ... ...
	Itoya Tasaburō ... ...
	Kose Shimbei ... ...
	Myōchin Haru ... ...
	Nakamura Yakichi ... ...
	Yamada Isaburo... ... ...
	Kanda Shūzō ... ...
	Tamura Yūgorō ... ...
	Kato Tōshichi ... ...
(Nagasaki Ken).	
	Nagami Seiji ... ...
	Ezaki Eizō ... ...
(Tokio Fu).	
Echigoya	Nakamura Kinosuke ... ...
Kamikō	Kobayashi Kosaburō... ...
Maruki	Ishii Kihei ... ...
Beniya	Yotsugi Tomigorō ... ...
Akashiya	Nemoto Fukutarō ... ...
Akiba Workshop	Akiba Daisuke ... ...
Nishiga Jinrikisha Workshop ...	Nishiga Tōzaburō ... ...
(Kioto Fu).	
Kitashimizu Shōten	Shimizu Katsuzō ... ...
(Iwate Ken).	
Mukaiya...	Nagaoka Hambei ... ...
(Shiga Ken).	
	Wakabayashi Kinji ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
No. 47, 3 chōme, Honchō, Yokahama.	Sundry goods.	
No. 68, 4 chōme, Bentenpōri, ,,	,,	
No. 34, 3 chōme, Honchō, ,,	,,	
No. 78, 5 chōme, Ōtachō, ,,	,,	
No. 12, 1 chōme, Sumiyoshicho, ,,	,,	
3 chōme, Sumiyoshichō, ,,	Leaf Tobacco.	
Fukiaimura, Kōbe.	Rags.	
,, ,,	,,	
Higashikawasakichō, Kōbe.	Soap.	
1 chōme, Kitahoriekamidori, Nishiku, Osaka.	Leaf Tobacco.	
1 chōme, Minamihoriedori, ,, ,,	,,	
1 chōme Nishinagahori Minamidōri, Nishiku, Osaka.	,,	
1 chōme, Andōjibashidōri, Minamiku, ,,	Cotton under-shirts & Drawers.	
4 chōme, Imahashi, Higashiku, ,,	,,	
2 chōme, Shimmachidōri, Nishiku, ,,	,,	
2 chōme Honchō, Higashiku, Osaka.	,,	
2 chōme Karawacho, ,, ,,	,,	
4 chōme, Fushimichō, ,, ,,	,,	
4 chōme, Bingochō, ,, ,,	,,	
Daihōjimachi, Minamiku Osaka.	Rags.	
Dozachō, Nagasaki.	Leaf Tobacco.	
Imauwomachi, ,,		Tortoise-shell wares, combs, buttons, watch chains.
2 chōme, Owarichō, Kiobashiku, Tōkyo.	Furnitures.	
2 chōme, Tsukiji, ,, ,,	,,	
Sukiyachō, Nihonbashiku. ,,	,,	
Yagenbori, ,, ,,	,,	
Namikicho, Asakusaku. ,,	,,	
4 chōme, Ginza, Kiobashiku. ,,	Jinrikisha.	
Sugachō, Asakusaku. ,,		Jinrikisha.
Tomikōjidori Shijōsagaru, Kyoto.	Toys.	
Kajichō, Morioka.	Leaf Tobacco.	
Kawasemura, Inugamigori.	Ratan wares.	

FREIGHT AND OTHER EXPENSES ON EXPORT GOODS.

The freight and other expenses vary according to the nature and quantity of goods to be transported, and any fixed standard can not be made out, so the rates here given are in general.

The rates of transportation and packing from the producing districts to the port of export.

RAW SILK.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	The rate of 9 Kwanme.
Nagano prefecture.	Yokohama	Yen 1.400.
Gumma „	„	„ .500.
Fukushima „	„	„ 1.300.
Yamanashi „	„	„ 1.000.
Shiga „	„	„ 1.500.

Packing, from 50 sen to yen 1.50, Insurance premium from ½ to 1% of the original value.

SILK FABLICS.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges weight and dimension.
Fukui prefecture.	Yokohama.	Yen 2.10 per 10 kwamme.
Gumma „	„	Yen 0.035 per 1 sai (cubic shaku).
Tochigi „	„	Yen 0.050 per 1 sai (cubic shaku).
Kyoto Fu	„	Yen 0.180 per 1 sai (cubic shaku).

Packing, about 15 sen per 1 sai (cubic shaku), Premium ½ to 1%. The rate of premium remains the same all through.

TEA.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	
Miye prefecture.	Kōbe.	yen 0.33 per 1 case (containing 12 kwamme)
Shizuoka „	Yokohama.	„ 0.18 per 1 case (containing 12 kwamme).

Packing, about 30 sen each case.

PORCELAIN AND EARTHENWARE.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges in capacity.
Saga prefecture	Kōbe.	Yen 0.078 per 1 sai.
Aichi „	Yokohama.	„ 0.053 „ „
Ishikawa „	„	„ 0.090 „ „
Kyoto Fu.	Kōbe.	„ 0.040 „ „

Packing, from 2.5 to 8.5 sen per 1 sai.

LACQUERED WARE.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges in capacity.
Wakayama pref.	Kōbe.	Yen 0.085 per 10 sai.
Shizuoka „	Yokohama.	„ 0.180 „ „

Packing, about 50 sen per 10 sai.

MATS FOR FLOOR.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges.
Okayama Pref.	Kōbe.	Yen 0.160 per 15 kwamme.
Ōita „	„	„ 0.110 per 1 roll. (3 shaku by 1.3 or 1.4 shaku.

Packing, about 3 sen.

FAN, UMBRELLAS &C.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges.
Gifu prefecture.	Kōbe.	Yen 0.060 per 1 sai (fan and umbrella).
„	Yokohama.	Yen 0.080 per 1 sai (lantern).

Packing, 10 sen per 1 sai.

RICE.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges.
Yamaguchi pref.	Kōbe.	Yen 20. per 100 koku.
Miye „	„	„ 1.15 per ton.

MARINE PRODUCTS, BECHE DE MER, AWABI, CUTTLE-FISH.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges.
Awomori pref.	Yokohama.	Yen 0.425 per 100 catty. (Beche de mer.)
Miye „	„	Yen 0.192 per 100 catty. (Beche de mer.)
Ehime „	„	Yen 0.175 per 100 catty. (Cuttle-fish.)
Shimane „	„	Yen 0.335 per 100 catty. (Cuttle-fish)
Ōita „	Ōsaka and Kōbe.	Yen 0.080 per 100 catty. (Cuttle-fish and others.)
Tottori „	„ „	Yen 0.160 per 100 catty. (Cuttle-fish.)

Packing, about 10 sen per 100 catty.

In the mode of packing, there are several kinds, some are done in the local fashion, some are packed with view to the facility of management, some are not strongly packed for the shortness of transit, so the fragile or costly articles are to be re-packed at the port of export.

Packing and other expenses in the port of export.

Packing.

Raw silks. ...	1 bale (100 catty). ...	Yen 1.400. To America. „ 1.800. „ France.
Silk fabrics. ...	1 ton (3 cases).	„ 9.000.
Tea....	1 case (50-70 catty). ...	„ 0.750. To America. „ 1.000. „ France.
Porcelain and Earthenware...	1 ton (2 cases).	„ 6.500.
Lacquerwares.	1 ton (2 cases).	„ 6.800.
Matches	1 ton (600 dozens). ...	„ 1.900.
Sundries... ...	1 ton.	„ 5.000. To America. „ 6.000. „ France.

Buying Commission.

As it is customary for the merchants in the ports of export to treat the goods as their own and the commission can not be assertained, but in case the transactions and business of exporting were intrusted to them, they sometimes charge, it is said, 1 to 5%.

Custom Broker's Commission.

Custom Broker is one who acts as agent to the owner, and manages the proceedings of the Custom House.

		Commission.
Up	to Yen 100	Yen 0.100 to 1.000
„	„ 1,000	„ 1.000 to 5.000
„	„ 10,000	„ 5.000 to 10.000
Upwards of	„ 10,000	rate not over 1/10%

Lading and Other Expenses.

100 catty ... ...Yen .040

Wagon Hier to the Custom House from Shops.

1 ton ... ... Yen 0.200—0.300

Registration Fee of Invoice in the U. S. Consulate.

It is only for the goods bound for the U. S. of $2.500

Premium of Marine Insurance.

Mail for America at Yen 100.		0.750
Steamer for America (via Suez) at Yen 100 ...		1.000—1.256
Sailing Vessel ,, ,, ,, ,, ...		2.500—3.000
Mail for Europe ,, ,, ...		.875
Steamer for ,, ,, ,, ...		1.000
,, ,, China (Shanghai) ,, ,, ...		.330
,, ,, Hongkong ,, ,, ...		.500
,, ,, Java ,, ,, ...		1.000
,, ,, Singapore ,, ,, ...		.600
,, ,, Manilla ,, ,, ...		.800
,, ,, Hawaii	direct	.800
	Sanfranscisco via Hawaii ...	.750
,, ,, Australia	Sydney	1.000
	Melbourne	
	Adelaide	
	Queensland	
,, ,, Vladivostock		.700

Freight from Yokohama to Foreign Ports.

	Raw Silk (Mail) 1 cwt	Tea.	
		(Mail) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)	(Steamer) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)
New York	$0.08 1 lb. (gross)	$0.01¼ 1 lb. (gross)	035 s. (Via Suez)
San Francisco. ...		$8.00	$8.00
Vancouver.		,,	,,
Victoria....		,,	,,
Tacoma		,,	,,
Seattle.		,,	,,
Portland.		,,	,,
London....	$5.60		
Marseilles.	$6.00		
Lyon.	$6.75		
Havre.			
Hanburg.			
Melborne.			
Sydney.			
New Zealand... ...			
Shanghai.			
Hongkong.			

	Silk fabric, handkerchief &c.	Camphor	Copper	Rice
(Sailing Vessel) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)	(Mail) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)	(Mail) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)	(Mail) 1 ton 100 catty	(Steamer) 1 ton (2240 lb.)
20—22 s. (Via Cape of Good Hope.) Yen 5.00	25.00 s. $\frac{1}{100}$ of Original Value. $12.50 $\frac{5}{1000}$ of Original Value.	40 s. (Via Suez)		35 s. (Via Suez) $8.00
,,	,,			,,
,,	,,			,,
,,	,,			,,
,,	,,			,,
,,	,,			,,
	$\frac{1}{100}$ of Original Value.	35 s.	Yen 0.50	30 s.
	,,			
	,,			
	,,			
	,,	40 s.		35 s.
	$\frac{5}{1000}$ of Original Value.			
	,,		Yen 0.15	

	Sea-weed	Sundries.		
	(Steamer) 100 Catty	(Mail) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)	(Setamer) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)	(Sailing Vessel) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)
New York. ...		$16.00	$35 (Via Suez)	20—22 s. (Via Cape of Good Hoap)
San Franscisco.		$10.00	$8.00	Yen 5.00
Vancouver. ...		,,	,,	,,
Victoria.		$ 8.00	,,	,,
Tacoma.		,,	,,	,,
Seattle.		,,	,,	,,
Portland.... ...		,,	,,	,,
London.		Yen 13.00	30—32 s.	
Marseilles. ...		,, 16.00		
Havre.			30 s.	
Hunburg. ...		40 s.	35 s.	
Melborne. ...		35 s.	,,	
Sydney.		,,	,,	
New Zealand. ...		,,	,,	
Shanghai.... ...	(Leaf) Yen 0.20 (Cut) ,, 0.18	Yen 3.00	Yen 2.50 ,, 3.00	
Hongkong. ...	(Leaf) ,, 0.20 (Cut) ,, 0.18	,,	,, 2.50 ,, 3.00	

2. Principal Commodities Imported to.

The development of commerce and industry accompanying with country's progress inevitably increases the importation of the necessary articles for the demand of every day life and of the raw materials for the manufacturing purposes.

At present, four hundred seventy or more varieties are imported to this country, which are divided into twelve clases; and the quantity and amount of principal imports for the last five years, with the names of the importing countries, are shown in the following tables.

Class 1.

Rice, Peas, Bean, Pulse, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Flours, Indian Corn, Goma Seeds.

(Rice.)

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
British India	picul	3	2	2,114	1,218,441	68,857
	yen	12	10	6,055	3,421,865	181,176
China	picul	221	79	9,650	115,247	38,045
	yen	351	146	23,334	320,022	85,657
Corea...	picul	69,990	12,096	20,251	882,493	925,440
	yen	128,948	21,473	54,304	2,540,652	2,225,043
Siam ...	picul	—	—	—	90,092	—
	yen	—	—	—	186,774	—
Other Cts.	picul	4	—	19,722	2,290,321	645,665
	yen	4	—	54,062	5,833,572	1,416,115
Total	picul	70,218	12,177	51,737	4,596,594	1,678,007
	yen	129,315	21,629	136,755	12,302,885	3,907,991

(Bean, Peas and Pulse.)

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China	catty	1,229,584	106,370	5,032,015	24,455,289	44,964,247
	yen	21,586	1,522	106,133	512,997	811,492
Croea	catty	27,379,581	43,320,947	37,919,612	65,480,267	61,950,498
	yen	402,924	605,358	710,809	1,340,773	1,198,962
United States	catty	13,635	31,866	—	—	—
	yen	376	1,759	—	—	—
Other Cts.	catty	8,524	611	20,301	81,251	8,177
	yen	319	28	565	2,509	424
Total	catty	28,631,324	43,459,794	42,971,928	90,016,807	106,922,922
	yen	425,205	608,667	817,507	1,856,279	2,010,878

(Wheat Flour, and Other Corn Flours.)

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
British America	catty	10,025	77,250	177,217	150	27,633
	yen	319	2,030	8,740	10	1,086
Germany ...	catty	1,221	50,410	—	—	—
	yen	56	2,140	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	catty	14,757	46,402	33,347	19,159	32,184
	yen	972	2,079	1,708	1,878	2,059
United States ...	catty	3,000,176	3,508,295	4,333,009	6,666,024	8,964,203
	yen	94,760	129,501	182,137	226,770	338,319
Other Countries	catty	2,938	3,080	8,969	23,396	25,384
	yen	86	80	443	929	1,039
Total ...	catty	3,029,117	3,685,437	4,552,542	6,708,729	9,049,404
	yen	96,193	135,830	193,028	229,587	342,503

(Barley.)

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Great Britain ...	catty	372	545	432	1,212	348
	yen	21	43	36	96	30
United States ...	catty	2,813	1,462	3,794	309,441	2,894
	yen	135	90	162	6,707	109
Germany ...	catty	—	—	12,185	—	—
	yen	—	—	252	—	—
Corea... ...	catty	2,315	—	106,147	3,691,838	8,332,779
	yen	31	—	1,339	49,720	113,419
Hawaii ...	catty	—	—	43	—	—
	yen	—	—	1	—	—
China ...	catty	442	49	—	—	—
	yen	7	1	—	—	—
Total ...	catty	5,942	2,056	122,601	4,002,491	8,336,021
	yen	194	134	1,790	56,523	113,558

Importers of the above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Hyōgo Ken)	
	Hirano Seizō. ... ...
Tawaraya...	Hata Gimbei. ... ...
Kiya	Hashimoto Matajirō ... ...
„	Hashimoto Sōshirō ... ...
Konaya	Tanikawa Chōhachi ... ...
(Ōsaka Fu)	
	Fujimoto Zensuke ... ...
Kiya	Kitani Isuke ... ...
Nunoya	Ioi Seiemon... ... ...
Awajiya	Ōnishi Yoshizō ... ...
Kyoritsu Kwaisha	... ...
	Kokura Kō ... ...
Yoshidaya	Katō Tanesaburo ... ...
	Yoshikawa Bunshichi ...
	Ioi Chōhei ... ...
(Nagasaki Ken)	
Matsuoya...	Matsuo Miyoji ... ...
(Tokio Fu)	
Kagaya	Fujita Kanzō ... ...

Continued :—

Bussiness Place.	Articles of Import.
1 chōme, Motochō, Kōbe.	Corn flour.
3 chōme, Sakaichō, „	Rice and peas.
4 chōme, Kaigan, „	„
5 chōme, „ „	Peas.
Shimakamichō, Hyōgo.	Corn flour.
2 chōme, Tosabori, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	China rice and China beans of all kinds.
5 chōme, Minami Horiedōri, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	Corea rice and Corea beans of all kinds.
4 chōme, Nishidōtomboridōri, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	„
6 chōme, Minamihoriekamidōri, Nishiku, Ōsaka	„
Higashinochō, Satsumabori, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	Fusan rice and other corns.
3 chome, Edoborikitadōri, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	Corea rice and beans of all kinds.
Shimofukushimamura, Nishinarigori, Settsu Province.	„
4 chōme, Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Ōsaka.	„
5 chōme, Minamihoriekamidōri, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	„
Ebisuchō, Nagasaki City.	Corn flour and rice.
No. 17, 2 chōme, Horidomechō, Nihombashiku, Tōkyō.	Rice, beans and small red beans.

Class 2.

Brown Sugar, White Sugar, Rock Candy Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Lump Sugar, Molasses and Syrup.

Brown Sugar.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
British India	catty	203,122	102,750	6,687	502,800	149,331
	yen	5,348	3,253	290	15,362	5,068
China ...	catty			57,324,547	75,065,239	68,306
	yen	74,203,030	72,464,779	1,875,649	2,597,546	2,279,162
Hong-kong	catty	2,382,494	2,406,510	3,477,777	5,193,336	2,631,090
	yen			173,779	260,872	115,693
Philip. Group	catty	953,796	454,676	848,938	2,411,029	1,657,514
	yen	31,056	14,649	28,416	88,434	58,025
Siam ...	catty	—	135,164	—	49,800	61,300
	yen	—	4,197	—	996	2,556
United States	catty	—	—	—	292,500	—
	yen	—	—	—	10,238	—
Other Cts.	catty	—	—	90	13,078	37,361
	yen	—	—	5	628	1,121
Total	catty	75,359,948	73,157,369	61,658,039	83,527,782	72,180,259
	yen	2,418,898	2,428,609	2,078,139	2,974,076	2,461,625

White Sugar.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium	catty	—	—	—	—	126,000
	yen	—	—	—	—	8,159
East India	catty	43,683	—	69,549	454,801	990,996
	yen	2,344	—	4,689	31,436	54,736
China ...	catty			5,714,672	4,147,699	4,127,203
	yen	56,441,777	72,132,974	355,094	240,308	227,933
Hong-kong	catty	3,287,808	4,416,400	53,251,402	77,181,980	82,052,806
	yen			3,765,039	5,100,440	4,860,938
Ger-many	catty	—	—	333	1,638	577,124
	yen	—	—	28	94	36,407
Great Britain	catty	—	—	84	—	134,640
	yen	—	—	9	—	8,576
Hawaii	catty	—	—	529	—	476,300
	yen	—	—	44	—	26,046
Philip. Group	catty	—	—	110	21,500	356,061
	yen	—	—	8	1,453	19,726
Siam ...	catty	—	—	—	593,665	145,650
	yen	—	—	—	34,657	8,483
United States	catty	117,578	135,018	27,454	21,467	360,301
	yen	5,937	8,364	2,168	2,014	18,534
Other Cts.	catty	5,054	234	—	5,082	76,244
	yen	327	12	—	381	4,581
Total	catty	56,608,092	72,268,226	59,064,133	82,427,832	89,423,325
	yen	3,296,416	4,424,776	4,127,079	5,410,783	5,274,119

Molasses and Syrup. Total value of the latest import is 59,410 yen, and imported chiefly from Hongkong.

Importers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken)	
Masudaya	Abe Kōbei ... ...
„	Masuda Masuzō ... ...
Yorozuya	Kuwabara Fukujirō ... ...
Tanikawaya	Yamada Kanshichi ... ...
Kagiya	Kaburagi Matsunosuke ... ...
Hirashimaya	Mano Kihei ... ...
Ōtoya	Yoshida Naotarō ... ...
(Ōsaka Fu)	
Sakaiya	Ōta Shōhichi ... ...
Matsukichi	Matsubara Kichijiro ... ...
Yōto Kwaisha	Ishida Shōbei (Deputy) ... ...
Kagiyoshi	Kagimoto Yoshibei ... ...
Tōgyō Kwaisha	Iwazaki Rihei (Head)... ... ...
(Nagasaki Ken)	
Irikiya Shōten	Wakiyama Keijirō ... ...
(Tōkiō Fu)	
Mukadeya	Kobayashi Yahei... ... ...
Iseya	Kitamura Kahei ... ...
„	Gōtō Chōbei ... ...
	Kuribayashi Kōsuke ... ...
Izumiya	Nakamura Zenemon ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Articles of Import.
No. 50, 3 chōme, Minaminakadori, Yokohama.	Sugar.
No. 68, 4 chōme, Honchō, ,,	,,
No. 4, 1 chōme, Sakaichō, ,,	,,
No. 5, 1 chōme, Bentendōri, ,,	,,
No. 58, 5 chōme, Sumiyoshichō, ,,	,,
No. 72, 4 chōme, Ōtamachi, ,,	,,
No. 41, 3 chōme ,, ,,	,,
Honda Nibanchō, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	White and Brown Sugar.
Honda Ichibanchō, ,, ,,	Brown Sugar.
2 chōme, Kitakiutarōchō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	White and Brown Sugar.
2 chōme, Tōbutsuchō, ,, ,,	White Sugar.
2 chōme, Shiochō, Minamiku, ,,	,,
Uragotōmachi, Nagasaki City.	Brown and White Sugar.
No. 3, 3 chōme, Kobunachō, Nihonbashiku.	White add Brown Sugar, and Molasses.
No. 2, 3 chōme, Koamichō, ,,	,,
No. 22, Isechō, ,,	,,
No. 5, 1 chōme, Matsuichō, Honjōku.	,,
No. 1, 3 chōme, Horiechō, Nihonbashiku.	,,

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
Ariakeya	Uchida Tokunosuke ... ...
Ōsakaya	Matsumoto Kisaburō... ... ...
Iseya	Kawakita Hachiemon... ... ...
„	Yamamura Yae ... ...
„	Kawana Tōbei ... ...
Yokota	Tonogi Ichitarō ... ...
Iseya	Hoshino Shinnosuke ... ...
„	Takeo Sōsuke ... ...
Suzuya	Katabami Heibei... ... ...
Yorozuya	Ōshima Moshichi ... ...
Takashimaya	Takashima Kwanroku ... ...
Surugaya	Nakagawa Tamishichi ... ...
Yokota	Tonogi Zenbei ... ...
Mikawaya	Tamaki Kōbei ... ...
Daimonjiya	Nishikikawa Sōroku ... ...
Enshiuya	Harada Tamasaburō ... ...
	Kaneko Hidejirō ... ...
Yorozuya	Sekine Manjirō ... ...
Iseya	Kawamura Tahei... ... ...
Yokota	Toriumi Seizaemon ... ...
(Yamaguchi Ken)	
Someya Shōkwai	Someya Seijirō ... ...
Uriu „	Uriu Tora ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Articles of Imports.
No. 1, 1 chōme, Honhatchōbori, Kiobashiku.	White, Brown Sugar and Molasses,
No. 2. 1 chōme, Horidomechō, ,,	,,
No. 15, 3 chōme, Koamichō, Nihonbashiku.	,,
No. 10, Motoōsakachō, ,,	,,
No. 1, 1 chōme, Kobunachō, ,,	,,
No. 2, ,, .. ,,	,,
No. 12, 4 chōme, Honchō, ,,	,,
No. 8, 2 chōme, Horiechō, ,,	,,
No. 2, Suehirogashi, 1 chōme, Koamichō, Nihonbashiku.	,,
No. 11, 3 chōme, Koamichō, ,,	,,
No. 11, 2 chōme, Ōdenmachō, ,,	,,
No. 12, 2 chōme, Koamichō, ,,	,,
No. 3, Isechō, ,,	,,
No. 3, 4 chōme, Horiechō, ,,	,,
No. 9, 4 chōme, Tōri, ,,	,,
No. 16, 3 chōme, Koamichō, ,,	,,
No. 5, 1 chōme, Kobunachō, ,,	,,
No. 2, Isechō, ,,	,,
No. 8, 1 chōme, Honzaimokuchō, ,,	,,
No. 8, Hatchōbori Nakachō, Kiōbashiku.	,,
Misakinochō, Akamagaseki.	White Sugar.
Higashi Nanbuchō, ,,	Brown and White Suger.

Class 3.

BEER, BRANDY, CHAMPAIGNE, CHINESE LIQUOR, GIN, OLD-TOM GIN, LIQUEUR, RUM, COREAN LIQUOR, SHERRY, VERMOUTH, WHISKY, WINE, BISCUITS, BUTTER, CHEESE, COFFEE, CONFECTIONARIES AND PRESERVES, FRESH FRUITS, FRESH EGGS, HAM, BACON, KANTENGUSA, CONDENSED MILK, DESICATED MILK, MINERAL WATERS, PEPPER, SALT, SALTED FISHES, SALTED MEAT, TEA, GREEN VEGETABLES, AND DRIED VEGETATLES.

Beer.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Austria	doz.	811	1,082	—	—	—
	yen	1,270	1,811	—	—	—
Denmark	doz.	40,998	44,998	61,160	48,646	26,402
	yen	57,879	78,123	103,354	73,199	38,979
Belgium	doz.	—	—	558	1,606	875
	yen	—	—	817	1,946	916
France	doz.	4,319	4,721	505	952	236
	yen	5,877	8,856	753	1,141	355
Germany	doz.	184,233	171,768	47,855	37,236	33,093
	yen	248,176	297,203	69,042	53,813	50,540
Great Britain	doz.	36,873	25,566	14,929	10,844	8,844
	yen	47,543	42,755	24,988	15,836	12,606
Holland	doz.	170	1,104	—	—	—
	yen	187	1,905	—	—	—
Sweden and Norway	doz.	1,800	2,960	7,460	616	—
	yen	2,387	5,304	12,381	827	—
United States	doz.	3,302	7,220	—	—	—
	yen	4,119	9,774	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	doz.	671	1,025	309	27	235
	yen	762	1,904	475	48	318
Total	doz.	273,177	260,462	132,776	99,927	69,685
	yen	368,200	447,634	211,810	146,810	103,714

Wine.

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ... ...yen	—	—	333	196	425
Austria ... ... „	122	797	987	487	47
Belgium ... ... „	1,154	247	415	478	258
China ... ... „	233	—	—	—	—
Denmark ... ... „	—	150	—	—	—
France ... ... „	152,671	110,676	71,979	96,140	93,397
Germany ... ... „	14,874	8,973	8,136	10,879	6,444
Great Britain ... „	7,077	11,354	6,767	8,727	6,075
Holland ... ... „	591	5	328	280	—
Italy .. .. „	3,394	1,235	1,497	2,070	1,364
Portugal ... ... „	1,830	3,758	4,639	5,702	6,038
Russia ... ... „	57	—	15	117	—
Spain ... ... „	1,292	2,760	2,462	3,953	3,183
Sweden ... ... „	223	57	107	54	48
United States ... „	14,877	13,964	9,766	12,408	22,949
Other countries „	40	58	63	—	30
Total.	198,435	154,034	107,494	141,491	140,258

Milk, Condensed and Desicated.

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Germany ... ...yen	1,260	58	—	—	—
Great Britain ... „	13,774	21,853	31,563	43,213	16,166
Switzerland ... „	2,729	11,277	12,541	24,379	18,461
United States ... „	55,732	91,691	91,562	108,688	71,694
Other Countries „	285	821	446	1,375	639
Total.	73,780	125,700	136,112	177,655	106,960

Butter. Total value of the latest Import is 53,109 yen, and chiefly imported from United States and France.

Importers of the Above Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.	Business Place.	Articles of Import.
(Kanagawa Ken)			
Owariya	Yoshida Toyokichi.	No. 6, 1 chōme, Sakaichō, Yokohama.	Foreign liquiors.
Nishijimaya	Imai Sōzaburō	No. 10, 1 chōme, ,, ,,	,,
(Hyōgo Ken)			
Tōda Shōten... ...	Tōda Seki	Hamaujinochō, Kōbe City.	,,
Nagaigumi	Nagai Eitarō	Sannomiyachō, ,,	Condensed Milk.
(Ōsaka Fu)			
	Iwai Bunsuke	4 chōme, Higashiku Honchō, Ōsaka.	Foreign liquiors.
	Kumehara Itarō ...	4 chōme, Azuchichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,
(Tōkiō Fu)			
	Kanzaki Saburohei...	No. 2, 1 chōme, Yonezawachō, Nihonbashiku, Tōkyo.	,,
	Kondō Rihei	No. 9, 2 chome, Honcho, ,, ,,	,,
Daikokuya	Kokubu Kanbei ...	No. 19, 1 chome, Tori, ,, ,,	,,
Kameya	Sugimoto Tsurugorō.	No. 1, Takekawacho, Kyobashiku. ,,	All provisions.
,,	Butō Gosaburō... ...	No. 3, 2 chome, Awazicho, anda, ,,	,,
,,	Hagiwara Eizaburō.	No. 5, Irifunecho, Tsukiji, yobashiku, ,,	,,
Seiyōken	Kitamura Chōrei. ...	No. 33, Unemecho, ,, ,,	,,

Class 4.
Cigar and Cigarettes.
Cigarettes.

Name of Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia	yen	—	41	—	—	—
Belgium	„	—	41	41	148	—
British America	„	—	—	302	753	3,423
China...	„	490	9	—	—	6
France	„	316	728	509	125	298
Germany	„	2,127	1,857	488	292	963
Great Britain	„	866	945	1,096	14,242	21,932
Holland	„	—	10	—	—	7
India	„	—	25	—	—	—
Italy	„	232	875	398	98	661
Philippine Group	„	162	72	469	608	346
Russia	„	267	311	543	543	88
Sweden	„	—	116	—	—	—
Turkey	„	—	—	—	11	33
United States	„	18,109	28,886	64,510	73,176	101,035
Other Countries	„	100	235	666	2,135	795
Total.	„	22,669	34,151	69,022	92,131	129,587

Cigar. The total value of the latest import is 59,549 yen, and is imported chiefly from the Philippine Groups.
All other prepared Tobacco. The total value of the latest import is 84,015 yen and is imported chiefly from the United State of N.A.

Importers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.	Business Place.	Articles of Import.
(Tokio Fu)			
Kikuya	Ōura Shiusuke	No. 14, Shinsaemonchō, Nihonbashiku.	Tobacco
Hizenya	Ezoe Kanezō	No. 13, Takekawachō, Kiōbashiku.	„
Satsumaya...	Iwaya Matsuhei ...	No. 10, 3 chōme, Ginza,	„
Matsubaya...	Chiba Matsubei ...	No. 4, 1 chōme, „ „	„
Umaya	Imaizumi Katsuhei ...	No. 1, 13 chōme, Kōjimachi, Yotsuyaku.	„
Hasegawa Shōten ...	Hasegawa Bujirō ...	No. 10, Hiyōshichō, Kiōbashiku.	„
Kikusui „ ...	Nishimura Benkichi...	No. 17, 2 chōme, Owarichō, Kiōbashiku.	„

Class 5.

Carboric Acid, Salicylic Acid, Tartaric Acid, Alum, Betel-nuts, Bleaching Powder, Canphor, Cinnamon Bark, Cinnamon Oil, Leaves of Cataria, Cinchona Bark, Cinchonine, Cinnabar, Cloves, Cod-liver, Oil, Cutch, Gambier, Gingseng, Glue, Glycerine, Arabic Gum, Benzoin Gum, Dragon's Blood Gum, Myrrh Gum, Olibanum Gum, Gypsum, Hop, Liquorise, Mawong, Morphine, Musk, Nard, Phosphorous Amorphous, Bromide of Potash, Iodide of Potash, Putchuck, Quinine, Rhubarb Root, Saffron, Santonin, Sarsaparilla Root, Soapstone, Bicarbonate of Soda, Caustic Soda, Crystal Soda, Sojutsu, Sticklac, Wauling, Alo esWood, Sandal Wood, Semen Cynae, Aniline dyes, Blue (Chinese, Prussian, etc.), Carmine, Emerald-green, Gall-nuts, Gamboge, Dry Indigo, Liquid Indigo, White Lead, Red Lead, Extract of Logwood, Mangrove Bark, Paint in Oil, Safflower, Sapan-wood, Smalt, Cobalt, Turmelic, Ultramarine, Varnish, Verdigris, Vermilion, Tar, Pitch, Putty, Black Lead, Yellow Lead, Cochineal, Wansho or Gosu.

Aniline Dyes.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium ...	catty	3,673	3,610	4,204	8,653	9,653
	yen	2,989	2,503	4,932	8,600	7,715
France ...	catty	7,821	7,325	7,587	13,591	24,057
	yen	6,435	8,007	6,976	14,416	16,868
Germany ...	catty	208,233	249,443	210,774	258,282	350,737
	yen	188,665	269,894	227,450	252,653	300,657
GreatBritain	catty	52,717	58,653	21,016	42,550	18,969
	yen	42,303	54,900	16,463	33,036	13,705
Switzerland	catty	34,440	33,861	46,926	49,395	59,104
	yen	26,243	31,404	37,401	40,874	47,645
Other Countries	catty		459	8		12
	yen		334	12		14
Total	catty	306,884	353,351	290,515	372,471	462,532
	yen	266,635	367,042	293,234	349,579	386,604

Paint in Oil.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium ...	catty	—	—	5,250	350	33,642
	yen	—	—	259	44	2,054
France ...	catty	8,270	8,270	30,943	1,323	—
	yen	450	574	2,154	206	—
Germany ...	catty	3,679	10,170	4,721	12,475	27,879
	yen	293	899	1,389	1,651	4,096
Great Britain..	catty	1,073,251	1,179,548	1,216,156	1,169,661	1,235,731
	yen	69,605	107,452	107,677	106,204	113,535
Other Countries	catty	5,532	7,325	1,335	2,888	16,789
	yen	339	717	230	443	1,263
Total... ...	catty	1,090,732	1,205,313	1,258,405	1,186,697	1,314,041
	yen	70,687	109,642	111,709	108,548	120,948

Dry Indigo.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
British India... ...	catty	5,161	27,104	208,707	195,100	156,436
	yen	7,116	18,878	129,592	155,165	123,269
China.. ...	catty	612	500	—	—	—
	yen	184	275	—	—	—
France ...	catty	—	—	2,893	—	3,756
	yen	—	—	1,407	—	2,222
Germany ...	catty	—	43	—	—	—
	yen	—	114	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	catty	20,373	24,513	42,768	—	13,922
	yen	28,568	44,940	42,965	—	14,114
Philippine Group ...	catty	57,292	232,590	136,544	70,260	56,062
	yen	20,786	91,515	75,498	45,906	30,645
Other Countries	catty	—	—	6,247	—	9,426
	yen	—	—	1,008	—	16,607
Total... ...	catty	83,438	284,750	397,159	265,360	239,602
	yen	56,654	155,722	250,470	201,071	186,857

Caustic Soda.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
France... ...	catty	—	198,663	—	—	—
	yen	—	5,055	—	—	—
Germany ...	catty	—	—	—	300,280	242,378
	yen	—	—	—	8,984	8,099
Great Britain ...	catty	3,945,638	7,985,109	6,697,846	5,399,551	7,158,613
	yen	79,125	184,029	149,949	136,838	247,066
Other Countries	catty	23,860	—	—	18	3,588
	yen	547	—	—	1	142
Total... ...	catty	3,969,498	8,183,772	6,697,846	5,699,849	7,404,579
	yen	79,672	189,084	149,949	145,823	255,307

Salicylic Acid. The total value of the latest import amounts to 93,956 yen, and is imported chiefly from Germany.

Phosphorous Amorphous. The total value of the latest import amounts to 80,873 yen, and is imported chiefly from Great Britain and Germany.

Iodide of Patash. The total value of the latest import amounts to 92,367 yen, and is imported chiefly from Germany.

Saltpetre. The total value of the latest import amounts to 68,397 yen, and is imported chiefly from British India.

Vermilion. The total value of the latest import amounts to 77,961 yen, and is imported chiefly from China.

Extract of Logwood. The total value of the latest import amounts to 98,736 yen, and is imported chiefly from France.

Importers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken)	
Ōmiya	Tomoda Kahei ... ...
Suwaraya	Ōkawa Sahei ... ...
Uyenoya	Fujino Zensuke ... ...
„	Torii Tokubei ... ...
Kobayashi Shōten	Kobayashi Keisuke ... ...
Katsuraya	Watanabe Rihachi ... ...
Yasunagaya	Matsumura Seikichi ... ...
Shimura Shōten...	Shimura Takematsu ... ...
Hiroya...	Takagi Fusajirō ... ...
Nagaoka Shōten...	Nagaoka Sasuke ... ...
(Hyōgo Ken)	
	Kitakase Shichibei ... ...
	Hirano Seizō ... ...
Nagaigumi	Nagai Eitarō ... ...
(Ōsaka Fu)	
Ōmiya	Fukuda Seiemon ... ...
	Konishi Wasaburō ... ...
Iwaiya	Iwai Matsunosuke ... ...
	Sakai Yasubei ... ...
Bizenya	Harumoto Jiusuke ... ...
	Yamada Ichirobei ... ...

Continued:—

Business Place.	Articles of Import.
No. 2, 2 chōme, Sakaichō, Yokohama.	All kinds of drugs.
No. 28, 2 chōme, Ōtamachi, Yokohama.	,,
No. 25, 2 chōme, Ōtamachi, ,,	,,
No. 21, 2 chōme, Sakaichō, ,,	,,
No. 20, 1 chōme, ,, ,,	,,
No. 4, 1 chōme, Sumiyoshichō, Yokohama.	,,
No. 6, 1 chōme, Ōtamachi, ,,	,,
No. 96, 6 chōme, Aioichō, ,,	,,
No. 39, 3 chōme, Minaminakadōri, Yokohama.	,,
No. 9, 1 chōme, Minaminakadōri, Yokohama.	,,
7 chōme, Kitanagasadōri, Kōbe.	Caustic Soda.
1 chōme, Motochō, ,, Sannomiyachō, Kōbe.	,, Caustic Soda and drugs.
2 chōme, Dōshinchō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,
2 chōme, Kitakiuhōjichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Dyes.
3 chōme, Dōshiuchō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Caustic Soda and other drugs.
2 chōme, Andōjichō, Minamiku, Ōsaka.	Dyes.
3 chōme, Dōshiuchō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Caustic Soda and other drugs.
2 chōme, Minami Kiutarōchō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Dyes.

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
Yamatoya	Muneta Tomojirō ... ...
Shionoya	Shiono Gisaburō ... ...
Tanabeya	Tanabe Gohei ... ...
Ōmiya	Takeda Chōbei... ... ...
(Nagasaki Ken)	
Koiwaiya	Nishiwaki Kinsaburō ... ...
(Tōkyō Fu)	
Iseya	Minamikawa Fukuzō ... ...
„	Shinada Kiubei ... ...
Iwashiya	Suzuki Chōbei ... ...
	Asanuma Tōkichi ... ...
Kanaya Shōten	Kanaya Kihei ... ...
Hayashi Shōten...	Hayashi Takesaburō ... ...
Takeya „	Takenouchi Yukichi ... ...
Katsuraya	Shibata Tōbei ... ...
„	Matsumura Fukumatsu... ...
Ōsakaya	Morita Sadashichi ... ...
	Arai Riosuke ... ...
Fujitaya	Takahashi Kumajirō ... ...
Konishiya	Konishi Yasubei ... ...
Handaya	Asai Toyosaburō ... .

Continued :—

Business Place.	Articles of Import.
2 chōme, Dōshiuchō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Drugs and Medicines.
3 chōme, Dōshiushō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,
3 chōme, Dōshiuchō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,
2 chōme, Dōshiuchō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,
Edochō, Nagasaki.	Caustic Soda and drugs.
No. 15, 4 chōme, Bakurochō, Nihonbashiku.	Saltpetre.
No. 14, 4 chōme, Honchō, ,,	Drugs and Medicines.
No. 4, Iwatsukichō, Kandaku.	,,
No. 16, 2 chōme, Honchō, Nihonbashiku.	,,
No. 10, 1 chōme, Sagachō, Fukagawaku.	Indigo.
No. 37, Isezakichō, Fukagawaku.	,,
No. 1, 2 chōme, Tachibanachō, Nihonbashiku.	,,
No. 8, Setomonochō, ,,	Indigo and dyeing Materials.
No. 4, ,, ,,	Dyeing Materials.
No. 10, Isechō, ,,	,,
No. 1, 1 chōme, Horidomechō, Nihonbashiku.	,,
No. 7, 3 chōme, Honkokuchō, Nihonbashiku.	,,
No. 16, Isechō, ,,	Dyeing plants, grasses, etc.
No. 12, Setomonochō, ,,	,,

Class. 6.

KEROSENE OIL, NAPTHA, SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE, PARAPHINE OIL AND WAX, BEAN OIL, CASTOR OIL, COCOA-NUT OIL, GROUND-NUT OIL, OLIVE OIL, PALM OIL, VEGETABLE WAX, CANDLES, AND LARD AND TARROW.

Kerosene Oil.

Countries		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Russia...	gal.	—	1,613,840	6,767,135	6,532,330	7,978,180
	yen	—	213,854	803,941	735,828	853,386
Turkey ..	gal.	—	766,860	—	—	—
	yen	—	96,923	—	—	—
U. S. A.	gal.	21,058,640	26,124,850	30,231,708	36,131,150	32,503,950
	yen	1,871,408	3,207,694	3,783,194	4,214,410	3,682,328
Other	gal.	225	2,217	—	100	30
Cts. ...	yen	20	785	—	19	7
Total..	gal.	21,058,865	28,507,767	36,998,843	42,663,580	40,482,160
	yen	1,871,428	3,519,256	4,587,135	4,950,257	4,535,721

Paraphine Oil and Wax.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Germany ...	catty	—	—	832	95,149	166,952
	yen	—	—	72	8,824	18,243
Great Britain	catty	—	—	848,648	1,005,820	1,079,345
	yen	—	—	69,823	98,277	124,414
United States	catty	—	—	5,588	1,872	6,625
	yen	—	—	922	187	1,156
Other	catty	—	—	—	—	4
Countries ...	yen	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	catty	—	—	855,068	1,102,841	1,252,926
	yen	—	—	70,817	107,288	143,815

Lard. The total value of the latest import amounts to 60,327 yen and is chiefly imported from Australia.

Cocoa-nut Oil. The total volue of the latest import amounts to 68,320 yen & is chiefly imported from India.

Importers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken)	
Masudaya	Abe Kōbei... ... ...
„	Masuda Masuzō ... ...
Yorozuya	Kuwabara Fukujirō ... ...
Tanikawaya	Yamada Kanshichi ... ...
Kagiya	Kaburagi Matsunosuke ... ...
Hirashimaya	Mano Kihei ... ...
Ōtoya	Yoshida Naotarō ... ...
(Hyōgo Ken)	
Inoue Gumi	Inouye Torajirō (Head) ...
Branch shop of Inouye Gumi...	„ „ „ ... ...
Ōsaka Hirano's Branch Shop ...	Murakami Tei (Manager) ...
„ ...	Masuda Yoneshichi („) ...
Ōsaka Iwai's Branch Shop ...	Gotō Tsunejirō („) ...
„ „ „ „	Tsukuda Nihei... ... ...
	Kakizaki Tsuneshichi ... ...
Yoshida Shōten...	Yoshida Ario ... ...
Hyōgo Branch Office of Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Tanaka Kōsuke (Manager) ...
Inouye Gumi	Inouye Yasuzō... ... ...
Kōbe Branch Office of Ōsaka Kerosene Oil Co.	Matsumura Anki (Manager)...
Hyōgo Branch Office of Ōsaka Kerosene Oil Co.	Ikoma Sadajirō („) ... ...
(Ōsaka Fu)	
Kerosene Oil Co.	Tamate Hiromichi (Head) ...
	Hirano Heibei ... ...
	Iwai Bunsuke ... ...
(Nagasaki Ken)	
Matsumotoya.	Matsumoto Moritarō ... ...
(Tōkyō Fu)	
	Iwade Sōbei ... ...
(Kyōto Fu.)	
Igaya	Shibahara Chōzaburō ... ...
(Yamaguchi Ken)	
Someya Shōten	Semoya Seijirō... ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Articles of Import.
No. 50, 3 chōme, Minaminakadōri, Yokohama.	Kerosene Oil.
No. 68, 4 chōme, Honchō, „	„
No. 4, 1 chōme, Sakaichō, „	„
No. 5, 1 chōme, Bentendōri, „	„
No. 58, 5 chōme, Sumiyoshichō, „	„
No. 72, 4 chōme, Ōtamachi, „	„
No. 41, 3 chōme, „ „	„
Hamaujinochō, Kōbe.	„
Hyōgo Kajiyachō, „	„
3 chōme, Sakaichō, „	„
Hyōgo Uodanachō, „	„
2 chōme, Sakaichō, „	„
Hyōgo Uodanachō, „	„
Kitanakachō, „	„
4 chōme, Sakaichō, „	„
Hyōgo Matsuyachō, „	„
Hama-ujinochō, „	„
3 chōme, Sakaichō, „	„
Miyamaechō, „	„
2 chōme, Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Ōsaka.	„
1 chōme, Edoborikamidōri, Nishiku, „	„
1 chōme, Tosaboridōri, „ „	„
Uragotōchō, Nagasaki City.	„
No. 6, Higashidaikuchō, Fukagawaku.	„
Matsubara-agaru Takatsuji Ōmiyachō, Ōmiyadōri, Shimokyōku, Kyōto.	„
Misakinochō, Akamagaseki City.	„

CLASS 7

PRINTING PAPER, CHINESE PAPER, AND STRAW BOARD.

Printing Paper.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Austria ...	catty	27,196	112,646	9,517	78,429	44,627
	yen	1,576	7,154	605	3,628	1,998
Belgium ...	catty	129,555	1,124,701	262,516	135,519	15,660
	yen	5,595	68,952	16,028	8,413	787
France ...	catty	18,168	63,076	—	—	—
	yen	1,238	3,364	—	—	—
Germany ...	catty	850,091	2,517,646	434,472	3,533,846	527,076
	yen	45,593	158,636	26,346	201,877	28,574
Great Britain ...	catty	855,417	1,777,599	1,611,550	2,451,778	1,621,695
	yen	58,641	148,480	135,355	197,799	126,891
Switzerland	catty	42,143	1,136	—	—	—
	yen	2,529	97	—	—	—
United States ...	catty	—	—	—	29,548	18,053
	yen	—	—	—	1,769	1,372
Total ...	catty	1,922,570	5,596,804	2,318,055	6,229,120	2,227,111
	yen	115,172	386,683	178,334	413,486	159,622

Straw Board. The total value of the latest import amounts to 50,310 yen and is chiefly imported from Germany and Great Britain.

Importers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.	Business Place.	Articles of Import.
(Hyōgo Ken)			
(Tōkyō Fu)	Morimoto Shinkichi	5 chōme, Sakaichō, Kōbe.	Foreign papers.
	Sugimoto Ikusaburō	No. 20, Takekawachō, Kyōbashiku.	Printing paper, and paper used for account-books.
Hosokawa Shōten ...	Hosokawa Yoshinosuke ...	No. 1, 3 chōme, Ginza, Kyōbashiku.	Foreign papers.
Nakayoshi Shōkwai ...	Ishizaki Tsuneshichi (Manager)	No. 6, Minaminorimonochō, Kandaku.	,,
Hattori Foreign Paper Shop	Hattori Genzaburō	No. 5, 1 chōme, Horidome-chō, Nihonbashiku.	,,
Ōkura Paper Shop ...	Ōkura Magobei	No. 18, 1 chōme, Tōri, Nihonbashiku.	,,
Haibara...	Nakamura Naojirō	No. 1, 1 chōme, Tōri, Nihonbashiku	,,
Kamiya...	Okamoto Fukutarō	No. 9, 2 chōme, Minamidem-machō, Kyōbashiku.	,,
Tōkyō Foreign Paper Co.	Tanaka Kunikichi (Head)...	No. 11, 3 chōme, Tōri, Nihōnbashiku.	,,
(Ōsaka Fu)	Takeda Yoemon	2 chōme, Awajichō, Higashi-ku, Ōsaka.	,,
	Yoshida Rihei	4 chōme, Dōshiuchō, Higa-shiku, Ōsaka.	,,

Class 8.

Raw Cotton, Cotton on the Seeds, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Threads, Calico, Cotton Damask, Cotton Drills, Cotton Duck, Chinese Cotton Goods, Corean Cotton Goods, Cotton Satin, Cotton Velvet, Gingham, Gray Shirting, White Shirting, Figured Shirting, Twilled Shirting, Dyed Shirting, Taffachelass, T. Cloths, Turkey-reds, Victoria Lawn, Etc.

Raw Cotton.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
British America	catty	—	—	—	15,089	—
	yen	—	—	—	2,700	—
China ...	catty	5,491,539	11,703,171	22,753,852	16,786,253	18,055,152
	yen	701,522	1,622,540	3,398,791	2,665,466	2,571,666
East India ...	catty	70,945	44,255	320,342	7,500,966	26,561,950
	yen	9,160	6,449	47,885	1,114,264	3,381,972
Siam ...	catty	—	81,739	—	—	—
	yen	—	10,457	—	—	—
United States...	catty	8,131	63,351	71,583	1,779,022	5,304,422
	yen	1,270	12,707	13,439	351,876	1,011,518
Other Cts. ...	catty	—	751	22,317	3,015	207,226
	yen	—	90	4,211	485	33,377
Total..,	catty	5,570,615	11,893,267	23,168,094	26,084,345	50,128,750
	yen	711,952	1,652,243	3,464,326	4,134,791	6,998,533

Cotton on the Seeds.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China ...	catty	3,128,840	8,837,170	37,834,458	23,084,705	27,940,864
	yen	124,907	433,281	2,034,131	1,099,093	1,125,376
Corea ...	catty	—	—	169,246	730,970	471,828
	yen	—	—	8,181	29,087	18,297
East India...	catty	1,949,948	3,228,829	234,581	5,355	2,140
	yen	76,990	131,507	11,592	316	89
Siam ...	catty	—	—	147,279	—	—
	yen	—	—	7,327	—	—
Other Cts. ...	catty	3,323	117,210	2,909,707	2,236,377	1,540,531
	yen	118	4,737	143,281	101,867	56,956
Total...	catty	5,082,111	12,183,209	41,295,271	26,057,407	29,955,363
	yen	202,015	569,525	2,204,512	1,230,363	1,200,718

Cotton Yarn.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
East India ...	catty	17,065,479	24,164,092	24,146,458	13,970,023	4,548,054
	yen	4,278,511	6,293,963	6,234,627	3,542,529	1,135,459
France...	catty	—	—	4,920	—	—
	yen	—	—	2,555	—	—
Germany...	catty	—	—	943	21,470	—
	yen	—	—	404	8,828	—
Great Britain	catty	16,231,051	23,274,999	18,658,291	17,911,109	12,787,408
	yen	3,956,692	7,317,694	6,284,328	6,374,282	4,453,112
Other Cts. ...	catty	—	548	300	5,700	2,138
	yen	—	241	125	2,423	718
Total...	catty	33,296,530	47,439,639	42,810,912	31,908,302	17,337,600
	yen	8,235,203	13,611,898	12,522,039	9,928,062	5,589,289

Gray Shirtings.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Great Britain.	yard	28,214,396	41,947,776	36,267,692	30,378,133	30,188,633
	yen	1,167,852	2,330,558	2,010,694	1,716,981	1,655,873
East India ...	yard	—	25,160	—	—	—
	yen	—	1,903	—	—	—
Holland..	yard	30,800	—	—	—	—
	yen	1,543	—	—	—	—
Other Cts. ...	yard	6,400	1,093	300	—	15,261
	yen	421	104	21	—	808
Total...	yard	28,251,596	41,974,029	36,267,992	30,378,133	30,203,894
	yen	1,169,816	2,332,565	2,010,715	1,716,981	1,656,681

White Shirtings.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
East India...	yard	—	23,106	—	—	—
	yen	—	1,950	—	—	—
Germany ...	yard	104,710	12,431	314	49,826	—
	yen	5,621	830	19	3,669	—
Great Britain ...	yard	4,467,222	2,938,503	2,617,217	3,021,707	3,132,083
	yen	258,098	208,634	174,057	220,728	216,455
United States ...	yard	39,025	10,796	—	—	—
	yen	3,082	1,134	—	—	—
Other Countries..	yard	—	1,276	574	26,698	3,449
	yen	—	104	48	1,493	440
Total ...	yard	4,610,957	2,986,112	2,618,105	3,098,231	3,135,532
	yen	266,801	212,652	174,124	225,890	216,895

T. Cloths.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
British India	yard	108,360	92,390	262,200	—	—
	yen	6,440	4,995	16,230	—	—
Great Britain ...	yard	3,725,128	4,327,495	5,330,768	2,587,485	2,526,563
	yen	185,117	246,685	316,810	144,483	141,052
Other Countries..	yard	4,800	—	—	—	279
	yen	314	—	—	—	11
Total ...	yard	3,838,288	4,419,885	5,592,968	2,587,485	2,526,842
	yen	191,871	251,680	333,040	144,483	141,063

Dyed Shirtings.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Germany ...	yard	193,196	191,628	—	—	12,000
	yen	14,644	25,749	—	—	1,725
Great Britain ...	yard	1,724,529	2,028,890	2,461,545	2,866,083	960,270
	yen	140,400	206,244	222,226	266,690	107,339
Other Countries..	yard	—	12,000	6,000	—	2,229
	yen	—	950	675	—	132
Total ...	yard	1,917,725	2,232,518	2,467,545	2,866,083	974,499
	yen	155,044	232,943	222,901	266,690	109,196

Turkey-reds.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium ...	yard	—	—	—	55,200	—
	yen	—	—	—	4,757	—
France ...	yard	116,045	244,654	147,600	158,400	333,600
	yen	7,246	21,378	12,346	13,518	25,098
Germany ...	yard	—	7,200	18,325	28,800	43,200
	yen	—	600	1,395	1,440	2,862
Great Britain ...	yard	6,765,098	4,908,434	8,956,148	6,110,290	7,606,214
	yen	345,871	311,461	523,210	345,531	465,468
Switzerland..	yard	149,864	—	36,000	18,000	18,000
	yen	5,571	—	2,925	1,170	990
Other Countries..	yard	—	9,000	—	—	8,999
	yen	—	540	—	—	713
Total ...	yard	7,031,007	5,169,288	9,158,073	6,370,690	8,010,013
	yen	358,688	333,979	539,876	366,416	495,131

Victoria Lawn.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Germany ...	yard	—	95,488	74,590	528	—
	yen	—	4,071	3,941	51	—
Great Britain ...	yard	1,683,254	1,840,899	1,700,331	1,044,279	2,021,171
	yen	74,273	97,800	92,141	53,245	103,833
Total ...	yard	1,683,254	1,936,387	1,774,921	1,044,807	2,031,171
	yen	74,273	101,871	96,082	53,296	103,833

Calico.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
France ...	yard	8,547	28,095	636	40,559	1,810
	yen	873	2,865	51	3,286	242
Germany ...	yard	505,534	272,061	48	171,268	15,375
	yen	30,813	23,285	4	11,585	1,353
Great Britain ...	yard	4,436,059	4,904,956	5,404,918	6,506,570	1,908,032
	yen	260,348	355,188	370,829	448,824	137,632
Russia... ...	yard	—	8,980	12,723	7,746	13,389
	yen	—	1,046	1,271	915	1,678
Switzerland..	yard	406,758	77,960	342,300	156,031	—
	yen	26,251	6,686	25,559	12,775	—
United States ...	yard	—	—	—	17,640	—
	yen	—	—	—	1,061	—
Other Countries..	yard	1,754	—	8,555	204	—
	yen	89	—	847	16	—
Total ...	yard	5,358,652	5,292,052	5,769,180	6,900,018	1,938,606
	yen	318,374	389,070	398,561	478,462	140,905

Cotton Satin.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
France ...	yard	7,490	16,858	893	—	8,967
	yen	1,052	3,533	110	—	1,171
Germany ...	yard	46,590	88,697	2,469	29,385	5,243
	yen	3,777	12,386	249	2,382	570
Great Britain ...	yard	1,998,643	2,484,003	1,750,481	2,126,068	1,086,165
	yen	193,263	277,448	185,789	227,962	126,559
Switzerland..	yard	5,766	16,703	—	—	—
	yen	803	3,258	—	—	—
United States ...	yard	—	—	—	—	60,450
	yen	—	—	—	—	6,566
Other Countries..	yard	—	454	—	—	—
	yen	—	68	—	—	—
Total ...	yard	2,058,489	2,606,715	1,753,843	2,155,453	1,160,825
	yen	198,895	296,693	186,148	230,344	134,866

Cotton Velvet.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
France ...	yard	—	22,545	—	—	—
	yen	—	4,281	—	—	—
Germany ...	yard	11,550	13,436	32,734	18,624	25,691
	yen	1,391	2,210	6,496	5,063	6,623
Great Britain ...	yard	2,270,164	1,341,128	2,298,405	2,480,230	1,642,663
	yen	323,328	213,278	355,283	377,236	267,322
Other Countries..	yard	—	103	187	1,967	3,499
	yen	—	26	32	552	986
Total ...	yard	2,281,714	1,377,212	2,331,326	2,500,821	1,671,853
	yen	324,719	219,795	361,811	382,851	274,931

Cotton Threads. The total value of the latest import amounts to 83,793 yen and is imported chiefly from Great Britain.

Importers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken)	
Ono Shōten	Ono Mitsukage... ... ...
Satsuma „	Ishikawa Yasujirō (Manager)
Ōmiya...	Fujiyama Suekichi („)
Shinanoya	Ōhama Chiuzaburō ... ...
Sekitanya	Hiranuma Senzō ... ...
Sugimura Shōten	Takeoka Zenshichi (Manager)
Fujitaya	Yoda Yasuke ... ...
Matsuya	Uno Masakichi ... ...
Kanekoya	Suganuma Moichirō ... ...
Iseya	Takahashi Sōbei ... ...
Itoya	Nishikawa Toyokichi ... ...
Masuya	Uchiyama Gisaburō... ... ...
Ōmiya...	Yoshida Sotojirō ... ...
Moritaya	Mori Isaku... ... ...
Minoya	Matsushita Yosaburō ... ...
Masakiya	Katagi Yaekichi ... ...
	Yamashiro Katsunosuke... ...
Ushiuya	Asō Kisaburō ... ...
Ōmiya...	Kitagawa Yohei ... ...
	Satō Tanji ... ...
Shimoyama Shōten	Shimoyama Jisuke ... ...
Azumaya	Tokuda Tokutarō ... ...
	Shindō Tomekichi ... ...

Continued:—

Business Place.	Articles of Import.
No. 20, 2 chōme, Bentendōri, Yokohama.	Foreign threads and fabrics.
No. 27, 3 chōme, Minaminaka-dōri, Yokohama.	,,
No. 30, 5 chōme, Minaminaka-dōri, Yokohama.	,,
No. 48, 3 chōme, Minaminaka-dōri, Yokohama.	,,
No. 27, 2 chōme, Honchō, Yoko-hama.	,,
No. 24, 2 chōme, ,, ,,	,,
No. 24, 2 chōme, Minaminaka-dōri, Yokohama.	,,
No. 9, 1 chōme, Ōtamachi, Yoko-hama.	,,
1 chōme, Ōtamachi, ,,	,,
No. 62, 4 chōme, Tokiwachō, ,,	,,
No. 40, 2 chōme, Ōtachō, ,,	,,
No. 37, 2 chōme, ,, ,,	,,
No. 7, 1 chōme, Aioichō, ,,	,,
No. 68, 4 chōme, Bentendōri, Yokohama.	,,
No. 35, 2 chōme, Ōtamachi, Yokohama.	,,
No. 84, 2 chōme, Minaminaka-dōri, Yokohama.	,,
No. 92, 3 chōme, Minaminaka-dōri, Yokohama.	,,
No. 22, 2 chōme, Sumiyoshichō, Yokohama.	,,
No. 43, 3 chōme, Minaminaka-dōri, Yokohama.	,,
No. 31, 2 chōme, Minaminaka-dōri, Yokohama.	,,
No. 30, 2 chōme, Ōtamachi, Yokohama.	,,
No. 2, 1 chōme, Sakaichō, Yoko-hama.	,,
No. 30, 2 chōme, Ōtamachi, Yokohama.	,,

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Ōsaka Fu)	
Nagai Cotton Co.	Abe Hikotarō (Head] ... ...
Ōsaka Branch Shop of Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha...	Minami Ichisuke (Manager) ...
Obiya	Tomimura Saburokichi ... ...
Sakai Menyu Co.	Ōhashi Kiheiji (Head) ... ...
Handa Shōten	Handa Seisuke ... ...
Ishii Shōshichi Shōten	Ishii Shōshichi ... ...
Iwata „	Iwata Yasutarō... ... ...
Zeniya...	Yamamoto Jihei ... ...
	Konishi Hambei ... ...
	Waida Sashichi... ... ...
	Konishi Heibei ... ...
	Itō Mansuke ... ...
	Takei Genzaburō ... ...
	Konishi Yōsuke ... ...
Matsumoto Jūtarō Branch Shop	
Marufuku Co.	Takemura Tōbei (Head) ... ...
	Nakahara Kō ... ...
Konishi Shirting Shop	Konishi Heibei ... ...
(Hyōgo Ken)	
Hiranoya	Hirano Jiutarō ... ...
Kōbe detached Office of Nagai Cotton Co.	Enami Denshichi (Deputy) ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Articles of Import.
Genzōchō, Kitaku, Ōsaka.	China, India, and America Cotton.
1 chōme, Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Ōsaka.	Raw Cotton.
Kushiyachō, Sakai City.	,,
4 chō Nishi, Kaichō, ,,	Cotton on the seeds.
2 chōme, Hondachō, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	,,
6 chōme, Tachiuribori, Kitadōri, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	,,
2 chōme, Kitakiutarochō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Bombay Cotton, and America Cotton.
Higashinochō, Daihojichō, Minamiku, Ōsaka.	Cotton on the seeds.
4 chōme, Fushimichō. Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Calico, Turkey-reds, Cotton Satin.
3 chōme, Imahashi, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Calico and Cotton Satin.
5 chōme, Fushimichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,
4 chōme, Honchō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Cotton velvet, cotton and silk mixture satin, Turkey-reds, and cotton satin.
4 chōme, Fushimichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,
4 chōme, Fushimichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Cotton velvet, and cotton satin.
4 chōme, Hiranochō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Cotton satin.
4 chōme, Fushimichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	T. Cloths, and Gray Shirting, White Shirting.
4 chōme, Bingochō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,
4 chōme, Fushimichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,
3 chōme, Sakaichō, Kōbe.	Raw Cotton.
2 chōme, ,, ,,	,,

Continued:—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Nagasaki Ken)	
Matsumotoya	Matsumoto Busuke ... ...
	Yoshikawa Bunshichi ... ...
(Tōkyō Fu)	
Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Mitsui Yōnosuke ... ...
	Satsuma Jihei ... ...
Jōshiuya	Kakinuma Tanizō ... ...
Echizenya	Nakamura Tokutarō ... ...
Kamiya	Saitō Bennosuke ... ...
Itoya	Hiranuma Hachitarō ... ...
Tōkyō Cotton Co.	Nomoto Denshichi (Head) ...
Daimonjiya	Nishikawa Shōroku ... ...
Enshiuya	Aoki Gihei... ... ...
Masuya	Seki Hatsunosuke ... ...
Izumiya	Hibiya Kichijirō ... ...
Naigwai Yōtatsu Kwaisha ...	Ōkura Kihachirō (Head)... ...
Ōmiya	Takenouchi Sennosuke ... ...
	Satsuma Jihei ... ...
Tomiya	Horikoshi Kakujirō... ... ...
Chōjiya	Sugimura Jimbei ... ...
Tomiya	Inouye Ichibei ... ...
Ōmiya...	Nishimura Yohei ... ...
Matsuya	Shiraishi Jinbei ... ...
Ōmiya	Takenouchi Fusajirō ... ...
Ōtaya	Saitō Kakichi ... ...
Mikawaya	Yamazaki Sakujirō ... ...
Ōmiya	Maekawa Tarobei ... ...
(Kyōto Fu)	
Fukushimaya	Takemura Tōtarō ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Articles of Import.
Hiratochō, Nagasaki City.	Raw Cotton.
Honshimochō, „	Gray Shirting.
No. 5, Kabutochō, Nihonbashiku.	Cotton, threds, and fabrics.
No. 14, 2 chōme, Horidomechō, Nihonbashiku.	Cotton threads.
1 chōme, Koamichō, „	„
2 chōme, Horidōmechō, „	„
1 chōme, Horiechō, „	„
1 chōme, Kobunachō, „	„
No. 20, Shinzaimokuchō, „	Raw cotton, & cotton on the seed.
No. 9, Tōri,4 chōme, „	„
Koamichō, „	„
No. 19, Nishinakachō,Asakusaku.	„
2 chōme, Horidomechō, Nihonbashiku,	„
No. 7, 2 chōme, Ginza, Kyōbashiku.	Cotton Cloths.
No. 3, Tadokorochō, Nihonbashiku.	Shirting, cotton satin, and cotton velvet.
No. 4, „ „	White shirting, gray shirting, T. cloths, twilled cotton cloths.
No. 14, Tōrihatagochō, „	Turkey-reds, calico, and velvet.
No. 1, Shinzaimokuchō, „	„
No. 1, Tomizawachō, „	Cotton velvet, calico, and dyed shirtings, etc.
No. 9, Hasegawachō, „	„
No. 15, Shinnorimonochō, „	„
No. 16, Hasegawachō, „	„
No. 10, Shinōsakachō, „	„
No. 28, Tadokorochō, „	„
No. 14, 2 chōme, Horidomechō, Nihonbashiku.	Foreign threads, shirting, T. cloths, and twilled cotton cloths.
Gojōsagaru Ebisuchō, Shimmachi, Shimokyōku, Kyōto.	Gray Shirting.

Class 9.

WOOL, WOOLEN YARN, ALPACAS, BLANKET, BUNTINGS, CAMLETS CARDS, CAMLETS, CHINA FIGURES, FLANNELS, ITALIAN CLOTHS, LASTINGS, LONG ELLS, LUSTRES, MOUSSELINE DE LAINE, ORLEANS, SERGES, SPANISH STRIPES, TRAVELLING RUGS, WOOLEN CLOTH, WOOLEN DAMASK, BALZALINE, CRAPES, PONGEE, SATINS, SILK AND COTTON MIXTURE SATIN, FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, FLAX AND HEMP YARN, CANVAS, GUNNY BAGS, HEMP ROPE, LINNEN, LINNEN AND COTTON MIXTURES, CHIKUFU, CURTAINS, ELASTIC WEBBINGS, MOSQUITO-NETS, MOSQUITO-NETTINGS, OIL OR LEATHER CLOTHS, OIL OR WAX CLOTHS, AND ALL OTHER TEXTILE FABRICS AND THEIR MATERIALS, PATENT TAPESTRY CARPET, FELT CARPET, VELVET CARPETS AND OTHER CARPETS, COTTON TABLE CLOTHS, WOOLEN TABLE CLOTHS, HEMP OR JUTE CARPET, CHINA MATTINGS, COCOA MATTINGS, PACKING MATS, AND OTHER MATS FOR FLOOR, BOOTS, SHOES, CHINESE BOOTS AND SHOES, HANDKERCHIEFS, TOWELS, BRACES AND SUSPENDERS, BUTTONS, CAMFORTERS AND TIPPETS, GLOVES, HATS AND CAPS, NECKTIES, SHAWLS, SHIRTS, SLIPPERS, SOCKS AND STOCKINGS, COTTON UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WATER PROOF COATS, ETC.

Wool.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1880	1891
Australia ...	catty	105,687	546,279	424,075	583,538	299,515
	yen	29,666	215,151	261,069	299,232	158,815
British India.	catty	77,575	212,153	54	35,519	36,641
	yen	23,417	69,201	15	12,892	15,197
China	catty	271,265	92,100	224,555	189,995	116,471
	yen	42,249	11,663	35,027	32,915	14,403
Germany ...	catty	—	537	7,927	—	671
	yen	—	184	5,577	—	206
Great Britain	catty	234,378	15,263	501	50,848	33,066
	yen	94,504	4,161	142	20,528	16,007
Other Countries...	catty	362	32	1,707	7,752	3,711
	yen	63	9	256	4,347	1,919
Total ...	catty	689,267	866,364	658,819	867,652	490,075
	yen	189,899	300,369	302,086	369,914	206,547

Woolen Yarn.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium ...	catty	—	—	1,977	12,653	1,917
	yen	—	—	2,020	12,315	1,831
France ...	catty	25,030	8,088	10,484	9,078	866
	yen	26,959	10,464	12,151	9,725	654
Germany ...	catty	116,494	88,514	150,282	324,594	144,224
	yen	119,004	96,881	176,600	371,561	149,476
Great Britain ...	catty	118,217	47,356	59,158	97,299	17,540
	yen	109,010	55,215	64,424	100,715	16,423
Switzerland..	catty	—	1,500	—	—	—
	yen	—	2,700	—	—	—
Other Countries.	catty	503	35	2,250	—	—
	yen	329	35	916	—	—
Total ...	catty	260,244	145,493	224,151	443,624	164,547
	yen	255,302	165,295	256,111	494,316	168,384

Flannel.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	yard	5,355	—	—	—	—
	yen	1,168	—	—	—	—
Belgium ...	yard	—	—	9,008	1,080	2,244
	yen	—	—	3,032	312	504
France... ...	yard	2,722	1,591	38,695	13,583	14,306
	yen	618	446	10,780	4,407	3,497
Germany ...	yard	904,481	1,339,373	2,942,948	2,354,693	1,108,149
	yen	222,267	406,602	886,288	715,259	331,956
Great Britain	yard	400,457	458,992	443,056	705,781	263,379
	yen	97,928	138,501	129,687	206,104	70,904
Switzerland...	yard	964	13,298	—	—	—
	yen	194	3,463	—	—	—
United States	yard	—	—	73	3,421	—
	yen	—	—	25	1,052	—
Other Countries	yard	7,967	993	335	907	—
	yen	1,605	345	175	428	—
Total ...	yard	1,321,946	1,814,247	3,434,115	3,079,465	1,388,078
	yen	323,780	549,357	1,029,387	927,562	406,861

Blanket.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Austria...	catty	15	1,389	—	—	—
	yen	13	1,659	—	—	—
France ...	catty	4,993	5,615	4,590	3,290	332
	yen	2,278	2,941	3,566	2,049	283
Germany	catty	53,069	47,792	19,289	39,167	3,082
	yen	21,295	26,655	11,416	21,509	2,275
Great Britain...	catty	1,431,134	1,029,703	1,385,360	1,085,873	496,722
	yen	557,215	511,947	707,283	548,586	248,915
Italy ...	catty	—	—	5,027	—	—
	yen	—	—	2,586	—	—
Other Countries	catty	683	596	323	66	195
	yen	830	461	484	83	270
Total...	catty	1,489,894	1,085,095	1,414,589	1,128,396	500,331
	yen	581,631	543,663	725,335	572,227	251,743

Italian Cloths.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium	catty	—	—	9,542	—	—
	yen	—	—	4,117	—	—
France ...	catty	—	161	12,992	—	1,325
	yen	—	35	3,461	—	290
Germany	catty	182,121	265,347	39,231	95,706	91,164
	yen	51,318	69,764	14,008	29,270	25,172
Great Britain	catty	5,073,754	6,516,708	5,881,289	7,169,760	8,011,350
	yen	870,345	1,415,260	1,357,226	1,657,372	20,866
Total...	catty	5,255,875	6,782,216	5,943,055	7,265,466	8,103,839
	yen	921,663	1,485,059	1,378,852	1,686,642	1,846,328

Mousseline de Laine.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
France ...	yard	8,763,024	13,403,849	12,584,383	16,790,804	12,671,806
	yen	1,042,187	2,030,954	1,807,452	2,450,770	1,697,631
Germany	yard	769,856	2,467,679	1,187,478	2,392,659	1,353,151
	yen	78,826	309,138	149,676	311,891	156,440
Great Britain...	yard	48,857	90,544	10,784	154,859	298,574
	yen	5,070	12,025	1,759	21,086	37,812
Switzerland	yard	5,571	85,238	135,639	4,179	—
	yen	592	11,976	20,456	646	—
Total ...	yard	9,587,308	16,047,310	13,918,284	19,342,501	14,323,531
	yen	1,126,675	2,364,093	1,979,343	2,784,393	1,891,883

Woolen Cloths.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium ...	yard	20,568	15,056	24,216	28,150	6,510
	yen	36,980	22,451	38,045	45,284	10,488
France ...	yard	23,442	49,144	4,900	7,118	2,638
	yen	21,458	56,412	7,600	8,836	3,341
Germany ...	yard	421,995	264,345	114,324	277,142	133,157
	yen	448,456	284,907	176,121	343,460	151,518
Great Britain ...	yard	980,580	630,604	303,143	425,584	258,092
	yen	893,251	667,513	380,662	496,121	265,648
Holland ...	yard	555	7,234	3,152	3,308	902
	yen	343	8,902	3,238	3,991	819
Russia ...	yard	909	—	—	—	—
	yen	1,677	—	—	—	—
Switzerland.	yard	—	—	—	755	—
	yen	—	—	—	1,322	—
Other Countries.	yard	1,040	1,126	312	1,591	76
	yen	646	1,355	657	2,117	188
Total ...	yard	1,449,089	967,509	450,047	743,648	401,375
	yen	1,402,811	1,041,540	606,323	901,131	432,002

Cotton and Silk Mixture Satins.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium ...	yard	1,445	11,939	—	—	3,137
	yen	713	8,461	—	—	2,021
Denmark ...	yard	1,882	—	—	—	—
	yen	1,147	—	—	—	—
France ...	yard	276,729	259,492	237,918	244,246	307,449
	yen	139,161	164,070	126,453	134,348	158,240
Germany ...	yard	358,551	256,717	227,777	407,196	325,492
	yen	206,609	188,572	137,716	253,460	186,172
Great Britain ...	yard	67,455	84,628	8,887	26,390	20,211
	yen	28,324	51,325	4,961	13,176	8,726
Switzerland.	yard	106,784	118,804	80,391	93,404	83,871
	yen	61,224	87,286	50,396	57,375	49,526
Other Countries.	yard	—	862	—	882	1,832
	yen	—	606	—	569	1,012
Total ...	yard	812,846	732,442	554,973	772,118	741,992
	yen	437,178	500,320	319,526	458,928	405,696

Hats and Caps.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
British India.	doz.	102	18	32	8	18
	yen	1,156	163	434	160	258
China... ...	doz.	2,240	2,994	5,265	3,637	2,457
	yen	3,900	6,336	10,010	7,296	5,244
France ...	doz.	329	454	1,293	163	4
	yen	2,992	4,492	4,377	1,251	103
Germany ...	doz.	2,192	5,343	6,470	525	1,541
	yen	11,230	21,177	32,590	4,376	5,560
Great Britain ...	doz.	47,535	55,742	5,265	3,637	2,457
	yen	225,339	272,318	437,668	334,207	398,308
United States ...	doz.	232	288	490	128	523
	yen	1,819	2,828	5,243	1,402	4,977
Other Countries.	doz.	687	963	—	21	31
	yen	5.014	6,958	—	118	245
Total	doz.	53,321	65,802	97,846	61,980	72,296
	yen	251,450	314,272	490,349	348,810	414,695

Cotton Handkerchief.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China... ...	doz.	3,670	—	—	—	—
	yen	1,085	—	—	—	—
France ...	doz.	16,445	3,361	12,190	390	11,168
	yen	10,039	2,094	7,147	330	7,184
Germany ...	doz.	21,979	8,500	16,777	25,030	35,194
	yen	12,395	3,441	10,639	14,427	20,234
Great Britain ...	doz.	287,875	262,577	386,100	250,581	235,666
	yen	109,060	104,632	133,867	110,246	89,195
Italy	doz.	—	—	—	2,254	—
	yen	—	—	—	1,353	—
Switzerland .	doz.	24,935	24,334	16,871	21,147	10,884
	yen	18,407	14,105	10,418	12,302	6,857
Other Countries.	doz.	987	—	772	—	—
	yen	91	—	329	—	—
Total	doz.	355,891	298,772	432,710	299,408	292,912
	yen	151,077	124,272	162,400	138,658	123,470

Flax, Hemp and Jute.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	catty	—	18,123	26,172	90,730	—
	yen	—	1,618	3,564	7,539	—
British America ...	catty	—	—	—	75,000	—
	yen	—	—	—	7,500	—
China ...	catty	435,785	598,450	615,703	608,865	943,071
	yen	36,958	53,008	55,476	53,877	80,774
France ...	catty	—	—	—	—	36,198
	yen	—	—	—	—	3,934
Germany ...	catty	738	165	—	—	—
	yen	98	55	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	catty	16,676	—	1,093	63,628	—
	yen	1,013	—	116	9,544	—
India ...	catty	276,600	534,700	423,822	603,600	884,118
	yen	9,930	22,514	19,762	25,672	31,930
Italy ...	catty	—	—	—	31,541	—
	yen	—	—	—	2,839	—
Philippine Group ...	catty	18,095	118,470	118,169	345,616	370,150
	yen	2,294	10,874	14,693	32,766	33,022
United States ...	catty	—	—	—	309	—
	yen	—	—	—	40	—
Total ...	catty	747,894	1,269,838	1,184,959	1,819,289	2,233,537
	yen	50,293	88,069	93,611	139,777	149,660

Hemp and Jute Yarn. The total value of the latest import amounts to 91,736 yen, and is inported chiefly from Great Britain.

Canvas. The total value of the latest import amounts to 53,681 yen, and is imported chiefly from Great Britain.

Gunny Bags. The total value of the latest import amounts to 82,454 yen, and is imported chiefly from India.

Packing Mats. The total value of the latest import amounts to 96,776 yen, and is imported chiefly from China.

Cotton Under-shirts and Drawers. The total value of the latest import amounts to 61,046 yen, and is imported chiefly from Great Britain.

Serges. The total value of the latest import amounts to 58,922 yen, and is imported chiefly from Great Britain.

Importers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.	Business Place.	Articles of Import.
(Tōkyō Fu)			
Iseya	Miyeda Yosaburō	No. 7, 3 chōme, Ginza, Kyōbashiku.	Woolen yarn.
Nozawagumi Shōkwai.	Ōyagi Genjirō	No. 6, Nakabashi Hirokōji, Kyōbashiku.	,,
Ōkura Gumi	Ōkura Kihachirō	No. 7, 2 chōme, Ginza, Kyōbashiku	Wool.
Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Mitsui Yōnosuke	No. 5, Kabutochō, Nihonbashiku	Cloths of all kinds.
Naigai Yōtatsu Kwaisha	Ōkura Kihachirō	No. 7, 2 chōme, Ginza, Kyōbashiku	Woolen fabrics.
Ōmiya	Takenouchi Sennosuke ...	No. 3, Tadokorochō, Nihonbashiku.	Flannels, Italian cloths, and muslin.
Tomiya...	Horikoshi Kakujirō	No. 14, Tōrihatagochō, Nihonbashiku.	Italian cloths, merins, flannels, and blanket.
Chōjiya...	Sugimura Jimbei	No. 1, Shinzaimokuchō, Nihonbashiku	,,
Nakajimaya...	Kohara Kiubei	No. 5, 1 chōme, Minamidemmachō, Kyōbashiku.	Blanket, carpet, and other woolen fabrics.
Tomiya...	Inouye Ichibei	No. 1, Tomizawachō, Nihonbashiku.	Italian cloths, muslin, and woolen piece goods.
Ōmiya	Nishimura Yohei	No. 9, Hasegawachō, Nihonbashiku.	,,

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.	Business Place.	Articles of Import.
Matsuya	Shiraishi Gimbei	No. 15, Shinnorimonochō, Nihonbashiku.	Italian cloths, muslin, and woolen piece goods.
Ōmiya	Takenouchi Fusajirō... ...	No. 16, Hasegawachō, Nihonbashiku.	,,
Ōtaya	Saitō Kakichi	No. 10, Shinōsakachō, Nihonbashiku.	,,
Mikawaya	Yamasaki Sakujirō	No. 38, Tadokorochō, Nihonbashiku.	,,
Morimuragumi	Morimura Ichitarō	No. 1, 4 chōme, Ginza, Kyōbashiku.	Woolen cloths, and flannels.
Idsumiya	Ogura Kiubei	No. 3, 1 chōme, Koamichō, Nihonbashiku.	Hemp and flax.
Hisanoya	Saitō Zensuke	No. 2, Jukkendana, Honkokuchō, Nihonbashiku.	,,
Hinoya...	Kohara Takijiro...	No. 10, 4 chōme, Ginza, Kyōbashiku.	,,
Nozawagumi Shōkwai..	Ōyagi Genjirō	No. 6, Nakabashi Hirokōji, Kyōbashiku.	Hats and caps.
Tsujiya...	Tsuji Kumekichi	2 chōme, Ginza, Kyōbashiku.	Hats & caps, & cotton under-shirts and drawers.
Suzuki Shōten	Suzuki Sakubei	No. 11, 2 chōme, Koamichō, Nihonbashiku.	,,

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.	Business Place.	Articles of Import.
(Ōsaka Fu)	Kanzaki Saburobei	No. 2, 1 chōme, Yonezawa-chō, Nihonbashiku.	Hats and caps.
	Itō Mansuke	4 chōme, Honchō, Higashi-ku, Ōsaka.	Italian cloths, muslin and blanket.
	Konishi Matasuke	5 chōme, Fushimichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Blanket, flannel, and woolen cloths.
	Shibakawa Shinjirō	4 chōme, Dōshuchō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,
	Matsumoto Jiutarō	4 chōme, Hiranochō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Blanket, and Italian cloths.
	Arabori Genjirō...	5 chōme, Fushimichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka	Flannel.
	Konishi Heibei	5 chōme, Fushimichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka	Italian cloths.
	Konishi Hanbei	4 chōme, Fushimichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka	,,
	Konishi Yōsuke	4 chōme, Fushimichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,
	Waida Sashichi	3 chōme, Imahashi, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,
	Takei Genzaburō	4 chōme, Fushimichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.	Business Place.	Articles of Import.
Muslin Shōten	Konishi Heibei (Deputy) ...	4 chōme, Awajichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Muslin.
	Yamakuchi Seijirō	5 chōme, Awajichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,
	Fukuda Ichizō	4 chōme, Dōshuchō, Higashiku, Ōsaku.	Woolen yarn.
	Sugiyama Yashichi	4 chōme, Dōshuchō, Higashiku, Ōsaka	,,
	Hamadani Suetarō	4 chōme, Dōshuchō, Higashiku, Ōsaka	Hats and caps.
	Ōzaki Daikichi	4 chōme, Azuchichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka	,,
	Morigami Sashichi	5 chōme, Dōshuchō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,
	Nishimura Rihei...	4 chōme, Fushimichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka	,,
(Hyōgo Ken)			
Hyōgo Branch Office of Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Tanaka Kōsuke (Manager).	Matsuyachō, Hyōgo, Kōbe City	Manila rope, and sundries.
(Kyōto Fu)			
Kikuya...	Hirota Saburosuke	Sanjōagaru, Shimmachidōri, Shimokioku, Kyōto	Hemp and flax.

Class 10.

Pig Iron, Old Iron, Bar Iron, Rod Iron, Hoop Iron, Band Iron, Nail-rod Iron, Iron Nail, Iron Pipes, Iron Tubes, Iron Screw, Iron Bolt, Iron Nuts, Telegraph Wire, Iron Wire Rope, Tin-plates, Steel, Steel Wire, Steel Wire Rope, Brass, Brass Screws, Brazen Bolts, Brazen Nuts, Brass Tube, Tin Capsules for Bottle, Copper Rod, Plate and Sheet Copper, Old Copper, Copper Nail, Copper Screws, Copper Tubes, Copper Wire, Fails of Gold, Silver, Copper, and Tin, German Silver, Lead, Sheet and Plate Lead, Tea Lead, Lead Tubes, Mercury, Nickel, Solder, Tin, Yellow Metal Plate, Yellow Metal Sheathing, Rod Yellow Metal, Zinc, Sheet Zinc, Old Zinc, Antimony, Old Brass, Iron Safes, Stoves, Brass Button, Copper Wares, Gold Wares, Silver Wares, Electro-plated Ware, Nickel Wares, Utensil (incl. Forks, Spoons, Knives, etc.), Tea-firing Pan, and Other Metals and Metallic Wares.

Pig Iron.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium	catty	—	1,566	—	—	—
	yen	—	15	—	—	—
British India	catty	—	—	—	555,297	—
	yen	—	—	—	4,983	—
France	catty	611,119	2,439,623	32,801	332,289	33,910
	yen	21,231	118,494	609	10,708	274
Germany	catty	333,765	5,404,327	3,989,665	8,130,266	6,597,556
	yeny	1,926	42,600	46,969	83,583	61,209
Great Britain	catty	9,313,337	26,725,105	12,322,770	8,330,462	13,685,878
	yen	72,186	236,055	116,568	86,172	137,721
Italy ...	catty	632,646	—	—	—	—
	yen	23,025	—	—	—	—
Sweden	catty	—	—	—	33,131	—
	yen	—	—	—	488	—
Other Cts. ...	catty	—	—	217	935	570
	yen	—	—	2	15	5
Total	catty	10,890,867	34,570,621	16,345,453	17,382,380	20,317,914
	yen	118.368	397,164	164.148	185,949	199,209

Sheet Zinc.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Austria... ...	catty	—	—	—	—	21,008
	yen	—	—	—	—	2,042
Belgium ...	catty	388,142	247,484	140,713	322,812	250,110
	yen	20,601	19,057	13,735	31,698	25,655
France ...	catty	26,688	21,315	23,381	56,468	8,820
	yen	1,175	1,554	1,377	5,588	1,050
Germany ...	catty	832,942	729,210	450,905	1,432,764	528,378
	yen	46,810	53,516	40,222	141,889	53,813
Great Britain ...	catty	1,358,586	983,095	334,123	939,784	610,785
	yen	69,994	70,155	28,393	89,353	60,798
Other Countries	catty	—	—	10,134	1,390	106
	yen	—	—	741	160	16
Total ...	catty	2,606,358	1,981,104	959,256	2,753,218	1,419,207
	yen	138,580	144,282	84,468	268,688	143,374

Tea Lead.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
France ...	catty	—	44,940	—	—	—
	yen	—	3,642	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	catty	2,462,502	1,492,344	1,640,608	1,947,547	1,942,832
	yen	136,021	109,850	119,332	126,336	126,346
Total ...	catty	2,462,502	1,537,284	1,640,608	1,947,547	1,942,832
	yen	136,021	113,492	119,332	126,336	126,346

Lead.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	catty	—	—	188	48,978	194,043
	yen	—	—	12	2,596	9,855
Austria. ...	catty	—	—	—	—	42,000
	yen	—	—	—	—	2,100
Belgium ...	catty	—	—	—	45,800	—
	yen	—	—	—	2,387	—
China... ...	catty	—	25,040	66,960	60,700	206,178
	yen	—	1,315	3,594	3,560	11,358
East India...	catty	—	—	—	—	41,724
	yen	—	—	—	—	2,295
France ...	catty	—	297	86,014	8,400	—
	yen	—	18	4,711	459	—
Germany ...	catty	606,798	1,105,480	272,974	419,349	313,110
	yen	31,406	64,365	15,487	22,755	16,812

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Great Britain ...	catty	1,680,055	2,446,654	2,766,745	1,022,563	1,180,650
	yen	77,428	134,860	149,670	53,667	59,448
Spain... ...	catty	—	—	—	—	41,847
	yen	—	—	—	—	2,161
Other Countries.	catty	—	13,885	269	—	—
	yen	—	694	14	—	—
Total... ...	catty	2,286,853	3,591,356	3,193,150	1,605,790	2,019,552
	yen	108,834	201,252	173,488	85,424	104,029

Plate and Sheet Iron.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
America.	catty	—	—	—	5,820	15,252
	yen	—	—	—	264	1,414
Belgium.	catty	10,795	12,830	446,738	167,993	463,111
	yen	366	559	14,820	6,255	12,635
Ger- many ...	catty	698,733	391,462	293,014	486,696	331,223
	yen	17,202	16,734	11,143	19,157	9,731
Great Britain.	catty	8,778,442	7,265,120	9,812,944	9,770,604	9,777,766
	yen	200,351	197,190	295,902	287,727	274,054
France. .	catty	12,698	157,381	382,555	11,829	3,329
	yen	413	5,315	14,042	653	173
Other Cts. ...	catty	—	692	134	40	—
	yen	—	14	3	12	—
Total ...	catty	9,500,668	7,827,493	10,935,385	10,443,343	10,590,686
	yen	218.932	219,812	335,910	314,068	298,007

Bar and Rod Iron.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium	catty	579,680	1,827,435	6,747,871	4,487,621	7,450,529
	yen	13,695	46,208	169,400	119,623	172,415
France...	catty	422,916	658,490	367,422	262,367	456,553
	yen	15,011	25,970	13,033	7,040	14,771
Ger- many...	catty	484,217	583,690	2,605,587	1,769,468	4,410,235
	yen	8,999	10,963	59,175	43,851	103,742
Great Britain.	catty	25,025,092	31,588,990	24,845,530	25,340,239	25,829,291
	yen	408,818	665,735	593,529	659,435	577,338
Sweden& Norway	catty	23,698	30,820	176,729	—	60,948
	yen	615	1,016	6,449	—	2,081
Other Cts. ...	catty	—	1,194	32,966	4,643	2,167
	yen	—	24	927	168	63
Total ...	catty	26,535,603	34,690,619	34,776,105	31,864,338	38,209,723
	ven	447.102	749.916	842,513	830.117	870,410

Mercury.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
United States ...	catty	30,390	41,856	62,658	68,929	73,348
	yen	23,875	39,040	64,178	66,393	68,331
China ...	catty	3,937	11,653	—	1,125	1,434
	yen	3,329	10,568	—	1,120	1,265
Great Britain ...	catty	1,125	27,675	19,530	36,591	16,618
	yen	900	22,965	18,129	35,320	15,615
India ...	catty	—	562	2,250	—	577
	yen	—	562	2,107	—	517
Spain ...	catty	33,243	—	22,950	—	23,523
	yen	26,715	—	21,002	—	19,931
Total ...	catty	68,695	81,746	107,388	106,645	115,500
	yen	54,819	73,135	105,416	102,833	105,659

Iron Nail.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium	catty	1,867,867	3,083,525	2,479,930	4,829,644	1,474,768
	yen	60,190	138,978	100,598	200,045	57,164
France ..	catty	84,300	102,477	116,335	66,676	16,521
	yen	3,149	5,234	6,211	2,486	1,310
Germany ...	catty	5,385,614	8,879,244	12,072,347	8,605,108	12,907,955
	yen	171,882	386,074	491,649	355,945	473,998
Great Britain	catty	5,226,623	7,626,082	4,838,348	3,064,921	3,231,599
	yen	157,893	342,592	197,962	134,019	121,838
Holland.	catty	12,500	30,023	48,337	—	—
	yen	335	1,138	1,831	—	—
United States ..	catty	9,031	35,625	29,175	25,725	45,450
	yen	392	1,681	1,579	1,297	1,864
Other Cts. ...	catty	—	77	309	—	98
	yen	—	12	11	—	5
Total	catty	12,585,935	19,757,053	19,584,781	16,592,074	17,676,391
	yen	393,841	875,709	799,841	693,792	656,179

Iron Pipes and Tubes.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
France...	yen	2,437	7,419	4,275	4,322	663
Germany	yen	1,344	656	7,467	295	382
Great Britain ...	yen	329,787	61,941	191,315	159,327	104,900
United States.	yen	—	1,539	47	2,580	—
Other Countries	yen	448	35	5	12	647
Total	yen	334,016	71,590	203,109	166,536	106,592

Steel.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Austria ...	catty	—	—	3,592	—	68,572
	yen	—	—	185	—	9,855
Belgium ...	catty	8,400	21,880	150,599	90,224	149,510
	yen	168	730	6,383	4,017	6,689
France ...	catty	1,308,347	4,453,256	1,358,115	618,074	397,693
	yen	35,553	172,348	72,227	23,371	15,429
Germany ...	catty	176,153	298,596	400,183	90,317	328,102
	yen	6,018	14,974	20,673	3,948	13,153
Great Britain ...	catty	2,215,091	1,992,746	3,638,571	4,202,266	3,898,314
	yen	97,144	107,195	191,303	162,602	201,913
Sweden and Norway ...	catty	79,109	69,720	160,440	—	33,516
	yen	3,467	3,207	7,344	—	1,904
Other Countries	catty	24,360	11,000	671	3,751	468
	yen	957	365	34	424	67
Total ...	catty	3,811,460	6,847,198	5,712,171	5,004,632	4,876,175
	yen	143,307	298,819	298,149	194,362	249,010

Iron Screw. Its value of the latest import amounts to yen 56,111, and is imported chiefly from England.

Iron Wire. Its value of the latest import amounts to yen 56,113, and is imported chiefly from Germany, England and Belgium.

Telegraph Wire. Its value of the latest import amounts to yen 60,286, and is imported chiefly from Germany.

Steel Wire. Its value of the latest import amounts to yen 62,042, and is imported chiefly from Germany and England.

Tin. Its value of the latest import amounts to yen 71,721, and is imported chiefly from Germany, England, China, India.

Sheet Iron (Electro plated). Its value of the latest import amounts to yen 62,836, and is imported chiefly from England.

Steel Wares. Its value of the latest import amounts to yen 77,479, and is imported chiefly from England and Germany.

Importers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Hyōgo Ken)	
Kanedaya	Kaneda Sadashichi ... ...
	Tominaga Kisuke ... ...
	Matsuaji Kansuke ... ...
	Hirano Seizō ... ...
	Morimoto Shinkichi... ... ...
	Nakajima Yasunosuke ... ...
Nagai Gumi...	Nagai Eitarō ... ...
(Tōkyō Fu)	
Illies & Co....	Mayeda Kiyoteru ... ...
Raspe & Co.	Wakiyama Kaku.. ... ...
	Tanaka Hisashige ... ...
Naigai Yōtatsu Kwaisha	Ōkura Kihachirō ... ...
Iseya	Minamikawa Fukuzō ... ...
Imazuya	Morioka Heiemon ... ...
Sumiya.	Yuasa Shichizaemon... ... ...
	Kuwabara Shichibei... ... ...
Akaganeya...	Misaki Yoshinosuke... ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Articles of Import.
Higashidechō, Hyōgo, Kōbe City.	Bar and rod, plate and sheet, iron, etc.
3 chōme, Sakaichō, „	Iron nails, pig, bar, and rod iron, steel, etc.
1 chōme, Motochō, „	Pig, bar, rod, plate, and sheet iron, and zinc, etc.
„ „ „	Zinc.
5 chōme, Sakaichō, „	„
2 chōme, „ „	Iron nails, bar, rod, plate, and sheet iron, steel, etc.
Sannomiyachō, „	Pig, plate, sheet, bar, and rod iron, iron nail, steel, zinc, and iron wares.
No. 15, 3 chōme, Tsukiji, Kyōbashiku.	Iron ingot.
No. 14, 2 chōme, Kobikichō, Kyōbashiku.	Metals of all kinds.
No. 9, Minami Kinrokuchō, Kyōbashiku.	Iron ingot.
No. 7, 2 chōme, Ginza, „	Iron, and steel.
No. 15, 4 chōme, Bakurochō, Nihonbashiku.	Mercury.
No. 28, 1 chōme, Honzaimokuchō, Nihonbashiku.	Bar, plate, rod, and sheet iron, and iron nail.
No. 10, Tōri Aburachō, „	Steel and Iron nail.
No. 8, 2 chōme, Kodemmachō, Nihonbashiku.	All kinds of iron, zinc, tin plate, etc.
No. 18, Zaimokuchō, Kandaku.	Nickel, brass plate, lead, zinc, tin, etc.

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
Izakaya	Kawai Hambei ... ...
Awaya	Moritomo Kazō... ... ...
Akaganeya...	Morita Uhei ... ...
Kinokuniya	Asai Hanshichi ... ...
	Tsuchiya Zenbei ... ...
Kugiya	Takeuchi Kisaburō ... ...
Kawachiya	Ogawa Fusajirō... ... ...
Isakaya	Kawachi Sahei ... ...
Kanōya...	Saigō Rokubei ... ...
Jiuichiya	Nakamura Jiubei ... ...
Tetsuya	Umeoka Shōkichi ... ...
Kyōya	Katō Yasugorō ... ...
Nodaya...	Mizuhashi Torakichi ... ...
Kugiya. . ... (Kanagawa Ken)	Akiba Shichibei... ... ...
Kamoya	Yagishita Kura ... ...
	Tanaka Gi ... ...
Kamoya	Yagishita Tatsuzō ... ...
Iwazakiya	Ōgaki Teitarō ... ...
Iseya	Murakami Ihei ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Articles of Import.
No. 4, 1 chōme, Honshirokane-chō, Nihonbashiku.	Iron and copper.
No. 3, 1 chōme, Horiechō „	Iron nail, steel, zinc plates.
No. 16, 2 chōme, Kodemmachō, Nihonbashiku.	Steel plates, nickel, tin, lead, zinc, etc.
No. 19, Tōrihatagochō, „	Iron nail.
No. 27, 4 chōme, Honkokuchō, Nihonbashiku.	Iron and copper.
No. 10, Kodemmauwachō, „	Tin and lead.
No. 16, Moto Iwaichō, Kandaku.	Plate and sheet iron, steel.
No. 16, 4 chōme, Honkokuchō, Nihonbashiku.	Steel.
No. 8, 3 chōme, Koamichō, „	Iron, tack, and steel.
No. 7, Shin-idsumichō, „	Iron nail.
No. 28, Zaimokuchō, Kandaku.	Steel, iron nail, and iron wire.
No. 16. „ „	Iron nail, tin plates.
No. 21, 3 chōme, Kodemmachō, Nihonbashiku.	Rail iron, and pig iron.
No. 19, 3 chōme, Honzaimoku-chō, Nihonbashiku,	Cokes and pig iron.
No. 18, 1 chōme, Bentendōri, Yokohama.	Copper and Iron.
No. 3, 1 chōme, Sakaichō, Yoko-hama.	„
No. 6, 1 chōme, Sumiyoshichō, Yokohama.	„
No. 12, 1 chōme, Minaminaka-dōri, Yokohama.	„
No. 43, 3 chōme, Bentendōri, Yokohama.	„

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
Mikawaya	Satō Masagorō ... ...
Tanakaya	Tanaka Iwakichi ... ...
Mikawaya	Suzuki Ichisaburō ... ...
(Ōsaka Fu)	Ikeda Bunjirō... ... ...
	Yamamoto Tōsuke ... ...
	Kishimoto Ishi ... ...
	Nagasawa Tomizō ... ...
	Fujii Uhei ... ...
	Ōnishi Tōgorō ... ...
	Tsujimoto Tsunetarō ... ...
Tsujimoto Branch	Ushiroda Eishichi ... ...
	Umemoto Riemon ... ...
	Ikegami Eizō ... ...
Fushimiya	Sugai Toyozō ... ...
(Yamaguchi Ken)	
Kumamoto Shōten	Kumamoto Eiichirō ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Articles of Import.
No. 74, 4 chōme, Ōtamachi, Yokohama.	Copper and iron.
No. 7, 1 chōme, Ōtamachi, Yokohama.	,,
No. 25, 1 chōme, Sakaichō, Yokohama.	,,
No. 11, 2 chōme, Sumiyoshichō, Yokohama.	,,
1 chōme, Andōjichō, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	Steel, and bar, rod, pig, plate, sheet iron.
1 chōme, Kawarachō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Bar, rod, pig, plate, and sheet, iron.
1 chōme, Bingochō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Bar, rod and pig iron.
2 chōme, Minamikiuhōjichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Bar and rod iron.
1 chōme, Andōjichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Bar and rod iron.
2 chōme, Minamikiutarochō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Iron nail.
4 chōme, Honchō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,
1chōme, Bingochō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	,,
1 chōme, Bingochō, Higashiku, Ōsaka	,,
Tachiuribori, Nishiku, Ōsaka.	,,
Kōraibashitsumechō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	Mercury.
Kwanonzakichō, Akamagaseki City.	Iron pipes and rail iron, etc.

Class 11.

Chemical Instruments, Drawing Instruments, Musical Instruments, Philosophical Instruments, Photographical Instruments, Surgical Instruments, Surveying Instruments, Copying Machinery, Microscope, Thermometers, Steam Vessels, Sailing Vessels, Anchors, Chain Cables, Cordage for rigging, Balances and Scales, Crucibles, Cuttery, Grindstones, Implements of Farmers, Implements of Carpenters, Smiths, etc., Mining Machinery, Paper-making Machinery, Printing Machinery, Sewing Machinery, Spinning Machinery, Telegraphic Machinery, Weaving Machinery, Pumps, Steam Boiler, Steam Engine, Sawing Machinery, Fire-engines, Barometers, Clocks, Field or Marine Compass, Opera or Field Glasses, Spectacles, Watches, Telescope, Iron Rail-rod, Carriages and Parts of, Railway Carriages, Carts or Drags for Conveyance of Goods, and Locomotive Engines.

Spinning Machine.

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
France ... ... yen	8,066	13,663	33,916	24,818	2,205
Germany ... yen	—	—	63,157	6,553	46,638
Great Britain. yen	116,600	1,096,232	773,458	1,033,336	473,599
Other Countries ... yen	307	—	—	900	213
Total ... yen	124,973	1,109,895	870.531	1,065,607	522,655

Iron Rail-rod.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium	catty	—	37,860	4,426,712	4,271,268	959,092
	yen	—	860	84,884	84,050	20,973
France	catty	—	—	16,573	135,774	—
	yen	—	—	410	2,752	—
Germany	catty	22,663,161	9,924,783	2,180,660	10,906,712	8,110,459
	yen	311,204	202,424	38,456	277,576	195,164
Great Britain	catty	27,358,787	77,038,777	34,540,251	41,443,521	26,641,933
	yen	341,580	1,259,144	563,120	894,383	484,401
Other Cts.	catty	44,886	—	—	22,463	—
	yen	750	—	—	619	—
Total	catty	50,066,834	87,001,420	41,164,196	56,779,738	35,711,484
	yen	653,534	1,462,428	686,870	1,259,380	700,538

Railway Carriages.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium	yen	—	4,656	6,238	243	—
Germany	yen	11,432	9,735	47,801	64,706	28,030
Great Britain.	yen	30,604	116,177	390,558	570,300	219,050
United States.	yen	—	2,816	6,173	—	12,332
Total	yen	42,036	133,384	450,770	635,249	259,412

Locomotive-engine.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium	yen	—	—	—	55,016	—
Germany	yen	—	—	—	81,260	33,358
Great Britain.	yen	95,523	277,449	256,485	474,740	507,737
United States.	yen	—	23,748	27,659	48,588	54,379
Total	yen	95,523	301,197	284,144	659,604	595,474

Mining Machinery and Parts of

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium ... ... yen	—	3,739	—	—	—
Germany ... yen	6,663	16,358	9,227	2,259	35,295
Great Britain yen	3,565	7,334	15,416	43,455	26,592
United States yen	15,834	24,479	32,185	49.858	91,058
Total ... ... yen	26,062	51,910	56,828	95,572	152,944

Steam Boiler and Engine.

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium ... ... yen	2,000	5,076	—	—	—
France ... ... yen	43	16,848	10,421	36,218	8,921
Germany ... yen	4,412	13,063	23,878	24,565	744
Great Britain .. yen	[112,885	288,227	578,182	253,920	121,973
Holland ... ... yen	—	1,110	—	—	—
United States .. yen	20,036	26,669	20,402	30,314	4,691
Total ... ... yen	139,376	350,993	632,883	345,017	136,329

Steam Vessels.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Corea	No.	—	—	—	1	—
	yen	—	—	—	560	—
France ...	No.	1	—	—	—	—
	yen	34,000	—	—	—	—
Germany ...	No.	1	—	—	—	3
	yen	25,000	—	—	—	151,200
Great Britain ...	No.	9	9	8	6	3
	yen	464,125	1,193,497	1,078,864	616,424	519,870
Holland ...	No.	—	2	—	—	—
	yen	—	78,750	—	—	—
United States. ...	No.	—	—	1	2	—
	yen	—	—	16,000	116,000	—
Other Cts.	No.	—	—	1	—	—
	yen	—	—	5,500	—	—
Total ...	No.	11	11	10	9	6
	yen	523,125	1,272,247	1,100,364	732,984	671,070

Watches.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
France	No.	3,958	15,409	17,455	4,593	3,360
	yen	12,493	48,594	46,601	15,157	16,697
Germany ...	No.	556	7,576	890	94	28
	yen	1,945	43,284	2,578	391	228
Great Britain.	No.	792	1,005	1,613	955	313
	yen	2,453	4,540	5,035	5,185	1,336
Italy	No.	872	84	—	—	—
	yen	3,092	489	—	—	—
Switzerland ...	No.	66,166	75,015	103,469	130,043	68,543
	yen	321,069	444,606	523,020	662,140	392,522
United States	No.	1,960	55,001	5,926	4,650	3,072
	yen	27,757	163,076	69,815	52,059	30,823
Other Countries ...	No.	32	—	—	—	—
	yen	90	—	—	—	—
Total... ...	No.	74,336	154,090	129,353	140,335	75,316
	yen	368,899	704,589	647,049	734,932	441,606

Clock.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
France	No.	1,042	507	1,236	310	82
	yen	4,474	2,914	13,197	2,908	859
Germany... ...	No.	1,728	6,551	13,648	14,867	13,490
	yen	2,192	8,019	27,274	20,019	12,498
Great Britain...	No.	1,286	1,787	814	646	169
	yen	5,877	5,286	1,317	3,345	1,909
Switzerland ...	No.	—	—	164	5	10
	yen	—	—	1,145	338	20
United States	No.	77,593	89,611	113,514	101,420	69,073
	yen	160,719	252,238	302,244	265,444	175,375
Other Countries ...	No.	299	133	100	7	38
	yen	650	521	175	31	248
Total ...	No.	81,948	98,589	129,470	117,255	82,862
	yen	173,911	268,978	345,352	292,085	190,909

Paper-making Machinery. The total value of the latest import amounts to 59,111 yen, and is chiefly imported from the United States of America.

Cordage of Rigging. The total value of the latest import amounts to 68,526, and a chiefly imported from Hong-kong and Philippine Group.

Importers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Nagasaki Ken)	
Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Kaneko Yaichi (Head) ... ...
(Tōkyō Fu)	
Mosley and Co.	Ishizawa Tatsuo ... ...
Sasuga and Co.	Sasuga Chōsuke ... ...
Illeis and Co.	Maeda Kiyoteru ... ...
Raspe and Co.	Wakiyama Kaku ... ...
Mayoshi's Workshop of All Electrical Instruments ...	Miyoshi Shōichi ... ...
	Tanaka Hisashige ... ...
Waei Shōkwai	Iwata Takeo ... ...
Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Mitsui Yōnosuke ... ...
Ōkura Gumi	Ōkura Kihachirō (Head)... ...
Naigai Yōtatsu Kwaisha... ...	„ „ ... ...
Tamaya	Miyata Tōzaemon ... ...
Iwashiya	Matsumoto Gihei ... ...
Konishi	Sugiura Rokuemon ... ...
Takata and Co.	Takata Shinzō ... ...
Takagi	Takagi Daigorō... ... ...
Kaseya	Murai Tomoshichi ... ...

Continued :—

Business Place.	Articles of Import.
Uragotōmachi, Nagasaki City.	All kinds of machines, instruments, etc.
〔Tōkyō. 3 chōme, Ginza, Kyōbashiku,	,,
No. 17, ,, ,,	All kinds of electrical, railway, and mining instrument, apparatus, etc., and cordages.
No. 15, 3 chōme, Tsukiji, ,,	All kinds of instrument, apparatus, etc.
No. 14, 2 chōme, Kobikichō, Kyōbashiku	All kinds of instruments, apparatus, etc., made of iron.
No. 2, Mitashikokumachi, Shibaku.	Electrical instruments, apparatus, etc., and submarine cable.
No. 9, Minamikinrokuchō, Kyōbashiku.	Electrical instruments, apparatus, etc., and their materials.
No. 14, Hiyoshichō, Kyōbashiku.	Metallic instruments, apparatus, etc., rail and railway carriages.
No. 5, Kabutochō, Nihonbashiku.	All kinds of instruments, apparatus, etc.
No. 7, 2 chōme, Ginza, Kyōbashiku.	All kinds of instruments, apparatus, etc., and dyeing, instruments, etc.
,, ,, ,, ,,	All kinds of instruments, etc.
No. 14, 4 chome, Ginza ,,	surveying instruments.
3 chōme, Honchō, Nihonbashiku.	Medical Photographic instruments, apparatus, etc.
No. 18, 2 chōme, Honchō, Nihonbashiku.	Photographic Lithographic instruments, apparatus, etc.
No. 18, 3 chōme, Ginza, Kyōbashiku.	All instruments, apparatus, etc., and their materials.
No. 4, 2 chōme, Yokoyamachō, Nihonbashiku.	Clocks and watches.
No. 19, 2 chōme, Tōri, ,,	,,

Continued :—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
Ōmiya	Takano Shiukichi ... ...
Kyōya	Mizuno Iwazō ... ...
Fujita Shōten	Fujita Imasaburō ... ...
	Hattori Kintarō ... ...
Ōnishi Branch	Ōnishi Fusa ... ...
Tenshōdō	Egawa Kingorō... ... ...
Tamaya	Miyata Tōzaemon ... ...
(Ōsaka Fu)	
	Yasuda Genzaburō ... ...
	Oka Sue ... ...
	Kitade Sakujirō... ... ...
	Shibuya Ōshiun... ... ...
	Tesa Zenshichi ... ...

Class 12.

Cattles, Horses, Donkeys, Sheep, Fowls, Other Animals, Plants, Shrubs, Herbs, Coral, Amber, India-rubber Ware, Lamp, Jewelry, Copper Ware, Brushes, Furnitures, Matches, Perfumed Water, Hair Oils, Other Cosmetics and Perfumeries, Pictures, Saddlery, Shoe-blacking, Soap, Tea Baskets, Trunks, Umbrella, Umbrella Sticks and Handles, Waste Cotton, Waste Cotton Yarn, Fishing Guts, Dried Sardine for Manure, Funori, Raw India Rubber, Sheet India Rubber, Oil-cakes, Sponges, Maps, Books, Pencils, Printing Ink, and Other Stationery, Bamboo, Stones, Timbers, Rattan, Rasetta Wood, Rosetta Wood Ware, Chalk and Writing, Clay, Oakum, Corks,

Continued:—

Business Place.	Articles of Import.
No. 9, 3 chōme, Tōri, „	Clocks and watches.
No. 4, 4 chōme, Ginza, Kyōbashi-ku.	„
No. 17, 2 chōme, Owarichō, „	„
No. 2, 4 chōme, Ginza, „	„
No. 16, Shinnorimonochō, Nihonbashiku.	„
No. 18, 2 chōme, Owarichō, Kyō-bashiku.	„
No. 14, 4 chōme, Ginza, „	„
5 chōme, Fushimichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka	„
4 chōme, Hiranochō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	„
4 chōme, Tōbutsuchō, Higashi-ku, Ōsaka.	All kinds of watches, and clocks.
4 chōme, Minamikyūhōjichō, Higashiku, Ōsaka.	„
4 chōme, Hiranochō, Higashiku. Ōsaka.	„

BRICKS AND TILES, CEMENT, COAL, COKES, CANNON, GUN, CARTRIDGE, DYNAMITE, IMPLEMENTS OF HUNTING, FIRE-WORKS, GUNPOWDER, WINDOW GLASS, PLATE GLASS, LOOKING GLASS, BROKEN AND POWDER GLASS, GLASS BEADS, GLASS WARE, EARTHEN WARE, AND PORCELAIN WARE, ANIMAL BONE, KINGFISHER AND PEACOCK FEATHERS, FURS, ANIMAL HAIR, HUMAN HAIR, BUFFALOES AND COW HIDES, HOOF, BUFFALO AND COW HORNS, DEER HORN, RHINOCEROS HORN, SOLE LEATHER, OTHER LEATHER, DEER SKINS, SANBA OR CEROUS ELEPUS SKINS, TEETH OF ELEPHANT, NARWHALTEETH, SEA-HORSE TEETH, TORTOISE-SHELL, TORTOISE-SHELL WARE, IVORY WARE, ETC.

Coal.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China... ...	ton	—	—	—	13	4
	yen	—	—	—	34	30
Germany ...	ton	150	—	—	—	—
	yen	1,200	—	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	ton	11,463	3,902	4,394	11,142	14,716
	yen	63,935	26,240	39,425	108,920	142,134
United States ...	ton	3	405	90	244	150
	yen	15	3,641	590	1,526	754
Other Countries.	ton	25	—	—	3	—
	yen	125	—	—	18	—
Total... ...	ton	11,641	4,307	4,484	11,402	14,870
	yen	65,275	29,881	40,015	110,498	142,918

Cannon.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium ...	No.	1	—	—	—	—
	yen	781	—	—	—	—
France... ...	No.	—	—	—	3	15
	yen	—	—	—	104,298	35,111
Germany ...	No.	7	3	—	—	—
	yen	76,746	218	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	No.	34	8	—	3	4
	yen	51,148	20,094	—	30,633	64,106
Italy	No.	—	—	—	—	2
	yen	—	—	—	—	1,115
Total	No.	42	11	—	6	21
	yen	128,675	20,312	—	134,931	100,332

Oil-cake.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China ...	catty	18,882,618	12,480,573	14,411,668	13,271,689	25,728,745
	yen	229,116	161,849	198,201	189,397	350,816
Corea ...	catty	73,047	277,807	413,815	488,029	559,486
	yen	570	2,343	3,752	4,767	5,117
Other Cts. ...	catty	—	—	—	9,668	3,509
	yen	—	—	—	132	56
Total . .	catty	18,955,665	12,758,380	14,825,483	13,769,386	26,291,740
	yen	229,686	164,192	201,953	194,296	355,989

India Rubber Ware.

Countries.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Austria ... ...yen	—	381	—	—	—
Belgium ... ...yen	—	13	756	340	540
China ... ...yen	1,216	—	—	—	—
France ... ...yen	12,088	10,516	19,227	18,508	15,391
Germany ... ...yen	12,086	25,166	14,662	30,044	44,657
Great Britain ...yen	35,135	46,982	54,899	44,774	44,369
Italy ... ...yen	—	—	33	173	1,093
United States...yen	3,947	9,167	6,142	5,810	16,001
Other Countries yen	—	83	—	26	22
Total ... ...yen	64,472	92,308	95,719	99,675	122,072

Rooks.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Austria ...	No.	50	101	32	127	20
	yen	40	54	16	83	50
Belgium ...	No.	94	271	203	2,101	—
	yen	24	116	203	674	—
British America...	No.	1,097	8,178	1,318	374	720
	yen	313	5,857	557	170	80
British India ...	No.	98	—	—	—	40
	yen	98	—	—	—	50
China... ...	No.	5,360	3,798	2,946	3,969	7,467
	yen	1,214	1,038	378	438	880
Corea... ...	No.	30	—	—	30	100
	yen	3	—	—	6	25
France ...	No.	10,255	10,720	8,926	22,727	10,317
	yen	6,854	8,700	7,269	12,114	5,241
Germany ...	No.	25,738	24,090	26,136	25,654	27,444
	yen	19,573	18,647	24,018	20,655	21,523
Great Britain ...	No.	211,770	141,146	93,966	79,059	85,730
	yen	61,235	67,574	50,712	45,929	39,922
Hawaii ...	No.	—	30	—	—	—
	yen	—	10	—	—	—
Holland ...	No.	400	—	1	35	—
	yen	300	—	5	24	—
Hongkong...	No.	—	—	103	91	103
	yen	—	—	103	112	205
Italy	No.	6	217	20	8	298
	yen	6	203	21	5	125
Russia ...	No.	—	—	—	—	2
	yen	—	—	—	—	1

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Spain ...	No.	—	—	59	—	—
	yen	—	—	50	—	—
Sweden ...	No.	15	2	20	82	98
	yen	36	10	8	88	221
United States ...	No.	229,559	136,183	104,645	57,896	64,835
	yen	114,566	79,995	55,654	39,530	37,523
Other Countries.	No.	1,756	520	295	520	168
	yen	1,660	268	125	98	43
Total ...	No.	486,228	325,256	238,669	192,673	197,342
	yen	205,922	182,472	139,119	119,926	105,890

Window Glass.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium ...	Box	29,315	35,036	82,071	50,278	77,859
	yen	58,636	85,516	185,734	125,642	196,035
France	Box	1,944	1,087	309	1	102
	yen	3,499	3,281	1,148	2	297
Germany ...	Box	4,419	3,377	5,790	17,070	19,293
	yen	7,101	7,398	12,441	39,903	44,464
Great Britain	Box	24,997	25,576	22,612	14,442	25,257
	yen	44,998	59,482	55,008	37,091	59,364
Holland... ...	Box	1,250	1,738	1,000	—	—
	yen	1,841	5,318	2,916	—	—
Other Countries ...	Box	—	—	1	—	—
	yen	—	—	2	—	—
Total	Box	61,925	66,814	111,783	81,791	122,511
	yen	116,075	160,995	257,249	202,638	300,160

Sole Leather.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
China	catty	11,664	18,044	17,579	38,815	110,198
	yen	2,868	3,883	3,286	7,857	19,565
East India ...	catty	502,544	384,719	461,076	346,850	292,248
	yen	122,753	85,807	95,448	69,870	57,579
France ...	catty	—	1,679	—	—	—
	yen	—	1,503	—	—	—
Great Britain	catty	4,921	3,580	4,199	1,285	3,604
	yen	1,685	1,214	1,247	322	810
United States	catty	418,834	505,163	542,514	447,116	491,628
	yen	132,887	197,616	205,791	155,149	165,094

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Other Countries ...	catty	815	346	29,207	2,852	1,841
	yen	245	640	5,149	1,183	456
Total ...	catty	938,778	913,531	1,054,575	836,918	899,519
	yen	260,437	290,663	310,921	234,381	243,504

Hides-Buffalo & Cow.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Australia ...	catty	—	—	—	52,815	14,831
	yen	—	—	—	2,869	1,001
China.	catty	103,721	166,127	405,551	439,078	397,911
	yen	15,947	22,274	54,793	60,198	54,856
Corea... ...	catty	2,292,215	1,521,117	1,502,306	1,004,997	1,136,272
	yen	364,606	240,979	241,750	173,061	199,312
East India...	catty	58,003	115,309	114,721	28,946	13,554
	yen	8,308	15,396	13,867	3,727	1,592
Germany ...	catty	—	8,798	6,819	—	705
	yen	—	1,924	1,339	—	117
Hongkong. .	catty	—	—	7,477	5,943	—
	yen	—	—	1,204	881	—
Russia.. ...	catty	23,546	72	12,658	5,829	1,797
	yen	3,297	9	1,813	790	257
United States ...	catty	—	—	—	7,523	17,338
	yen	—	—	—	2,145	5,919
Other Countries..	catty	226	7,609	45,064	1,264	14,732
	yen	11	1,110	6,218	105	2,250
Total ...	catty	2,477,711	1,819,032	2,094,596	1,546,395	1,597,140
	yen	392,169	281,692	320,984	243,776	265,304

All Kinds of Leather.

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Belgium ...	catty	2,635	1,601	—	—	—
	yen	2,890	2,051	—	—	—
China	catty	229,338	270,455	211,636	221,986	186,905
	yen	109,819	130,325	98,807	113,353	84,456
East India ...	catty	707,685	662,064	277,677	264,936	313,003
	yen	266,674	231,500	131,079	146,554	187,223
France ...	catty	15,302	15,853	10,488	12,685	5,886
	yen	16,920	20,734	11,349	12,461	7,010
Germany ...	catty	30,431	40,298	33,477	33,932	27,644
	yen	34,655	64,024	51,982	50,951	40,947

Countries.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Great Britain	catty	17,172	12,924	16,110	21,552	21,901
	yen	19,058	19,701	21,798	19,883	24,369
Hongkong ...	catty	—	—	34,019	1,414	—
	yen	—	—	15,843	781	—
Italy	catty	—	—	—	206	3,496
	yen	—	—	—	140	2,299
Switzerland	catty	345	700	1,070	1,038	—
	yen	620	1,240	1,952	1,715	—
United States ...	catty	181,840	119,791	172,644	164,583	100,216
	yen	79,941	56,975	78,653	68,401	51,657
Other Countries ...	catty	1,165	387	17,989	9,585	27,054
	yen	819	272	7,865	4,230	13,028
Total ...	catty	1,185,913	1,124,073	775,110	731,917	686,105
	yen	531,396	526,822	419,328	418,469	410,989

Tortoise-Shell. The total value of the latest import amounts to 54,710, chiefly from British India and other countries.

Coral. The total value of the latest import amounts to 79,448, chiefly from Italy.

Dried Sardine (for Manure). The total value of the latest import amounts to 97,196, chiefly from Corea.

Timber and Planks. The total value of the latest import amounts to 56,093, chiefly from United States of America and Siam.

Rattan. The total value of the latest import amounts to 55,437, chiefly from China.

Cement. The total value of the latest import amounts to 47,439, chiefly from Germany and Great Britain.

Gunpowder. The total value of the latest import amounts to 66,518, chiefly from Germany.

Dynamite. The total value of the latest import amounts to 66,878, chiefly from Germany and Great Britain.

Directory of the Importers of the Above Mentioned Articles.

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Tōkyō Fu),	
Suzukiya	Suzuki Seibei ... ...
Illies & Co.	Mayeda Kiyoteru ... ...
Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	Mitsui Yōnosuke ... ...
Maruzen Shōkwai	Matsumoto Tetsusaburō ... ...
Iseya	Miye Yosaburō ... ...
Nozawagumi Shōkwai	Ōyagi Genjirō ... ...
Ōkuragumi	Ōkura Kihachirō (Head) ... ...
Naigaiyōtatsu Kwaisha	„ „ ... ...
Ikedaya...	Koyama Unosuke ... ...
	Iwaya Seijirō ... ...
Ōmiya	Arai Genjirō ... ...
Minoya	Tajima Iyemon ... ...
Yorozuya	Tsuji Kōsuke ... ...
Tsuchiya	Tanaka Jisuke ... ...
Yamatoya	Kobayashi Tōbei... ... ...
Tsuchiya	Koizumi Kiushichi ... ...
	Hanai Seikichi ... ...
Ōmiya's Branch	Akimoto Genya ... ...
	Murakami Bunshichi... ... ...
Tokushimaya	Tashiro Yoshijirō ... ...
Owariya	Takamatsu Kichizō ... ...
Suzukiya	Suzuki Seibei ... ...

Continued :—

Business place.	Articles of Import.
No. 14, 4 chōme, Tachibanachō, Nihonbashiku	Foreign fancy goods.
No. 15, 3 chōme, Tsukiji, Kiobashiku	Sunnries.
No. 5, Kabutochō, Nihonbashiku	Fancy goods.
No. 14, 3 chōme, Tōri, ,,	Books.
No. 7, 3 chōme, Ginza, Kiobashiku	Sundries.
No. 6, Nakabashi Hirokōji, ,,	Sundries, and fancy goods.
No. 7, 2 chōme, Ginza, ,,	Sundries.
,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
No. 4, Sakaichō, Nihonbashiku	Glass, window-glass, and all kinds of looking-glasses.
No. 15, 2 chōme, Ōdemmachō, ,,	,,
No. 9, 3 chōme, Ginza, Kiobashiku	,,
No. 1, 3 chōme, Minamidemmachō, Kiobashiku	,,
No. 9, 2 chōme, Honkokuchō, Nihonbashiku	Leather.
No. 9, Riogaechō, ,,	,,
No. 11, Tōriaburachō, ,,	,,
No. 1, 1 chōme, Tōri, ,,	,,
No. 127, Imadochō, Asakusaku	,,
No. 1, Miyoshichō, ,,	,,
No. 3, Minamimotochō, ,,	,,
No. 1, 2 chōme, Kodemmachō, Nihonbashiku	Glass, window-glass, and all kinds of looking-glass.
No. 4, 3 chōme, Yokoyamachō, ,,	Leather.
No. 11, 4 chōme, Tachibanachō, Nihonbashiku	,,

Continued:—

Commercial Name.	Name of Principal Person or Owner.
(Kanagawa Ken)	
Ōmiya	Iijima Eitarō ... ...
	Moriyama Sashichi
	Matsushita Tomojirō (Manager)
Sakuragumi...	Sekido Jiutarō („)
Yoshidaya	Iwaoka Taijirō ... ...
Matsukiya	Suzuki Benzō ... ...
Nakajimaya	Takenaka Wasuke ... ...
Iseya	Aoyagi Jiuntarō ... ...
Yorozuya	Tsuji Kōsuke ... ...
(Ōsaka Fu)	
	Naganami Toyosuke ... ...
	Iwai Bunsuke ... ...
	Ono Naoshichi ... ...
	Taniguchi Motonosuke ... ...
	Iwai Matsunosuke ... ...
	Iwata Mitsuzō ... ...
(Hyōgo Ken)	
Tawaraya	Hata Gimbei ... ...
Yamatoya	Makino Yoshinosuke... ... ...
Kiya	Hashimoto Matajirō ... ...
	Udono Chiushichi ... ...
Nagaigumi	Nagai Eitarō ... ...
(Nagasaki Ken)	
	Kikuchi Kisaburō ... ...
	Inamatsu Matsunosuke ... ...

Continued :—

Business place.	Articles of Import.
Yokohama	Foreign fancy goods.
„	„
No. 41, 2 chōme, Bentendōri, Yokohama	Sundries.
No. 19, 2 chōme, Aioichō, „	„
No. 19, 4 chōme, Kaigandōri, „	„
No. 19, 1 chōme, Ōtamachi, „	„
No. 12, 1 chōme, Aioichō, „	„
No. 34, 2 chōme, Bentendōri, „	„
1 chōme, Minami Horieshita-dōri, Nishiku, Ōsaka	Window glass.
4 chōme, Minami Kiutarōchō, Higashiku, Ōsaka	„
Kitakiuhōjichō, Higashiku, „	„
„ „ „	„
3 chōme, Dōshiuchō, Higashi-ku, Ōsaka	„
Nishihamachō, Nishinarigōri	Sole leather.
3 chōme, Sakaichō, Kōbe	Oil-cake.
„ „ „	Window glass.
4 chōme, Kaigan, „	Oil-cake.
Sannomiyachō, „	Window glass.
„ „	„
Kabashimachō, Nagasaki	Oil-cake.
Uragotōchō, „	Ox & Cow Hides.

CHAPTER IV.

CUSTOM HOUSE, MINISTER, AND CONSUL.

The origin of the Customs Tariff of the Empire can be traced back to the time when the duty, under the title of "Unjo," was levied on the commodities imported and exported in the trade with Holland and China. In June 1858, when the treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded with the United States and the rates of tariff established, Holland, Great Britain, France, Russia, Portugal, Prussia, Switzerland and other countries soon after followed.

The Revised Tariff Convention was exchanged between Great Britain, France, the United States and Holland in 1867, and a new regulation of tariff was thereupon established, the articles of which also bound all the other treaty powers.

Thenceforward though the several revisions were made, the customs tariff now in force had its origin in this period. Herewith the Revised Tariff Convention and the Import Tariff.

THE TARIFF CONVENTION,

SIGNED AT YEDO, IN THE ENGLISH, FRENCH, DUTCH, AND JAPANESE LANGUAGES ON THE 25TH DAY OF JUNE, 1866.

THE Representatives of Great Britain, France, the United States of America, and Holland, having received from their respective Governments identical instructions for the modification of the Tariff

of Import and Export Duties, contained in the Trade Regulations annexed to the Treaties concluded by the aforesaid Powers with the Japanese Government in 1858, which modification is provided for by the VIIth of those Regulations:—

And the Japanese Government having given the said Representatives, during their visit to Osaka in November 1865, a written engagement to proceed immediately to the Revision of the Tariff in question on the general basis of a duty of five per cent on the value of all articles Imported or Exported:—

And the Government of Japan being desirous of affording a fresh proof of their wish to promote trade and to cement the friendly relations which exist between their country and foreign nations:—

His Excellency Midzuno Idzumi no Kami, a Member of the Gorojiu and a Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been furnished by the Government of Japan with the necessary powers to conclude with the Representatives of the above named four Powers, that is to say;

Of Great Britain:—

Sir Harry S Parkes, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Britanic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan;

Of France:—

Monsieur Leon Roches, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in Japan;

Of the United States of America:—

A. L. C. Portman, Esquire, Chargé d'Affairs *ad interim*;

And of Holland:—

Monsieur Dirk de Graeff van Polsbroek, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Political Agent and Consul-General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands:

The following Convention comprising Twelve Articles.

Article I.—The contracting parties declare in the names of their respective Governments that they accept, and they hereby do formally accept as binding on the subjects of their respective

Sovereigns, and on the citizens of their respective countries, the Tariff hereby established and annexed to the present convention.

This Tariff is substituted not only for the original Tariff attached to the Treaties concluded with the above-named four Powers, but also for the special Conventions and arrangements relative to the same Tariff which have been entered into at different dates up to this time between the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States on one side, and the Japanese Government on the other.

The new Tariff shall come into effect in the port of Kanagawa (Yokohama) on the 1st day of July next, and in the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodate on the 1st day of the following month.

ARTICLE II.—The Tariff attached to this Convention being incorporated from the date of its signature in the Treaties concluded between Japan and the above named four Powers, is subject to revision on the 1st day of July, 1872.

Two years, however, after the signing of the present Convention, any of the contracting parties, on giving six months' notice to the others, may claim a re-adjustment of the duties on Tea and Silk on the basis of 5 per cent on the average value of those articles during the years last preceding. On the demand also of any of the contracting parties, the duty on timber may be changed from an *ad valorem* to a specific rate six months after the signature of this Convention.

ARTICLE III.—The Permit fee, hitherto levied under the VIth Regulation attached to the above-named Treaties, is hereby abolished. Permits for the landing or shipment of cargo will be required as formerly, but will hereafter be issued free of charge.

ARTICLE IV.—On and from the 1st day of July next, at the port of Kanagawa (Yokohama), and on and from the 1st day of October next, at the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodate, the Japanese Government will be prepared to warehouse imported goods, on the application of the importer or owner, without payment of duty. The Japanese Government will be responsible for the safe custody of the goods, so long as they remain in their charge, and will adopt all the precautions necessary to render them insurable against fire.

When the importer or the owner wishes to remove the goods from the wherehouse, he must pay the duties fixed by the Tariff, but if he should wish to re-export them, he may do so without payment of duty. Storage charges will in either case be paid on delivery of the goods. The amount of those charges, together with the regulations necessary for the management of the said Warehouses will be established by the common consent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE V.—All articles of Japanese production may be conveyed from any place in Japan to any of the Ports open to foreign trade, free of any tax or transit duty other than the usual tolls› levied equally on all traffic, for the maintenance of roads or navigation.

ARTICLE VI.—In conformity with those articles of the Treaties concluded between Japan and Foreign Powers, which stipulate for the circulation of foreign coin at its corresponding weight in native coin of the same description, dollars have hitherto been received at the Japanese Costom-house in payment of duties at their weight in Boos (commonly called Itchiboos), that is to say, at the rate of Three Hundred and Eleven Boos per Hundred Dollars. The Japanese Government, being however desirous to alter this practice and to abstain from all interferrence in the exchange of native for foreign coin, and being also anxious to meet the wants, both of native and foreign commerce, by securing an adequate issue of native coin, have already determined to enlarge the Japanese Mint so as to admit of the Japanese Government exchanging into native coin of the same intrinsic value, less only the cost, of coinage, at the places named for this purpose, all foreign coin or buillion in gold or silver that may at any time be tendered to them by foreigners or Japanese. It being essential however to the execution of this measure, that the various powers with whom Japan has concluded Treaties should first consent to modify the stipulations in those Treaties which relate to the currency, the Japanese Government will at once propose to those Powers the adoption of the necessary modification in the said stipulations,

and, on receiving their concurrence, will be prepared from the 1st of January 1868, to carry above measure into effect.

The rates to be charged as the cost of coinage shall be determined hereafter, by the common consent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE VII.—In order to put a stop to certain abuses and inconveniences complained of at the open Ports, relative to the transaction of business, at the Custom-house, the landing and shipping of cargoes, and the hiring of boats, coolies, servants, &c., the contracting parties have agreed that the Governor at each open port shall at once enter into negotiations with the Foreign Consuls, with a view to the establishment, by mutual consent, of such regulations as shall effectually put an end to those abuses and inconveniences and afford all possible facility and security both to the operations of trade and to transactions of individuals.

It is hereby stipulated that in order to protect merchandise from exposure to weather, these regulations shall include the covering in at each port of one or more of the landing places used by foreigners for landing or shipping cargo.

ARTICLE VIII.—Any Japanese subject shall be free to purchase, either in the open ports of Japan or abroad, every description of sailing or steam vessel intended to carry either passengers or cargo; but ships of war may only be obtained under the authorization of the Japanese Government.

All foreign vessels purchased by Japanese subjects shall be registered as Japanese vessels, on payment of a fixed duty of three Boos per ton for steamers, and one Boo per ton for sailing vessels. The tonnage of each vessel shall be proved by the Foreign Register of the ship, which shall be exhibited through the Consul of the party interested, on the demand of the Japapese authorities, and shall be certified by the Consul as authentic.

ARTICLE IX.—In conformity with the Treaties concluded between Japan and the aforesaid Powers and with the special arrangements made by the Envoys of the Japanese Government, in their note the British Government of the 6th of June, 1862, and in their note to the French Government of the 6th of October of

the same year, all the restrictions on trade and intercourse with foreigners and Japanese alluded to in the said notes, have been entirely removed, and proclamations to this effect have been published by the Government of Japan.

The latter, however, do not hesitate to declare, the Japanese merchants and traders of all classes are at liberty to trade directly, and without the interferrence of Government officers, with foreign merchants, not only at the open ports of Japan, but also in all Foreign Countries, on being authorized to leave their country in the manner provided for in Article X. of the present Convention, without being subject to higher taxation by the Japanese Government, than that levied on the native trading classes of Japan in their ordinary transactions with each other.

And they further declare that all Daimios, or persons in the employ of Daimios, are free to visit, on the same conditions, any foreign country, as well as all the open ports of Japan, and to trade there with foreigners as they please, without the interference of any Japanese officer, provided always they submit to the existing Police Regulations and to the payment of the established duties.

ARTICLE X.—All Japanese subjects may ship goods to or from any open port in Japan, or to and from the ports any Foreign Power, either in vessels owned by Japanese, or in the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan. Furthermore, on being provided with passports through the proper Department of the Government, in the manner specified in the Proclamation of the Japanese Government, dated the twenty-third day of May, 1866, all Japanese subjects may travel to any foreign country for purposes of study or trade. They may also accept employment in any capacity on board the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan.

Japanese in the employ of foreigners may obtain Government passports to go abroad on application to the Governor of any open port.

ARTICLE XI.—The Government of Japan will provide all the ports open to Foreign trade with such Lights, Buoys, or Beacons

as may be necessary to render secure the navigation of the approaches to the said ports.

ARTICLE XII.—The undersigned being of opinion that it is unnecessary that this convention should be submitted to their respective Governments for ratification before it comes into operation, it will take effect on and from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Each of the contracting parties having obtained the approval of his Government to this Convention, shall make known the same to the others, and the communication in writing of this approval, shall take the place of a formal exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Yedo in the English, French, Dutch, and Japanese languages, this twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

[L. S.] HARRY S. PAKKES.

Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in Japan.

[L. S.] LEON ROCHES,

Ministre Plenipotentiare de S. M. L'Empereur des Francais, au Japon.

[L. S.] A. L. C. PORTMAN,

Chargè d'Affairs a. i. of the United States, in Japan.

[L. S.] D DE GRAAFF VAN POLSBROEK,

Politiek Agent en Consul-General der Nederlanden in Japan.

[L. S.] MIZDUNO IDZUMI NO KAMI.

Import Tariff,

Class I.—Specific Duties.

Article.	Per.	Boos.	Changed to silver coin.
			yen
Alum...	100 catties.	15	048
Betel-nut	„	45	145
Brass Buttons	Gross.	22	071
Candles	100 catties.	2 25	723
Canvas and Cotton Duck	10 yards.	25	080
Cigars...	catty.	25	080
Cloves and Mother Cloves	100 catties.	1 00	322
Cochineal	„	21 00	6 752
Cordage	„	1 25	402
Cotton—Raw	„	1 25	402
Cotton Manufactures.			
Shirtings, Grey, White, and Twilled: White, Spotted or Figured Drills and Jeans; White Brocades, T-Cloths, Cambrics, Muslins, Lawns, Dimities, Quilting, Cottonets—all the above Goods, Dyed, Printed Cottons, Chintzes and Furnitures:			
A. Not exceeding 34 inches wide	10 yards.		07½	024
B. „ 40 „	„		08¾	028
C. „ 46 „	„		10	032
D. Exceeding 46 „	„		11¾	036

Taffachelass, not exceeding 31 inches	„	175	056
„ exceeding 31 in. and not exceeding 43 in.	„	250	080
Fustians, as Cotton Velvets, Velveteens, Satins, Sattinets, and Cotton Damask, not exceeding 40 inches	10 yards.	20	064
Ginghams, not exceeding 31 inches	„	06	019
„ „ 43 „	„	09	029
Handkerchiefs...	dozen.	05	016
Singlets and Drawers	„	25	080
Table Cloths	each.	06	019
Cotton Thread—Plain or Dyed, in Reel or Ball.	100 catties.	7 50	2 411
Cotton Yarn—Plain or Dyed	„	5 00	1 608
Cutch	100 catties.	75	241
Feathers—Kingfisher, Peacock, &c.	100 in number.	1 50	482
Flints	100 catties.	12	039
Gambier	„	45	145
Gamboge	„	3 75	1 206
Glass—window...	box of 100 sqr. ft.	35	113
Glue	100 catties.	60	193
Gum Benjamin and Oil of do.	„	2 40	772
„ Dragons' Blood, Myrrh, Olibanum	„	1 80	579
Gypsum	„	08	026
Hides—Buffalo and Cow	„	1 20	386
Horns—Buffalo and Deer	„	1 05	338
„ —Rhinoceros	„	3 50	1 125
Hoofs	„	30	096
Indigo—Liquid.	„	75	241
„ —Dried	„	3 75	1 206
Ivory—Elephants' Teeth, all qualities.	„	15 00	4 823

Article.	Per.	Boos.	Changed to silver coin.
			yen
Paint, as Red, White, and Yellow Lead (Minium, Ceruse, and Massicot); and Paint Oils	,,	1 50	482
Leather	,,	2 00	643
Linen—all qualities.	10 yards.	20	064
Langrove Bark	100 catties.	15	048
Matting, Floor	roll of 40 yards.	75	241
METALS.			
Copper and Brass, in Slabs, Sheets, Rods, Nails	100 catties.	3 50	1 125
Yellow Metal, Muntz's Metal, Sheathing and Nails.	,,	2 50	804
Iron—Manufactured, as in Rods, Bars, Nails, &c.	,,	30	096
,, ,, ,, Pigs	,,	15	048
,, ,, ,, Kentledge.	,,	06	019
,, ,, ,, Wire	,,	80	257
Lead—Pigs	,,	80	257
,, —Sheet	,,	1 00	322
Spelter and Zinc	,,	60	193
Steel	,,	60	193
Tin	,,	3 00	965
Tin Plates	box of not exceeding 90 cat.	70	225

Oil Cloth for Flooring	10 yards.	30	096
„ or Leather Cloth for Furniture	„	15	048
Pepper—Black and White	100 catties.	1 00	322
Putchuk	„	2 25	723
Quicksilver.	„	6 00	1 929
Quinine.	catty.	1 50	482
Rattans.	100 catties.	45	145
Rhubarb	„	1 00	322
Salt Fish	„	75	241
Sandal Wood.	„	1 25	402
Sapan Wood.	„	40	129
Sea Horse Teeth.	„	7 50	2 411
Narwhal or "Unicorn" Teeth	catty.	1 00	322
Sharks' Skins	100 pieces.	7 50	2 411
Snuff	catty.	30	096
Soap—Bar	100 catties.	50	161
Stick Lac	„	1 75	563
Sugar—Brown and Black.	„	40	129
„ —White	„	75	241
„ —Candy and Loaf.	„	1 00	322
Tobacco.	„	1 80	579
Vermillion	„	9 00	2 894
Woollen Manufactures.			
Broad, Habit, Medium, and Narrow Cloth, not exceeding 54 inches	10 yards.	60	193
Not exceeding 55 inches	„	1 00	322
Exceeding 55 „	„	1 25	402

Article.	Per.	Boos.	Changed to Silver Coin.
			yen
Shrimps and Prawns—Dried Salt	100 catties.	1 80	579
SILK.			
Raw and Thrown	100 catties.	75 00	24 113
Tama or Dupioni	,,	20 00	6 430
Noshi or Skin Silk	,,	7 50	2 411
Floss Silk	,,	20 00	6 430
Cocoons—Pierced	,,	7 00	2 251
,, —Unpierced	,,	12 00	3 858
Waste Silk and Waste Cocoons	,,	2 25	723
Silk Worms Eggs	Sheet.	07½	024
Tea	100 catties.	3 50	1 125
,, —quality known as "Ban cha"	,,	75	241
Tobacco—Leaf...	,,	75	241
Wax—Vegetable	,,	1 50	482

Class II.—Duty Free Goods.

All animals used for food or draught.
Anchors and Chain Cables.
Coal.
Clothing, not being articles named in this Tariff.
Gold and Silver, coined or uncoined.
Grain, including Rice, Paddy, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Peas, Beans, Millet, Indian Corn.
Flour and Meal prepared from above.
Oil Cake.
Packing Matting.
Printed Books.
Salt.
Salted Meats in Casks.
Saltpetre.
Solder.
Tar and Pitch.
Tea-firing Pans and Baskets.
Tea Lead.
Travelling Baggage.

Class III.—Prohibited Goods.

Opium.

Class VI.—Goods Subject to an *ad valorem* Duty of Five Per Cent. on Original Value.

Arms and Munitions of War.
Articles de Paris.
Boots and Shoes.
Clocks, Watches, and Musical Boxes.
Coral.
Cutlery.
Drugs and Medicines, such as Ginseng, &c
Dyes.
European Porcelain and Earthenware.
Furniture of all kinds, new and second-hand.
Glass and Crystal Ware.

Gold and Silver Lace and Thread.
Gums and Spices not named in Tariff.
Lamps.
Looking Glasses.
Jewellery.
Machinery and Manufactures in Iron or Steel. Manufactures of all kinds in Silk, Silk and Cotton, or Silk and Wool, as Velvets, Damasks, Brocades, &c.
Paintings and Engravings
Perfumery, Scented Soap.
Plated Ware.
Skins and Furs.
Telescope and Scientific Instruments.
Timber.
Wines, Malt and Spirituous Liquors, Table Stores of all kinds.

AND ALL OTHER UNENUMERATED GOODS.

Export Tariff.

Class I.—Specific Duties.

Article.	Per.	Boos.	Changed to Silver Coin.
			yen
Awabi	100 catties.	3 00	965
Camphor	„	1 80	579
Fish—Dried or Salted, Salmon and Cod	„	75	241
„ —Cuttle	„	1 05	338
Irico or Beche de Mer	„	3 00	935
Iron—Japanese	„	60	193
Isinglass	„	2 25	723
Lead	„	90	289
Mushrooms—all qualities	„	5 00	1 608
Rags	„	12	039
Seaweed—Uncut	„	30	096
„ —Cut	„	60	193
Sharks' Fins	„	1 80	579

Article.	Per.	Boos		Changed to silver coin.	
				yen	
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—*Continued.*					
Spanish Stripes	,,		75		241
Cassimeres, Flannel, Long Ells, and Serges	,,		45		145
Bunting	,,		15		048
Camlets—Dutch	,,		75		241
,, —English	,,		40		129
Lastings, Crape Lastings, and Worsted Crapes, Merinos, and all other Woollen Goods not classed under No. 76 :—					
A. Not exceeding 34 inches	,,		30		096
B. Exceeding 34 ,, ...	,,		45		145
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, as Imitation Camlets Imitation Lastings, Orleans (Plain and Figured), Lustres (Plain and Figured), Alpacas, Baratheas, Damasks, Italian Cloth, Taffachelass, Russell Cords, Cassandrass, Woollen Fancies, Camlet Cords and all other Cotton and Woollen Mixturee :—					
A. Not exceeding 34 inches	,,		30		096
B. Exceeding 34 ,, ...	,,		45		145
Blankets and Horse Cloths	10 catties.		50		161
Travelling Rugs, Plaids, and Shawls	each.		50		161
Figured Woollen Table Cloths	,,		75		241
Woollen Singlets and Drawers	dozen.		80		257
Woollen and Cotton Singlets and Drawers	,,		50		161
Woollen YarnPl—ain and Dyed	100 catties.	10	00	3	220

Article.	Per.	Boos.	Changed to Silver Coin.
			yen
Wax---Bees...	100 catties.	2 50	804
Timber (Exported from Hakodate and comprising such soft woods as Pine, Spruce, Fir, Cedar, etc.) ..: ...	100 koku.	6 00	1 929
Timber (Exported from Hakodate and comprising such Hard woods as Nara (Oak), Tamo (Elm), Sen (Ash), Buna (Beech), Haya (Maple), Kuri (Chestnut), Ha (Alder), Kaba (Birch), Katsura, Hō, S'koro, Gas'se, Keyaki, Kashi, Is'su, Kusunoki, Kurogaki, etc.)	,,	7 60	2 443

CLASS II.—DUTY FREE GOODS.

Gold and Silver, coined and of Japanese Production.

Gold and Silver, uncoined of Japanese Production and only to be sold only by Japanese Government at Public Auction.

Flour made from Rice, wheat, etc.

Copper Coins.

Foreign Papers (Home Manufacture).

Dried Solid Indigo and Liquid Indigo.

Matches, made by Japanese.

Cotton under shirt and drawers, made by Japanese.

Flannels, Monpas, Twilled Cotton Cloth, (Home Manufacture).

Cotton Fabrics, Silk Fablics, Shippo Wares, Cotton and Silk Mixtures, Clothings, Lacquered Wares, Porcelain and Earthen Wares, Bamboo Wares, Copper Wares, Bronze Wares, Papers, Fans, Round Fans, and Umbrella.

Writings, Pictures, Leathers.

Jewelry, Stones, Wood, Clay, Pattans, Palm, Bones, Horns, Shells, Tusks, Hides, Leathers, Hoofs, Feathers, Hairs, Papers, Threads, Fabrics, Whale Fins, Amber, Corals, Pearls, Glasses, and other manufactures made with metals or their alloys, and other manufactures made composed of other materials and the above-mentioned articles.

Sulphuric Acid.

Sulphur.

Coal.

Drugs and Medicines (Excepting Camphor). Dying Materials, Paintings, Glue, Fish Glue, Candles, all kinds of Japanese Inks, Inks used in Stamping, Washing-powder, Soap, Tooth-powder, Shoe black.

All Articles for Medical Use, All Articles for School Use, Incenses, Toilet Materials, Fabrics, Knittings, Twined Articles, Threads, Twines, Threads for Nets, Fishing Lines, Chords of Musical Instruments, all kinds of Rope.

All kinds of Waste Papers.

Timbers, board, and Planks, cut or dressed, etc.

Wires, Nails, Foils, and their plates of Metals.

Gems, Materials for Stamp, Glasses, Amber, Mica, Asbestoes, Stones, all kinds of Clay, etc, Sand.

All kinds of Ashes, Cement, Coke, Patent Charcoal Dust, Lamp-black, Charcoal, Fuels, Wild Silkworm Cocoon, Wild Silkworm Silk, Cotton (exepting Floss-silk.), Flax, Hemp, and Jute.

Barks, Roots, Bulbs, Ears, Stems, Flowers, and Resnis of Plant, Herbs, and Shrubs, the Snake Gourd, Bamboo, Bamboo Barks, Coir, Sago-palm Leaves, Persimmon Juice, Birds' Lime, Rice-bran, Moxa, Oakum, Powder of Gall-nuts, Corns, Green Vegetables, Nursery Plants, Scyons, and Seeds, Fruits.

Victuals prepared from Corns, Green Vegatables, Fruits, Stems, and roots, and Bottled and Canned Victuals.

All kinds of Mush-rooms, excepting Shiitake, Confectionaries, all kinds of Liquors, Venigars, Soy, Oils, and Prepared Tobacco.

Pressed Grounds.

All kinds of Birds, Beasts, and Insect, Eggs, Meats, Lards, Cheese, Butter, Honey, Bones, Horns, Feathers, Hairs, Shells, Conch-shells, Tendons, Tusks, Hoofs, Fishes Eggs, Whale Fins, Corals, Pearls, Fishes, and Dried Bonito.

Sea-weeds, excepting Kobu, Tokoroten-gusa, and Calle Vegetable.

Salt.

Parcels Post.

Excepting the above enuumerated dutiable and free duty goods, the ad valorem duty of 5% is imposed on all other goods.

That department which discharges the business with regard to the import and export of the commodities, and the clearing and entering of the Japanese and foreign vessels, bound for foreign countries at every open ports, and the affairs of the foreign trade outside of the treaty ports, is called the Custom House, and is established at the six ports, Yokohama, Ōsaka, Kōbe, Nagasaki, Niigata, and Hakodate. The jurisdiction of each Customs House, Customs House Law, Customs House Regulations, Custom's Shed Regulations, Storage Regulations, Revised Bounded Warehouse Regulations, and Tariff of Storage Charge, shall be shown in the following pages.

THE EXTENT UNDER EACH CUSTOMS HOUSE JURISDICTION (ISSUED BY THE IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 204, ON THE SEPTENBER, 1890.

The extent of Yokohama Customs House Jurisdiction :—

The coasts of the Ogasawara Group and 11 provinces, viz., Rikuzen, Iwaki, Hitachi, Shimōsa, Kazusa, Awa, Musashi, Sagami, Izu, Suruga, and Tōtōmi.

The extent of Ōsaka Customs House Jurisdiction :—

The coasts of 7 provinces, viz., Mikawa, Owari, Ise, Shima, Kii, Izumi, and Settsu (portions east to Nishinarigōri.)

The extent of Kōbe Customs House Jurisdiction :—

The coasts of 20 provinces, viz., Settsu (portions west to Kawabegōri), Harima, Bizen, Bitchiu, Bingo, Aki, Suwō, Nagato, Iwami, Izumo, Hōki, Inaba, Tajima, Tango, Oki, Iyo, Tosa, Awa, Sanuki, and Awaji.

The extent of Nagasaki Customs House Jurisdiction :—

The coasts of 12 provinces, viz., Hizen, Higo, Chikuzen, Chikugo, Buzen, Bungo, Hiuga, Ōsumi, Satsuma, Iki, Tsushima, and Riukiu.

The extent of Niigata Customs House Jurisdiction :—

The coasts of 9 provinces, viz., Wakasa, Echizen, Kaga, Noto, Etchiu, Echigo, Uzen, Ugo, and Sado.

The extent of Hakodate Customs House Jurisdiction :—

The coasts of 13 provinces, viz., Oshima, Shiribeshi, Ishikari, Teshio, Kitami, Nemuro, Chishima, Kushiro, Tokachi, Hidaka, Iburi, Rikuchu, and Mutsu.

CUSTOM-HOUSES.

Law No. 80.

(Dated Sept. 6ths 1890, having force on and after Nov. 10 of the year.)

Article 1.—Matters relating to the entrance and clearance of vessels of foreign build and vessels of Japanese build which navigate between this and foreign countries, as well as to the export and import of goods at open ports shall be under the jurisdiction of a custom-house.

Article 2.—Matters relating to the control of foreign trade at any

open-port shall be dealt with by the custom-house which has jurisdiction over such port.

ARTICLE 3.—No vessels shall be permitted, except in special cases mentioned in laws or ordinances to proceed to a foreign country from any port which is not an open one, or enter to any port which is not an open one from a foreign country. The master of any vessel contravening this law shall be punished with a fine of *yen* 1,000.

No navigable vessel trading between this and a foreign State is permitted to enter, from an open port, except in special cases mentioned in laws or ordinances, any port which is not opened. The punishment for breaches of the provision shall be the same as provided in the last paragraph.

ARTICLE 4.—Vessels proposing to proceed to foreign countries shall obtain beforehand the permission of the chief of a custom-house. The owner of any vessel which proceeds to a foreign country without obtaining such permission shall be punished with a fine of *yen* 1,000, and the cargo of such vessel shall be forfeited.

ARTICLE 5.—Persons producing false documents to a custom-house for the purpose of evading the whole or part of the customs duty shall be punished with a fine of *yen* 125.

ARTICLE 6.—Should the freight in an invoice produced to the custom-house of the port to which it is directed, be less as compared with the invoice produced to the custom-house of the port whence the freight was sent, then, in accordance with the Rules of Custom-houses as to coastwise trading vessels which have freight on board in regard to which the usual procedure for import has not been complied with, and if such conduct be found to be wrongful, the master of such vessel shall be punished with a fine of *yen* 1,000.

ARTICLE 7.—In the case of persons who transport goods the export of which is prohibited, between open ports, in accordance with the Rules of Custom-houses, such persons shall produce a certificate as to landing the goods, given by the Custom-house to which the goods were directed, to the Custom-house whence they were sent, within the period mentioned in the regulations. For

each breach of this regulation the offender shall be punished with fines or penalties equal in amount to the original value of the goods.

ARTICLE 8.—Persons who have transported goods between open ports in aoccordance with the Rules of Custom-houses, who have lost or mislaid the certificate of transport, and who do not take the prescribed action within the period mentioned in the Rules, shall be punished with fines or penalties equal to five-hundredths ($\frac{5}{100}$) of the original value of the goods so transported.

ARTICLE 9.--Persons who land imported goods not mentioned in invoices shall be punished with fines or penalties equal to the import duty on such goods, in addition to forfeiting the latter.

ARTICLE 10.—Where goods the export of which is prohibited, are exported, or the loading or landing of export or import goods takes place at a port not opened, against laws and orders, such goods shall be forfeited.

Where goods are landed without obtaining a licence for landing in accordance with the Rules of Custom-houses, or goods are loaded without obtaining a licence for loading or for transport, or goods are imported without obtaining a licence for import, such goods shall be forfeited.

ARTICLE 11.—Where prohibited goods, or goods which should bear duty but are not mentioned in the letter of notice of export and import, or in the document which enumerates the goods brought, are concealed in an export or import package they with the packageshall be forfeited.

Where goods which should bear duty are concealed in travellers' luggage such goods shall be forfeited.

The application of the Penal Code shall not be interfered with by this article.

ARTICLE 12.—If goods which should be forfeited are already sold or consumed, their price shall be imposed.

ARTICLE 13.—If the Chief of a Custom-house considers it to be necessary for carrying into practice this law or the Rules of Custom-houses, he may suspend the departure of vessels, or order an inspector of the Custom-house by writ to seize goods designed for transport or for export or import.

ARTICLE 14.—Inspectors of Custom-houses may go on board

vessels entering ports to inquire into necessary matters and examine the interior of such vessels, or conduct inspection on board such vessels.

The master of such a vessel shall provide a cabin for such inspector and shall treat him properly.

ARTICLE 15.—Should the inspector of a Custom-house know of the existence of, or believe that there are in existence smuggled goods, he may take measures for finding proofs of a breach of the Rules by entering houses or other places.

Inspectors of Custom-houses shall carry a badge to show their office, in the cases mentioned in the last and in this article.

ARTICLE 16.—The Chief of a Custom-house may pronounce a decree against persons who contravene this law or the Rules of Custom-houses, ordering them to bring to such Custom-house money equal to the fines or penalties imposed or the goods to be forfeited, or the cost of conducting an examination into a breach of the law or Rules.

ARTICLE 17.—Persons thus ordered shall produce a letter of receipt whether they obey such decree or not, within two days, Custom-house holidays being excluded.

Should they obey such decree the goods shall be brought the same day, and the money shall be paid within tendays.

Should they refuse to obey, or produce the letter of receipt within the period mentioned in paragraph I, or to bring in the money or the goods, the Chief of such Custom-house shall appeal to the Authorities.

ARTICLE 18.—When the Chief of a Custom-house conducts an examination into an alleged offence he may summon the offender, witnesses, and other persons concerned.

The Chief of a Custom House shall appeal to the Authorities in regard to any offence if the decree mentioned in Article 16 cannot be carried out owing to the non-attendance of the offender, witness, or other person concerned, or if objections are raised.

ARTICLE 19.—The costs of examination into an offence by the Chief of a Custom House shall be reckoned and decided in accordance with the process adopted in criminal judgments.

ARTICLE 20.—In the case of offences against this law and the Rules of Custom-Houses, the provisions as to mitigations, aggravation by second offence, and simultaneous offences, mentioned in the Penal Code, shall not be applied.

ARTICLE 21.—Matters relating to vessels navigating between this and foreign countries, vessels navigating coastwise; goods for export and import, the remission of duty, release from duty, and tentative duty, except those mentioned in this law, shall be regulated by the Rules of Custom-houses.

Fines or penalties under *yen* 100 may be provided in the Rules of Custom-houses.

ARTICLE 22.—The Rules of Custom-houses shall be decided by Imperial Ordinance.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

The paragraph in the Rules of Merchant Shipping, Notification dated January 27th, the 3rd year of Meiji, which deals with the prohibition of navigation to foreign countries without licence, Notification No. 123, the 7th year of Meiji, Notification No. 20, the 8th year of Meiji, Notification No. 163, the 8th year of Meiji, and Notification No. 149, the 9th year of Meiji, shall be abolished on and after the day on which this law shall come into force.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

(Promulgated on the 6th September, 1890, having force on and after Nov. 1, of the year)

CHAPTER I.

Ships engaged in foreign navigation and goods of import and export.

ARTICLE 1.—Within forty-eight hours after the arrival at any port of a ship engaged in foreign navigation, the master thereof shall make at the Custom House the ship's entry and present the manifest of Cargoes, and at the same time, he shall deposit at the Custom House other ship's papers (certificates of registry) and the clearance permit of the port of origin or other document which may be substituted for the same, and shall pay the entry fee of fifteen yen, expecting in the case where the vessel clears the port

within forty eight hours after arrival, without shipping or discharging any goods.

ARTICLE 2.—Any omission of, or mistake in the entry in the ship's manifest may be supplied or corrected, by permission of the Custom House, within twenty-four hours after the formality of the ship's entry has been observed. After the lapse of the period specified in the preceding paragraph, a fee of fifteen yen shall be paid for the addition or correction in the entry of the ship's manifest.

ARTICLE 3.—When the master of a foreign-going ship wishes to clear, he shall present to the Custom House, twenty-four hours before the clearance, his clearance notice, pay a clearance fee of seven yen and receive the clearance permit as well as all the ship's papers, deposited at the Custom House, according to the permission of Article 1.

ARTICLE 4.—When a foreign-going ship, after having observed the formality of clearance, require further to ship or land goods, the formality prescribed by Article 1. shall be repeated and the entry fee paid; and an clearing, the formality prescribed by Article 3. shall be repeated and the clearance fee paid, excepting when shipping or landing goods for which the import or export formality has been observed.

ARTICLE 5.—Mail steamers are not required to make any entry and clearance at the same time.

ARTICLE 6.—Mail steamers are not required to make any entry in the ship's manifest, except of such goods as are to be landed at the port where they are.

ARTICLE 7.—Mail steamers, even after having observed the formality for clearance, may ship or land goods without the formality prescribed by Article 4.

ARTICLE 8.—Any foreign-going ship compelled to take shelter in a port, shall, within forty-eight hours after the arrival, report the cause of her entering the harbour to the Custom House and obtain the permission thereof.

In case of landing temporarily the cargo for the purpose of repairing a ship, under the circumstances mentioned in the pre-

ceding paragraph, or for other unavoidable cause, or of selling damaged goods, or of shipping any supplies necessary for the ship, the formalities of entry and clearance shall not be required. But in case of landing, shipping or transhipping any other goods or of selling the goods temporarily landed the formality prescribed by Art. 1. shall be observed and the entry fee paid on clearing, the formality prescribed shall also be observed and by Art. 3. the clearance fee paid.

ARTICLE 9.—No foreign-going ship may land, ship or tranship any goods between sunset and sunrise or on Custom holidays, without special permission from the superintendent of Customs. During the hours and days mentioned in the preceeding paragraph, the hatches and all places in the ship where the goods are stowed shall be closed and sealed by the Inspectors of Customs.

ARTICLE 10.—When any foreign-going ship is compelled to take shelter in a port not opened to foreign commerce, the master thereof shall give to the local municipal authorities or to the harbour office a written statement, as to the causes of his entering the port. In case of necessary supplies being shipped, a list of these articles shall be presented and certified to by the aforsaid authorities or office and on the arrival of the vessel at an open port it shall be handed to the Custom House.

ARTICLE 11.—Should any owner of a ship wishes to make her a foreign-going vessel or to convert a foreign-going ship into a home-trading ship, he shall apply to the Custom House for the inspection of the ship and there obtain the permit.

ARTICLE 12.—In order to ship any goods for export, the export entry shall be made at the Custom House. After examination of the actual articles and the collection of duties according to the export tariff, the export permit shall be granted.

ARTICLE 13.—No goods of foreign produce which are to be reexported abroad, prior to the formality for import entry having been observed, are required to pay export duties, provided that a written statement with reference thereto has been given to the Custom House and the export permit duly obtained after the necessary examination.

ARTICLE 14.—Supplies for the use of ships are not required to pay export duties, provided that the respective masters observe the formality prescribed by the preceeding Article.

ARTICLE 15.—In order to land any goods of import, an import entry, to which the invoices of the goods must be attached, shall be made at the Custom House and the goods shall be landed after obtaining the landing permit. Delivery of the goods shall be taken, after their examination, the collection of duties according to the import tariff and the grant of the import permit.

The aforesaid invoices shall be returned to the owner, after the formality for the import entry of the goods has been gone through.

ARTICLE 16.—Any goods being home produce, brought back from abroad, are, when fulfil the conditions stipulated below, not required to pay import duties, provided however that the formality prescribed by the preceeding Article be observed :—

1. When the goods preserve unaltered, the native and character which they bore at the time of their export.

2. When they are brought back within the period of five years from the day of their export.

3. When the owner holds the original export permit of the goods.

ARTICLE 17.—Excepting articles free of duty, no good shall be allowed to be imported, unless their invoices are presented ; it may however be allowed as an exception, should the superintendent of Customs recognize the inability from whatsoever cause arising, of the owner to present the invoices, and the latter be willing to pay duties according to the quantity, measurement or value of the goods as directed by the Customs officers.

ARTICLE 18.—Whenever the Custom House authorities consider the original value of any goods, liable to an *ad valorem* duty, insufficient, the Customs Appraisers shall place a value thereon, and the owner shall pay duty according to that valuation.

If the owner refuse to pay duty according to the valuation mentioned in the preceeding Paragnaph, he may apply for the purchase of the goods by the Custom House under the same valuation, except in the cases provided for by Article 17.

ARTICLE 19.—Any foreign-going ship wishing to tranship goods to or from any other ships shall apply to the Custom House in writing and obtain a transhipment permit.

Such permit is not required when any goods are transhipped from a mail steamer to barges or lighters of the shipping company to which they belong.

ARTICLE 20.—In claiming any reduction of duties on any dutiable goods on account of damage, the application must be made, before the examination of the goods takes place, to the superintendent of Customs, who shall cause the Customs' Appraisers to survey the extent of the damage to the goods and reduce the duties accordingly.

ARTICLE 21.—purchasers of any ship's store from foreign ships of war shall obtain from the selling party a certificate to be presented at the Custom House, together with a written statement of the fact, and pay import duties thereon.

ARTIELE 22.—No gold or silver bullion being of home produce shall be allowed to be exported, unless such bullion has been publicly sold by the Government.

ARTIELE 23.—No written application shall be required for passenger's luggage, either in landing or shipping, provided that it be submitted to the examination of the Customs Inspectors before passing through the Custom House. Any articles not considered by the Custom House to be personal effects necessary for travellers shall be charged the duties due thereon.

ARTICLE 24.—Any goods temporarily landed for the purpose of repairing a ship or on account of her unavoidable causes, provided for by Article 8, shall be deposited at the Custom House.

No formality for import or export entry is required in landing or reshipping the goods mentioned in the preceeding paragraph, but the master of the ship shall pay to the Custom House all the expenses connected with the custody of the goods.

When the goods mentioned in the first paragraph are to be sold, the formality prescribed by Article 15 must be observed and the duties must be paid thereon.

ARTICLE 25.—In order to transport goods between open ports by a foreign-going or foreign owned ship an application shall

be made in writing to the Custom House and the goods shall be shipped after exmination and grant of the transportation permit.

ARTICLE 26.—If the goods mentioned in the preceeding articles are dutiable being home produce, either the amount of the duties due thereon shall be deposited or a written statement to satisfy the superintendent of Customs shall be given. The landing permit given by the Custom House at the port of destination shall be presented at the Custom House at the port of origin, within six months from the day on wkich the transportation permit was granted, when the amount of duties or the written statement deposited therein shall be returned.

If the landing permit given by the Custom House at the port of destination is not presented within the period specified in the preceeding paragraph, the goods shall be considered as exported and the duties shall be collected thereon.

ARTICLE 27.—If the goods mentioned in Article 25 beolng to those articles the export of which is prohibited, the landing permit given by the Custom House at the port of destination shall be presented at the Custom House at the port of origin within six months from the day on which the transportation permit was granted.

ARTICLE 28.—If a ship carrying the goods mentioned in Articles 26 and 27 fails, through perils of the sea or other unavoidable causes, to transport them to the port of destination, the fact shall be reported to the Custom House at the port of origin; and the amount of duties or the written statement, previously deposited, may be recovered upon production of sufficient proof of such failure, within one year from the day on which the ship cleared.

ARTICLE 29.—In order to land the transported goods mentioned in Article 25, at the port of destination, application shall be made in writing to the Custom House, and the certification of landing shall be made on the transportation permit grated by the Custom House at the port of origin.

The goods may then, after due examination, be taken delivery of.

In case the transportation permit mentioned in the preceeding paragraph can not be presented at the Custom House at the port of destination, on account of its being lost or left behind, a written statement to satisfy the superintendent of Customs shall be deposited at the Custom House.

The aforesaid statement will be returned upon presenting the transportation permit or, instead of this, a certificate made by the Custom House at the port of origin, within four months from the date of the deposit of the aforesaid statement.

ARTICLE 30.—Should it be necessary to send, a foreign-going ship from an open port to an unopened port, be it for repair or for the purpose of shipping or discharging heavy materials, which could not be conveniently done at the open port, an application shall be made in writing to the superintendent of Customs for special permission.

CHAPTER II.

Home-trading ships, and transportation of goods for which the formality of import entry has not been observed.

ARTICLE 31.—Within twenty four hours after the arrival in port of a home-trading ship, the master thereof shall make the eutry of the ship at the Custom House and at the same time deposit therein all the ship's papers.

ARTICLE 32.—The master of a home-trading ship shall, within four hours previous to the departure from port, give notice of clearance to the Custom House and recover all the ship's papers deposited therein.

ARTICLE 33.—For ships which are not required to have certificates of registry, and for those built in European style, but under one hundred tons burden and plying regularly between certain fixed ports, the owners can dispense with the formalities prescribed by Articles 31 and 32, provided that they have previously applied to, and obtained permission from the Custom House.

ARTICLE 34.—In order to clear a home-trading ship with goods for which the formality of import entry has not been observed, the master thereof shall send into the Custom House two copies

of the declaration of the cargo so carried, observing at the same time the formality prescribed by Article 32.

ARTICLE 35.—On arrival of the ship mentioned in the preceeding Article at the port of destination, the master thereof shall send into the Custom House the declaration of the cargo so brought observing at the same time the formality prescribed by Article 31.

ARTICLE 36.—In transporting between open ports by a home-trading ship any goods for which the formality of import entry has not been observed, an application shall be made in writing to, and a shipping permit obtained from the Custom House.

In landing the goods mentioned in the preceeding paragraph, the stipulations of Art. 15; and, in transporting the same, the stipulations of Art. 19. shall be observed.

CHAPTER III.

Penal Provisions.

ARTICLE 37.—Should a foreign-going ship have neglected the formality of the ship's entry within the period specified by Art. 1, the master thereof shall be fined sixty yen.

For every twenty four hours that he shall have neglected to enter the ship he shall be fined the same amount.

ARTICLE 38.—If the seal or lock fastened by Inspectors of Customs, as provided for by the second paragraph of Art. 9, shall have been broken open or taken off, the master thereof shall be fined sixty yen.

ARTICLE 39.—Any person who shall have transhipped any goods without obtaining the transhippment permit, prescribed by Art. 19 and by the second paragraph of Art. 36, shall be fined the same amount as provided for by the preceeding Article.

ARTICLE 40.—In the case provided for by the first paragraph of Art. 8. should a foreign-going ships have neglected to report the causes of entry into a port, within the period specified, the master thereof shall be fined fifteen yen.

ARTICLE 41.—Should a foreign-going ships, in the case provided for by Art. 10, have neglected to obtain the certificate from the local municipal authorities or harbour office; or, after obtaining

the same, have neglected to present it to the Custom House, the master thereof shall be fined fifteen yen.

ARTICLE 42.—Should a home-trading ship have neglected the formality of the ship's entry within the period specified by Art. 31, or that of clearance before the period specified by Art. 32, the master thereof shall be fined five yen.

CHAPTER IV.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

ARTICLE 43.—Any person who shall be dissatisfied with the valuation made by the Customs Appraisers, relative to the classification of goods of import and export, may apply to the superintendent of Customs for a modification, within ten days from the day on which such valuation has been made.

Any person who shall be dissatisfied with the modification made by the superintendent of Customs, may apply to the Minister of Finance for his decision, within thirty days from the day on which the modification was made; in this case the modification certificate must accompany the application.

ARTICLE 44.—The officers of Customs can, whenever they think it requisite, retain as samples at the Custom House, small portions of any goods of import and export.

ARTICLE 45.—All the documents to be presented at the Custom House, in conformity with the present Regulations, shall be written in the form prescribed by the Custom House and be signed and sealed by the owner or master of the ship or by the owner of the goods.

ARTICLE 46.—For all permits or deplicate permits and all other certificates issued by the Custom House, the applicant shall pay, for each copy, a fee of one yen and fifty sen.

ARTICLE 47.—The period specified by days and hours in the present Regulations shall exclude therefrom the Custom holidays, and the period specified by years and months shall include therein such holidays.

ARTICLE 48.—The hours during which business is transacted at the Custom House shall be from ten o'clock in the morning to four o'clock in the aftrnoon every day exclusive of holidays; an applica-

tion may, however, be made to the Superintendent of Customs for special permission to have the Custom House opened beyond the ordinary hours.

ARTICLE 49.—The applicant for the special permission provided for by the first paragraph of Art. 9. and by the last part of Art. 48 shall pay the fees, the rate of which shall be established by the Minister of Finance.

ARTICLE 50.—Whenever in the present Regulations the word "Ship owner" occurs, it shall mean the proprietor of, or one who has the right to make use of a ship; the word "Master of ship" shall mean one who has the actual command or contr of a ship and the words "Owner of goods" shall mean the proprietor of or the agent entrusted with the management of the goods.

ARTICLE 51.—In the present Regulations, the word "Export" shall mean the exportation of goods to a foreign country, the word "Import" shall mean the importation of goods from foreign country and the word "Goods" shall mean and include all articles whatsoever, except personal effects necessary for travelling and supplies for the use of ships.

ARTICLE 52.—In the present Regulations, the words "On entry" or "Arrival" shall mean the time when a ship drops anchor or takes the buoy and the words "On clearance" shall mean the time when a ship weighs anchor or leaves the buoy.

ARTICLE 53.—Any person who shall give information to the Custom House relative to any smuggling, shall receive the moiety of the value of the goods confiscated through such information.

ADDITIONAL PROVISION.

ARTICLE 54.—Any ships engaged in commerce between Japan and the island of Saghalien, belonging to the Russian Empire, shall as a temporary measure, be exempted from the payment of entry and clearance fees as well as from that of import and export duties on the goods carried by them. The formalities for ship's entry and clearance provided for by Arts. 31 and 32 shall, however, be applicable to such ships.

THE SPECIAL PERMISSION FEE ACCORDING TO THE 9TH AND 4TH ARTICLE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE REGURATION. (THE TREASURY DEPARTMENTAL ORDINANCE NO. 22, ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER 1891.)

Special Permission fee for the loading and discharging of goods on ordinary days,

from sun-set to sun-rise	per 1 hour ....yen	1.50

On holidays,

from sun-rise to sun-set	per 1 hour ....yen	1.00.
from sun-set to sun-rise	„ „ „ „	1.50.

Special permission fee for the extra opening of the Custom House ordinary days,

from	4	P.M.	to	6	P.M.	.....yen	15.00.
„	„	„	„	12	„	..... „	45.00.
„	„	„	„ past	„	„	..... „	95.00.
„	6	A.M.	„	10	A.M.	..... „	20.00.

In case the Custom House is open from preceding day, it is otherwise.

On holidays,

from	10	A.M.	to	4	P.M.	.....yen	25.00.
„	„	„	„	6	„	..... „	40.00.
„	„	„	„	12	„	..... „	70.00.
„	„	„	„ past	12	„	..... „	120.00.
„	6	„	„	10	A.M.	..... „	20.00.

(The last fee with the following provisional clause were added by the Department Ordinace of the Treasury No. 40, issued 1891.)

In case the Custom House is open from preceding day it is otherwise.

Special permission fee in the Custom House detached office for the loading and discharging of goods on ordinary days,

from sun-set to sun-rise	per 1 hour ....yen	0,75.

On holidays,

from sun-rise to sun-set	per 1 hour ....yen	0,50.
„ sun-set „ sun-rise	„ „ „ .... „	0.75.

For the extra opening on ordinary and holidays,

from sun-rise to sun-set per 1 hour ....yen 1,00.
„ sun-set „ sun-rise „ „ „ .... „ 1,50.

CUSTOM'S SHED REGULATIONS.

7TH SEPTEMBER, 1872.

ARTICLE I.—The hours for the delivery of goods, wares, or marchandize, temporarily placed in the Custom's Shed shall be from sunrise to sunset, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

ARTICLE II.—All goods, wares, or merchandize except as hereinafter provided in Art. IX. of these Regulations, may, for not longer time than twenty-four hours, be placed in the Custom's Shed, in a place to be designated by the officer in charge thereof.

ARTICLE III.—Warehouses will be provided, to which, after the expiration of the twenty-four hours above mentioned, all goods, wares, or marchandize, except as hereinafter provided in Art. IX of these Regulations, may, with the consent of the officer in charge of the Custom's Sheds, be removed by the owners or consignees for a further period of the more than forty-eight hours, during which time goods so stored will be free of Warehouse charge, but at the risk of the owners or consignees.

ARTICLE IV.—All goods, wares, or merchandize not removed from the Sheds, as provided in Art. II, may, after the expiration of twenty-four hours, be removed by the Superintendent of Customs, at the risk and expenses of the owners or consignees, to the temporary werehouses mentioned in Art. III, where they will be allowed to remain for a further period of forty-eight hourse, at the expiration of which they may be treated as provided in Art. V of these Regulations.

ARTICLE V.—All goods, wares, or marchandize not taken delivery of from the godowns within the forty-eight hours mentioned in Art. III, may be sent by the Superintendent of Customs to the Bonded Warehouse, at the expense of the owner or consignee, and be there stored, subject to the Bonded Warehouse Regulations.

ARTICLE VI.—All goods, wares, or merchandize landed at the Port of Yokohama and not claimed within seventy-two hours from

time of landing, may be be removed by the Superintendent of Customs to a warehouse to be styled "The Warehouse for Unclaimed Goods," and there stored at the risk and expense of the owner or consignee thereof, for a term of one year, at the expiration of which they may be disposed of, as provided by Art. XIV of the Bonded Warehouse Regulations of 1st March, 1869.

ARTICLE VII.—The Japanese Government will take reasonable care of all goods, wares, or merchandize that may be in their charge during seventy two hours after landing, but will not be responsible for the safe custody of any goods not stored in the Bonded Warehouses.

ARTICLE VIII.—When, owing to the inclemency of the weather, or for other good reason, to be shown to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Customs, it would be a hardship strictly to enforce the provisions of Art. III as to removal of goods from the Shed, the Superintendent of Customs may extend the time therein mentioned, so nevertheless, that no goods, wares, or merchandize shall, under any circumstances, remain in the charge of the Customs Authorities (unless stored in the Bonded Warehouses) for a longer period than seventy two hours.

ARTICLE IX.—The goods enumerated in Art. XVIII of the Bonded Warehouse Regulations of 1st March, 1869, will on no account be received into the Customs' Sheds or temporary Warehouse, but must be taken delivery of immediately they are landed.

ARTICLE X.—In case of neglect by the owner or consignee to take immediately delivery of the goods referred to in Art. IX of those Regulations, the Superintendent of Customs, may have such goods removed to a place of safety, either on shore or afloat, and all expenses attending the removal and storage of such goods shall be paid by the consignee or owner, at such enhanced rate as the Superintendent of Customs may decide upon.

ARTICLE XI.—No goods, wares, or merchandize shall be placed in the thoroughfares of the Customs' promises, and no horse or vehicle shall be allowed to occupy the thoroughfares.

ARTICLE XII.—Smokiug is strictly prohibited in the Customs' Sheds and Warehouses.

ARTICLE XIII.—Persons quarrelling or creating a disturbance in Customs' premises may be forcibly removed, if necessary, and taken before their Consuls.

BONDED WAREHOUSE REGULATIONS.

REVISED, MARCH 1ST, 1869.

ARTICLE 1.—The manifest of the ship having been lodged at the Custom House, as provided in the Regulations of Trade, consignees of cargo wishing to store goods in the Bonded Warehouses of the Japanese Government, must deliver at the Custom House, an application for storage, called a Warehousing Entry, describing the marks, numbers, and contents of all packages for which storage is required in the form marked 'A' of the original Regulations.

ARTICLE 2.—If no valid objection exists, the Custom House Authorities will at once authorize to be provided in the Bonded Warehouses for the goods named in the Worehousing Entry and the goods can then be warehoused at the convenience of the consignee, but no goods can be received into the Bonded Warehouses unless a Warehousing Entry for the same shall have been passed by the Custom House Authorities.

ARTICLE 3.—On the completion of the delivery at the Bonded Warehouses of the Merchandise for which a Warehousing Entry has been passed, a receipt for such goods, called a Warrant, in the form marked 'B,' will be issued as soon as possible to the consignee or owner of the goods. This document will be sealed both by the Japanese Superintendent of the Bonded Warehouse, and by the Japanese Customs.

ARTICLE 4.—No delivery can take place without the production of this warrant and an order duly signed by the consignee or owner of the goods, and made out in the form marked 'C.' If the order be for the entire quantity, for which the warrant has been granted, the latter will be cancelled by the Japanese Customs. If for part only, such portion will be written off from the warrant will be returned to the holder.

ARTICLE 5.—The duties and storage charges due upon the goods must be paid before delivery can be authorized by the Custom House. Every application for delivery must be made to the Customs Authorities in the form marked 'D,' and on being passed by the Customs, the applicant must take immediate delivery of the goods therein named.

ARTICLE 6.—The warrants given for the goods deposited in the Bonded Warehouses may be made out in one, or as many documents as the owner of the goods may require. The warrants shall be printed, and will be issued by the Japanese Customs at a charge of one boo for each warrant.

ARTICLE 7.—Goods of a lower value than five hundred dollars will not be received into the Bonded Warehouses.

ARTICLE 8.—At the time of delivering the goods, a slip centaining particulars of the storage charges due on cach specific delivery will be made up at the office of the Bonded Warehouses and handed to the owner or consignee.

'ARTICLE 9.—As soon as the goods are landed, they will be in the charge of the Japanese Customs Authorities, who will be responsible for their safe custody and due delivery, risks from fire and convulsions of the elements alone excepted.

ARTICLE 10.—Damaged goods must be stored without detriment to other goods, and on such conditions as the Customs Authorities may find it necessary to impose upon the owner.

ARTICLE 11.—All orders for delivery should bear the same signature as the Warehousing Entry, or that of an employé duly authorized to sign for the firm in whose service he is, in which case, written notice of the employé being so authorized may be required to be furnished by the firm to the Superintendent of the Bonded Warhouse.

ARTICLE 12.—On the occurrence of a change of ownership in the goods stored in the Bonded Warehouses, a formal declaration of the change must be endorsed on the warrant, which, when thus endorsed, must be exhibited to the Superintendent of the Bonded Warehouses, who will take note of the transfer.

ARTICLE 13.—In the event of the loss of a warrant or warrants, notice must be given to the Superintendent of the Bonded Warehouses, who will stop the delivery on such document, and after the holder has made every endeavor, by public advertisement, or otherwise to obtain the warrant so lost a fresh document will be re-issued up on application made by the original owner to that effect, he handing at the same time a written undertaking, holding the Customs Authorities harmless, should the original document be produced.

ARTICLE 14.—The Custom House Authorities may refuse to allow merchandise to remain in the Bonded Warehouses for a longer term than one year. If the goods should not be cleared within that period, or within such, extension of it, as the Custom House Authorities may see fit to grant, the latter may authorize the public sale of the goods, on giving one month's notice to the holder of the warrant or warrants representing the said goods, or, in his absence, to his Consul, and also by notification of the same at the Custom House and Bonded Warehouses, or in any newspaper published on the spot. All duties and charges due upon the goods, together with the expenses of sale and notification of the same will be paid out of the proceeds, and the balance, if any, will be reserved for the party or parties to whom the goods belong, subject to a reduction of one per cent per month, as a fee to the Customs for retaining charge of the same.

ARTICLE 15.—The Bonded Warehouses will be open daily during the usual hours of business at the Custom House, excepting on Sundays, and such public holidays and festivals as may be publicly announced. But any goods, for which a Warehousing entry has already been made, landed after business hours till sunset, will be stored in the Warehouses by the officer in charge.

ARTICLE 16.—The storage charges, until further notice, will be those of the annexed scale. The smallest charge will be for half a month, and any number of days under 15 will be charged as half a month.

ARTICLE 17.—Every facility will be given to owners of goods to inspect and obtain sample packages of the merchandise stored by

them in the Bonded Warehouses, but no sample can be taken from the Bonded Warehouses without a written order from the owner or consignee, accompanied by the warrant if called for, requesting delivery of the same.

ARTICLE 18.—The undermentioned goods will not be received into the Bonded Warehouses. All goods free of duty, Building materials, Gunpowder, Saltpetre, Chemicals, Tar, Pitch, Seeds, Oils, Liquid, Indigo, and such other articles as are of an explosive, inflammable, or otherwise dangerous character.

ARTICLE 19.—If the Japanese Authorities suppose that goods in cases or packages differ in their contents from the Warehousing Entry, they may at any time open and inspect the same, due notice having been given to the owner, so that he may be present at such inspection. And in the event of any error having been made either in the descriptions of goods or number of pieces, the owner must pass a fresh Warehouse Entry for the same on which a fee of 10 boos will be levied.

ARTICLE 20.—In the event of any article placed in the Bonded Warehouses becoming putrid or otherwise offensive, notice must be given by the Japanese Authorities to the owner, who must pay duty on the same, and take delivery of such forthwith, and if, within two days of such notice the same be not taken away, two foreign surveyers will be called in to survey the goods and the Custom House Authorities will deal with the goods as the surveyers recommend. The expense of such survey will be paid by the owner of such goods.

ARTICLE 21.—The Bonded Warehouse will be open for storage of Japanese merchandise brought from the other open ports of Japan, in foreign vessels only, for re-export in their original packages, in the same manner and on the same conditions as merchandise imported from foreign countries. No package, however, will be received unless in a sound and secure condition.

ARTICLE 22.—Persons transacting business at the Bonded Warehouses will be required to use the printed forms prescribed by the regulations. These forms can always be obtained at the office of the Bonded Warehouses, and for which a small charge will be made.

ARTICLE 23.—These Regulations, together with the scale of storage fees, may be revised from time to time, as may be found necessary, by the Japanese Government, in communication and concert with the other contracting parties to the convention of June 25th, 1866.

Tariff of Storage Charges.

Group	Weight.	Per Month.	
		lbs.	$ *c.*
1	Alum, Gypsum, Betel-nut, Cutch, Pepper, Mangrove Bark, Tobacco, Putchuck, Cordage, Gambier ... ... per picul	.50	.1608
2	Sugar in Bags, Cordage, Leather ... ... „	.15	.0482
3	Cotton—raw, screwed, and pressed ... ... „	1.00	.3215
	,, —unscrewed ... ... „	1.50	.4823
4	Cloves, Gamboge, Glue, Gums, Indigo, Rhubarb, Vermillion, Cochineal ... ... „	.50	.1608
5	Elephant's Teeth, Sea Horse Teeth, Buffalo, Deer, Rhinoceros Horns, Rattans, Sapan Wood, Sandal Wood ... ... „	.75	.2412
	METALS.		
6	Copper, Brass Rods, Nail Rods, Yellow Metal, Muntz Metal, Sheathing, Sheet and Boiler Iron, Bar Iron, Wire Tin, Tin Plates, Steel, Zinc ... ... per picul	.12	.0386
	Pig Iron, Kentledge, Lead (Stored outside the Warehouse) ... „	.10	.0322

Group	Weight.	Per Month.	
	MANUFACUTRES.		
7	Shirtings (Grey, White,) White Spots. &c , all unenumerated	*bs.*	$ *c.*
	Manufactured Cottons of 40 yards ... ... per piece	.03	.0096
	do. Over 40 yards ... ... „	.04	.0129
	do. Under 40 yards	.02	.0064
8	Fustians, Cotton Velvets, Satinets, Velveteens, Cotton Damasks „	.07	.0225
9	Handkerchiefs, Singlets, Drawers ... ...per dozen	.02	.0064
10	Table Cloths... ... ... per piece	.03	.0096
11	Taffachelass, Turkey Reds ... ... „	.02	.0064
	COTTON YARN.		
12	Cotton Yarn, per bale of 3 piculs ... ... per bale	1.50	.4823
	WOOLLENS.		
13	Long Ells ... ... per piece	.10	.0322
	Camlets ... ... „	.10	.0322
14	Lastings and unenumerated Woollens ... ... „	.10	.0322
	Broad Cloth, Ladies' Cloth, 55 in. broad ... ... „	.20	.0643
	Broad Cloth, Ladies' Cloth under 55 in. broad ... ... „	.15	.0482
	Spanish Stripes ... ... „	.10	.0322
15	Blankets per bale 100 pairs ... ... per bale	2.00	.6431
16	Woollen Table Cloths, Rugs, Plaids ... ... per piece	.05	.0161

17	Woollen and Cotton mixtures... ... ... ,,	.10	.0322
	Woollen Yarn ... ... per picul	1.00	.3215
	Measurement.		
18	Brass Buttons, Builder's Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Candles, Cotton Duck, Canvass, Cigars, Clothing, Matting, Furnitures, Guns as (Rifles, Muskets), Military Equipments, Clocks, Watches, Musical Boxes, Articles de Paris (not being Jewellery), Looking Glasses, Paintings, and Engravings, Plated Ware, Cutlery ... ...per cubic foot	.40	.1286
	Unenumerated, and all articles of an exceptionally bulky, heavy, or unwieldy nature, a charge will be made as the case requires.		
	Table Stores, Window Glass ... ...per cubic foot	.10	.0322
	Package.		
19	Wine and spirituous Liquors, Beer, per 1 doz. cases Quarts ... per case	.25	.0804
	,, ,, 2 ,, ,, ... ,,	.35	.1125
	,, ,, 3 ,, ,, ... ,,	.45	.1447
	,, ,, 4 ,, ,, ... ,,	.50	.1608
	Porter and Beer in Pints, 6 to 8 doz. ... ...per case	.50	.1608
	Other Liquids, as Eau de Cologne, Essences, &c.... ... ...per cubic foot	.35	.1125
	Wine per hhd. of 50 gallons ... ... per cask	3.00	.9646
	Beer ,, ,, ... ,,	3.00	.9646

Group	Weight.	Per Month.	
		lbs.	$ *c.*
	PACKAGE—*Continued.*		
20	Wine and Beer in kilderkins ... ...per kilder	2.00	.6431
	MEASUREMENT.		
21	Gold, Silver, Jewelry, Watches on the declared value, per month, ½ per cent		
	JAPANESE PRODUCTS.		
1	Silk, each bale of 80 catties ... ... per bale	1.50	.4823
	do. Floss ... ... per picul	.30	.0965
	do. Waste ... ... „	.40	.1286
	do. Cocoons, pressed ... ... „	1.00	.3215
2	Tea, Tobacco, Buculio ... ... „	.25	.0804
3	Wax, Vegetable ... ... „	.20	.0643
	do. Bees ... ... „	.20	.0643
	Sea-weed, cut and uncut ... ... „	.20	.0643
4	Mushrooms, Ginseng, Gallnuts, Awabi... ... ... „	.50	.1608
5	Copper ... ... „	.10	.0386
6	Silkworms' Eggs and other measurement goods in cases... ...cubic foot	.10	.0322

STORAGE REGULATIONS.

4TH MONTH, 16TH YEAR OF MEIJI.

The Japanese Government has establised at Horinouchi-mura, Kurakigōri, in Kanagawa Ken, Magazines for the Storage of Gun-Powder and other Explosives imported to Yokohama, and has framed the following regulations:

ARTICLE 1.—The Magazines will be opened daily from 9, a. m. to 4 p. m. except on Sundays and the following holidays:

1st	Month	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 30th days.
2nd	„	11th day.
4th	„	3rd „
10th	„	17th „
11th	„	3rd and 23rd days.
12th	„	29th, 30th and 31st days.

And the holidays appointed for the Vernal and Autumnal Equinoxes.

Note.—In case the Magazines should be closed on extraordinary days, *i. e.* on other than the above mentioned days, one week's notice will be given in one of the local newspapers. Should it be desired to have the Magazines opened on any of the above named holidays, 24 hours previous notice must be given to the Kenchō. When thus opened, the hours are to be the same as on ordinary days.

ARTICLE 2.—Persons desirous of storing Gun-powder or other explosive substances must make to the Kenchō an application in the annexed form, marked A, accompanied by a certificate showing that the goods have been entered at the Custom House and that the duty thereon has been paid.

Note.—The Custom House certificate will be returned to the owner after inspection.

ARTICLE 3.—An official of the Kenchō will examine the documents and compare the goods with the application, and will issue a certificate of deposit according to the annexed form B.

Note.—The goods can be receipted for in as many certificates as the applicant may desire.

ARTICLE 4.—Gun-powder and explosives are not to be stored in the same magazine with detonators, fuses &c.; the former are to be stored in No. 1 Magazine and the detonators in No. 2 Magazine. Applicants must therefore give full particulars as to the nature of the goods to be stored to the Kenchō whence the necessary directions will be given.

ARTICLE 5.—No goods will be received at, or allowed to be removed from, the Magazine on rainy or windy days.

ARTICLE 6.—No goods will be received on storage that are not securely packed in cases, barrels &c., or of which the contents are exposed.

Note.—Cases and packages of every description must be distinctly marked and made up in such a manner as not to admit of deterioration.

ARTICLE 7.—The Storage charges must be paid to the Kenchō on withdrawal of all, or any portion of the goods, which cannot be removed until this has been done.

Note.—Owners of goods wishing to exhibit samples thereof, must first obtain the permission of the Kenchō.

ARTICLE 8.—On withdrawal of goods stored, an order must be given to the Kenchō in the form marked C, and the certificate of deposit produced, and then the goods must be removed without delay.

ARTICLE 9.—When explosives are to be conveyed from the Magazine, notice must be previously given to the Kenchō as to their destination, and the localities through which they will pass in transportation, according to Form D. Red flag must also be displayed from the boat or vehicle by which the goods are conveyed.

ARTICLE 10.—Should the owners of goods stored at the Magazine wish to transfer the ownership, without removal of the goods from the Magazines, to some other person, they can do so by making application to the Kenchō according to form E, which must be signed by both seller and purchaser, and the old certificate of deposit must be surrendered. A new certificate of deposit will then be issued in the name of the purchaser.

ARTICLE 11.—The term of storage shall not exceed one year. When the year has expired, should the owner wish to continue the storage, the charges must be paid up to date and new application made according to the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 12.—Should the goods not be withdrawn on expiration of the year and the storage charges remain unpaid, the Kenchō will insert a notice in one of the local newspapers for the space of one month. On expiration of that period if the goods have not been withdrawn, the Kenchō may proceed to sell them at public auction; the amount due for storage and for expenses of sale and advertising will be deducted, and the balance, if any, will be retained at the Kenchō.

Should the owner eventually come claim the goods and produced the certificate of deposit, the balance will be handed to him after deductions of a charge of one per cent therefrom.

ARTICLE 13.—When it is desired to have the magazines opened on holidays as provided in the note of Art. 1, application must be made to the Kenchō according to form F, and a fee of one silver yen is to be paid for each hour that the magazine is kept open.

Note.—Any part of an hour will be charged as one hour.

ARTICLE 14.—The storage charges are 4 sen in silver coin per month per cubic foot English measurement.

Note.—Although goods measuring less than one cubic foot may be received at the Magazines, the minimum charge will be 4 sen in silver. The smallest charge will be for half a month and any number of days under 15 will be charged as half a month.

ARTICLE 15.—The care of the goods stored in the Magazines is undertaken by the Japanese Government, which however, is not responsible for losses arising from the acts of God, fire, or convulsions of the elements.

ARTICLE 16.—The forms for application for storage and delivery, are provided by the Kenchō free of charge, to applicants therefor.

STORAGE REGULATIONS.

REVISED ON THE 16TH DAY, 3RD MONTH OF 10TH YEAR, MEIJI.

The Japanese Government has established at Nakamura Warehouses intended for the Storage of Kerosine Oil and other substances imported to Yokohama, the inflammable nature of which, or their storage within the Settlement in large quantities renders them dangerous.

The Government has entrusted the direction of the Warehouses, to an Official acting under the orders of the Kenrei of Kanagawa and whose duties are clearly defined in a series of instructions issued by the Kenrei and approved by the Treaty Consuls.

The Establishment will be subject to the following Regulations:

ARTICLE 1.—The Warehouses will be open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. during the months from October 1st to March 31st, and from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. during the months from April 1st to September 30th, except on Sundays and following holidays:

1st Month	.....	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 30th days.
2nd „	.....	11th day.
4th „	.....	3rd „
9th „	.....	17th „
11th „	.....	3rd and 23rd days.
12th „	.....	29th, 30th and 31st days.

Should it be desired to have the Warehouses opened on any of the above named holidays, twenty four hours notice must be given.

In case the Warehouses should be closed on extraordinary days, *i. e.* on other than the above-mentioned days, one week notice will be given in the Yokohama Newspapers.

ARTICLE 2.—Persons desirous or storing Kerosine Oil or other Merchandise of an inflammable nature must make to the Director of the Warehouses an application in the annexed form marked *A* accompanied by a Certificate showing that the goods have been entered at the Custom House and that the duty thereon has been paid.

ARTICLE 3.—The Director of the Warehouses will examine the documents and inspect the goods in order to verify the exactness of the declaration contained in the storage application and will issue a certificate of deposit according to the annexed form *B*.

The Custom House receipts will be returned to the owner.

Should the Director of the Warehouses discover any discrepancy between the weights and dimensions of the goods presented for storage and those specified in the application he will give notice to the owner. If actual discrepancies should be proved the owner shall be obliged to correct his application and any expense occasioned thereby will be defrayed by him.

Note.—Persons storing goods can have the amount stored receipted for in as many certificates as they please.

ARTICLE 4.—Kerosine Oil will not be received at, and will not be allowed to be withdrawn from the Warehouses in less quantities than 50 Gallons. Other inflammable substances are not subject to this limit.

ARTICLE 5.—Gunpowder and other explosive substances will not be received at the Warehouses.

ARTICLE 6.—An open shed is erected on the compound in order to provide facilities for soldering, refilling and general repairs to cases prior to storage.

ARTICLE 7.—Cases and packages of every description must be distinctly marked and made up in such a manner as not to admit of deterioration.

ARTICLE 8.—Should the owner of goods stored at the Warehouses wish to transfer the ownership without removal from the Warehouses to some other person, he can do so by endorsing the transfer on the back of the certificate of deposit which must be brought to the Warehouses for countersignatures after verification by the Director. When the transfer is in favour of several parties a transfer document must be made out accordlng to form *D*, and the original certificates of deposit must be returned. As many certificates will be issued as there are transferees.

ARTICLE 9.—The storage charges must be paid on withdrawal of all or any portion of the goods which cannot be taken away until

this rule has been complied with.

ARTICLE 10.—Should the owner wish to withdraw a sample case he must bring his certificate of Deposit and the Director of the Warehouses will inscribe on it the quantity withdrawn. Facilities will also be afforded for sampling at the Warehouses.

ARTICLE 11.—On withdrawal of the goods deposited an order must be given in the form *C.* and the goods must be removed without delay.

ARTICLE 12.—On withdrawal of the whole amount of goods stored, the certificate of deposit must be returned.

ARTICLE 13.—The forms of application for storage &c. are printed in Japanese and English, and are provided by the Government free of charge.

ARTICLE 14.—The term of storage shall not exceed one year. When the year has expired, and should the owner wish to continue the storage, the charges must be paid up and a new application made according to the General Regulations.

Should the goods not be withdrawn on expiration of the year and the storage charges remain unpaid, the Government will insert a notice in the paper for the space of one month.

On expiration of that period and the goods not having been withdrawn, the Govornment may proceed to sell them at Public Auction. From the proceeds, the amount due for storage and for expenses of sale and advertising will be deducted and the balance will be retained by the Government.

Should the owner eventually come to claim the property and produce the Certificate of deposit the balance will be handed to him less a charge of one per cent.

ARTICLE 15.—The storage charges are as follows :—

For Kerosine Oil, Ordinary Cases of ten Gallons per month per Case.....7 sen.

For other inflammable substances, per English cubic foot per month.....0½ sen.

Note.—The smallest charge will be for half a month, and any number of days under fifteen will be charged as half a month

Should a longer experience shew it to be desirable, these charges

may be modified by the Local Authorities in conjunction with the Consuls of the Treaty Powers.

ARTICLE 16.—The care of the goods stored at the warehouses is confided to the Japanese Government who are not responsible for losses occasioned by leakage, fire, or convalsions of the elements.

ARTICLE 17.—Goods belonging to Japanese will be subjected to these same rules, but will be stored in a separate building.

AMENDED ORGANIZATION OF CUSTOM HOUSES.

(IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 142. DATED JULY 24TH, 1890.)

ARTICLE 1.—Custom Houses shall be under the superintendence of the Minister of State for Finance, and shall deal with business connected with customs.

ARTICLE 2.—The following officials shall be attached to the various Custom Houses of the empire:—

Superintendents...	4	*Sōnin* rank.
Vice-Superintendents	2	*Sōnin* rank.
Chief Appraisers *(Kwantei-kan)*	5	*Sōnin* rank.
Probationers for the office of Chief Appraiser *(Kwantei-kan shiho)*	5	
Zoku	207	
Appraisers *(Kwantei-ri)*	21	*Hannin* rank.
Inspectors *(Kwan-ri)*	24	*Hannin* rank.
Assistant-Inspectors...	264	*Hannin* rank.

The office of the Superintendent of Ōsaka Custom House shall be held by the Superintendent or by the Vice-Superintendent of Kōbe Custom House. That of Niigata Custom House by the Chief Collector of Niigata Prefecture.

ARTICLE 3.—Superintendents of Custom Houses shall be under the guidance and control of the Minister of State for Finance, and shall have control of affairs relating the respective Custom Houses.

ARTICLE 4.—Vice-Superintendents of Custom Houses shall be officials of rank belew that of the superintendents whom they are to assist, shall be attached one each to the Custom Houses of Yokohama and Kōbe, and shall render assistance to the Superin-

tendents of such offices, and discharge the latter's duties should they be prevented by some cause from doing so.

ARTICLE 5.—Chief Appraisers shall be guided and controlled by the Superintendents, and shall discharge duties relating to the examination and appraising of goods.

Chief Appraisers may in addition discharge the duties of heads of offices *(kwachō)*.

ARTICLE 6.—*Zoku* shall be under the control of their respective superiors, and shall discharge duties pertaining to records, accounts, and book-keeping.

ARTICLE 7.—Appraisers shall be under the orders of their respective superiors, and shall be engaged in the examination and appraising of goods.

ARTICLE 8.—Inspectors shall be under the control of their respective superiors, and shall deal with affairs connected with the prevention of smuggling and the non-payment of taxes *(datsu-zei)* having control over assistant-inspectors.

ARTICLE 9.—Assistant-Inspectors shall assist inspectors in their duties.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS.

(IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 257, DATED OCTOBER 21ST, 1890.)

ARTICLE 1.—The Organization of Diplomatic Officials shall be decided as follows:—

Minister Plenipotentiary, *chokunin* rank.

Minister Resident (*Benri-Kōshi*), 2nd class *chokunin* rank or 1st class *sōnin* rank.

Chargé d'Affaires (*Dairi-Kōshi*), 1st or 2nd class *sōnin* rank.

Councillors of Legation, 1st or 2nd class *sōnin* rank.

Secretaries of Legation, 2nd or 3rd or 4th or fifth class *sōnin* rank.

Attache (*kōsaikwan shiho*), 5th or 6th *sōnin* rank.

ARTICLE 2.—Officials of *shinnin* rank may be appointed Ministers Plenipotentiary as an additional office.

ARTICLE 3.—Consuls may also be employed as diplomatic officials *(gaikō jimukwan)* in places where Ministers are not stationed.

Diplomatic officials shall be of *sōnin* rank.

ARTICLE 4.—The Organization of Consular Officials shall be as follows :—

Consul-General, 1st or 2nd class *sōnin* rank.

Consul, 2nd, 3rd or 5th class *sōnin* rank.

Vice-Consul, 5th or 6th class *sōnin* rank.

ARTICLE 5.—Commissioners of Trade *(Bōyeki-jimukwan)* may be appointed to places where Consuls are not stationed.

Commissioners of Trade shall be under 2nd *sōnin* rank.

ARTICLE 6.—Honorary Consuls or acting Consuls may be appointed in places where Consuls or Commissioners of Trade are not stationed.

ARTICLE 7.—Clerks shall be attched to legations and consulates.

Clerks *(shokisei)* shall be of *hannin* rank.

ARTICLE 8.—The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs may attach other assistants to legations or consulates should be consider the same necessary.

ARTICLE 9.—The number of diplomatic and consular officials not in actual office shall be 15. Should the Minister for Foreign Affairs considers it necessary, he may increase 5 more, no salary to be paid. The tenure of office of the said officials shall be full three years, after that they shall be relieved from the office.

THE FIXED NUMBER OR DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS AND CLERKS.

(IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 283. DATED DECEMBER, 1890.)

The fixed number of Diplomatic and Consular Officials and Clerks shall be decided as follows :—

Minister Plenipotentiary and Minister Resident shall be 10 altogether.

Councillors and Secretaries of Legation and Attache shall be 38 altogether.

Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul and commissioners of Trade shall be 27 altogether.

Clerks of Legation and Consulates shall be 72 altogether.

Diplomatic and Consular Officials not in actual office are not included in the fixed number.

CONSULAR REGULATIONS OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

(IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 80. DATED MAY, 1890.)

ARTICLE 1.—Consuls shall protect and promote the interests of the Empire of Japan, especially in matters affecting trade, intercourse, and navigation; they shall see that the treaties between Japan and the countries in which they reside are duly carried out; and they shall give such advice or protection as they may deem proper, if requested by Japanese subjects or subjects of the Powers in amity with Japan.

In the conduct of their business, Consuls shall in all cases conform to the laws and regulations of Japan. No Consul shall, however, act contrary to the laws and customs of the country in which he resides, except in the case of Consuls residing in countries where special treaty stipulations or usages exist.

ARTICLE 2.—A Consul shall provide a Register of Japanese subjects in the country where he resides and shall enter therein the residence, marriage, birth, and death reported to him. Certificates concerning these matters shall be issued, if requested.

ARTICLE 3.—A Consul shall, in the event of the death of Japanese subjects in the country where he resides, taken measures for the protection of the property of the deceased, which may be exposed to loss or injury owing to the absence of the successor or any other cause.

ARTICLE 4.—A Consul shall grant temporary relief to Japanese subjects who may be found destitude in the country where he resides, or shall send them back to Japan.

ARTICLE 5.—A Consul shall give his aid and assistance, if it should be necessary, to any vessel or crew belonging to the Navy of Japan.

ARTICLE 6.—If any seaman should desert from a vessel belonging to the Navy of Japan, a Consul shall, at the instance of the Captain, request the Authorities of the country where he resides to arrest the deserter.

ARTICLE 7.—A Consul shall afford the necessary assistance to Japanese vessels wrecked or otherwise in distress and shall supervise the assistance which may be rendered by the Authorities of the country where he resides.

A Consul shall attest marine protects and extended protests.

ARTICLE 8.—A Consul shall exercise supervision in respect to the national flag of Japanese vessels.

A Consul shall issue certificates sanctioning the hoisting of the national flag.

ARTICLE 9.—A Consul shall authenticate agreements for engaging or discharging seamen of Japanese vessels in the country where he resides.

ARTICLE 10.—A Consul shall authenticate the sale or hypothecation of Japanese vessels.

ARTICLE 11.—A Consul may require the masters of Japanese vessels visiting the ports of the country where he resides to report their arrival and departure.

A Consul shall keep in his custody ship's papers, if the regulation or usage of the port of arrival requires such papers to be deposited with him.

ARTICLE 12.—A Consul may issue passports to Japanese subjects and may also verify passports in their possession.

A Consul may, if requested, verify passports of foreigners intending to visit Japan.

ARTICLE 13.—A Consul may issue a bill of health, at the request of the master, to a Japanese vessel or to a foreign vessel bound for Japan.

ARTICLE 14.—A Consul may attest signatures and seals in documents issued by the Authorities of the country where he resides.

ARTICLE 15.—If any seaman should desert from a Japanese vessel in the country where a Consul resides, the latter may, at the request of the master, communicate with Authorities of the country in order to compel the deserter to return to the vessel.

ARTICLE 16.—Should the command or navigation of a Japanese vessel be obstructed owing to the illness or death of the master or any other cause, a Consul may temporarily appoint a master at the

request of the parties interested in the vessel.

ARTICLE 17.—A Consul who resides in a country where Consular Jurisdiction exists either by treaty or usage shall exercise judicial powers.

ARTICLE 18.—A Consul may intervene, if requested by the parties concerned, to bring about an amicable settlement of a dispute concerning civil right, which may arise between a Japanese subject and a foreigner or between Japanese subjects themselves.

ARTICLE 19.—A Consul may exercise control over Japanese subjects and vessels so far as such control is not in conflict with the laws, regulations, and customs of the country where he resides.

ARTICLE 20.—A Consul may request the assistance of a Japanese man-of-war, if such assistance is necessary to the exercise of his duties.

ARTICLE 21.—A Consul shall collect fees and charges in accordance with the Tariff of Consular Fees and Charges for Attendance prescribed in these Regulations. In matters, however, specially provided by laws or regulations, such special provisions shall be observed.

ARTICLE 22.—The fees of the 1st and 2nd items of the Tariff may be remitted if the party concerned has no ability to pay them.

The fee of the 3rd item of the Tariff shall be remitted if the value of the property is less than 50 yen.

ARTICLE 23.—If the person who has requested the attention of a Consul should withdraw his application, half the prescribed fee shall be charged.

ARTICLE 24.—If a certificate is given in a foreign language, 50 per cent of the prescribed fee shall be collected in addition thereto.

Should translation be necessary, the actual expense thereof shall also be charged.

ARTICLE 25.—If the laws, regulations, or customs of any locality should require the attestation or attention of a Consul in matters not specified in the Tariff, fees not exceeding 5 yen shall be charged in accordance with the usual practice of such locality.

ARTICLE 26.—If a Consul should, on application by a Japanese subject, transact any business requiring his attendance outside of

the place where the Consulate is situated, the charges for such attendance shall be paid by the applicant in addition to the prescribed fees.

ARTICLE 27.—In the exercise of Consular Jurisdiction, the Regulations relating to Stamp Duties on Legal Documents shall be applied.

ARTICLE 28.—A Consul shall transmit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs reports on matters within the scope of his duties.

ARTICLE 29.—Correspondence between Consuls and the Government Offices of Japan shall be forwarded unsealed through the Department of Foreign Affairs. Should, however, a direct communication be made in case of urgent necessity, a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the Minister for Foreign Affairs by the next mail.

ARTICLE 30.—In these Regulations, the term "Consuls" includes Consuls—General, Consuls, and officers acting for them and also Vice-Consul furnished with Commissions and officers acting for them.

TARIFF OF CONSULAR FEES AND CHARGES FOR ATTENDANCE.

1.	Registry, of residence, marriage, birth, or death ...	20 sen.
2.	Certificate of the above ... ... — ...	50 sen.
3.	Inventory, custody sealing, or public sale of the estates of deceased:	
	If the value does not exceed 500 yen	1 per cent. (the minimum being 2 yen).
	If the value exceeds 500 yen	½ per cent. (the maximum being 20 yen).
4.	Passport.	2 yen.
5.	Visa on the above	1 yen.
6.	Marine protest	1 yen.
7.	Extended protest...	5 yen.
8.	Copy of the above	1 yen.

9. Report of the arrival of departure of a ship and custody of the ship's papers:

For vessels of not less than 15 tons and less than 50 tons registered (not less than 150 koku and less than 500 koku). ... ... 30 sen.

For vessels of not less than 50 tons and less than registered (not less than 500 koku and less than 100 koku).... 50 sen.

For vessels of not less than 100 tons and less than 200 tons registered (1,000 koku or upwards). ... ... 1 yen.

For vessels of not less than 200 tons and less than 500 tons registered... ... ... 3 yen.

For vessels of 500 tons registered or upwards ... ... 5 yen.

No fees shall be charged on fishing vessels.

10. Authentication of sale or hypothecation of a vessel:

For a vessel, the registered tonnage of which does not exceed 15 tons (or 150 koku) ... ... 50 sen.

For a vessel, the registered tonnage of which is more than 15 tons (or 150 koku) and does not exceed 100 tons (or 1,000 koku). ... ... 1 yen.

For a vessel, the registered tonnage of which exceeds 100 tons (or 1,000 koku). ... ... 4 yen.

11. Sanction for the hoisting of the national flag:

Fees to be charged at the same rates as prescribed in clause 10.

12. Services in securing the return of a deserted seaman.. 2 yen.

13. Authentication of agreement for the engagement or discharge of seamen ... ... 1 per cent of the employe's monthly wages.

14. Bill of health.. ... ... 2 yen.

15. Charges for attendance outside of the place where the Consulate is situated:

For the first hour ... . 1 yen.

For each subsequent hour or fraction of an hour ... 50 sen.

For each day (six hours being taken as one day) ... 5 yen.

The Consular fees and travelling expenses are received in foreign money.

LOCATION OF THE JAPANESE LEGATIONS, CONSULATES, AND HONORARY.

LEGATIONS.

Washington, United States (having jurisdiction over Mexico).
London, Great Britain.
Hague, Holland (having jurisdiction over Denmark).
St. Petersburg, Russia (having jurisdiction over Sweden and Norway).
Paris, France (having jurisdiction over Spain and Portugal).
Berlin, Germany (having jurisdiction over Belgium).
Vienna, Australia (having jurisdiction over Switzerland).
Rome, Italy.
Pekin, China.
Seoul, Corea.

CONSULATES.

New York, United States.
San Francisco, United States.
London, Great Britain.
Vladivostock, Russia.
Korsakoff, „
Lyons, France.
Shanghai, China (having jurisdiction over Chin-kiang and Ningpo).
Tien-tsin, China.
Hankow, China (having jurisdiction over Kin-kiang).
Chefoo, China.
Fu-tchow, China (having jurisdiction over Amoy and Tan Shia).
Jenchuen, Corea.
Seoul, Corea.
Fusan, Corea.
Yuensan, Corea.
Honolulu, Hawaii.
Hongkong, British Territory (having jurisdiction over Macao, Canton, Swantow and Weuchow).
Manilla, Spanish Territory.

Singapore, British Territory.
Vancouver, „ „
Mexico, Mexican Republic.

HONORARY CONSULS.

Berlin, Germany.
Hamburg, „
Bremen, „
Brussel, Belgium.
Antwerp, „
Milan, Italy.
Naple, „
Venice, „
Messina, „
Marseilles, France.
Liverpool, Great Britain.
Glasgow, „ „
Trieste, Austria.
Newchwang, China.
Melbourne, Australia, (having jurisdiction over Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia).
Odessa, Russia.

CHAPTER V.

JAPANESE AND AMERICAN TRADE.

The Empire has long been in the state of seclusion with foreign countries except China and Holland with only Nagasaki for the trading port. But in 1853, two American man-of-war made the sudden appearance in the Harbour of Uraga advising the opening of the country to foreign trade. In the Letter of President Filmare tendered to the Shōgunate through Admiral Perry it says: "The western coast of our country, rich in the precious stones, produce over 40,000,000 yen of gold every year, stand right opposite to your country within 18 days passage by steamer. As the soil of Japan is fertile and people is sagacious and accomplished, let us both enjoy the benefit from tranding with each other, in case, after some years experience it should prove unprofitable, it will be perfectly proper to abandon it altogether. Great number of our vessels going to China generally navigate off your coast, and if by violent wind come adrift to your shores entrust them to your hospitality. Your country abounds in coal and provisions, in case our sailors stand in need of them, we assign them to your generosity." The Shōgunate deemed this as too grave a matter that admits no hasty answer, and told the mission to withdraw after making some present. The following

year, 1854, Perry again entered the Harbour of Uraga urging the opening of friendly intercourse and commerce. Accordingly on March, the Treaty of Peace and Amity was concluded at Kanagawa, opening at the same time the port of Shinoda, and promising to open Hakodate on March of the next year. This is popularly called the Perry Treaty, the full chapters of which are given in the succeeding pages.

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

SIGNED AT KANAGAWA, MARCH 31ST, 1854, (3RD DAY OF 3RD MONTH, 7TH YEAR OF KAYEI). RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT SIMODA, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1855, (5TH DAY OF 1ST. MONTH, 2ND YEAR OF ANSEI).

The United States of America and the Empire of Japan, desiring to establish firm, lasting, and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace and amity, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States has conferred full powers on his commissioner, Matthew Calbraith Perry, special embassador of the United States to Japan, and the August Sovereign of Japan has given similar full powers to his commissioners, Hayashi Dai-gaku-no-kami, Ido, prince of Tsushima, Izawa, prince of Mimasaka, and Udono, member of the Board of Revenue. And the said com-

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[In the Article XII of the Treaty signed at Yedo, in the 5th year of Ansei it is provided that "Such of the provisions of the Treaty made by Commodore Perry and signed at Kanagawa, on the 31st of March, 1854, as conflict with the provision of this treaty are hereby revoked."]

misioners, after having exchanged their said full powers and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following Articles:—

Article 1.—There shall be a perfect, permanent and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part, and the empire of Japan on the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places.

Article 2.—The port of Simoda in the principality of Idzu, and the port of Hakodate in the principality of Matsumai, are granted by the Japanese Government as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions, and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first named port is immediately on signing this treaty; the last named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year.

Note.—A tariff of prices shall be given by the Japanese officers of the things which they can furnish, payment for which shall be made in gold and silver coin.

Article 3.—Whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked on the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them, and carry their crews to Simoda or Hakodate, and hand them over to their countrymen appointed to receive them; whatever articles the shipwrecked men may have preserved shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation are not to be refunded.

Article 4.—Those shipwrecked persons and other citizens of the United States shall be free as in other countries, and not subjected to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws.

Article 5.—Shipwrecked men and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodate, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinemont as the Dutch and Chinese are at Nagasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (or *ri*) from a small island in the harbour of Simoda, marked on the accompany-

ing chart hereto appended; and shall in like manner be free to go where they please at Hakodate, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadron to that place.

Article 6.—If there be any other sort of goods wanted, or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties in order to settle such matters.

Article 7.—It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange.

Article 8.—Wood, water, provisions, coal, and goods required, shall only be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose, and in no other manner.

Article 9.—It is agreed, that if at any future day the government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations privileges and advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that these same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and to the citizens thereof, without any consultation or delay.

Article 10.—Ships of the United States shall be permitted to resort to no other ports in Japan but Simoda and Hakodate, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

Article 11.—There shall be appointed by the government of the United States consuls or agents to reside in Simoda, at any time after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the signing of this treaty; provided that either of the two governments deem such arrangement necessary.

Article 12.—The present convention having been concluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, and by the citizens and subjects of each respective power; and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the August Sovereign of

Japan, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Empire of Japan aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Kanagawa this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four and of Kayei, the seventh year, third month, and third day.

(L. S.) (Sd.) M. C. Perry.
„ „ Hayashi Daigaku no Kami.
„ „ Ido Tsushima no Kami.
„ „ Udono Minbushōiu.

Heretofore the advantage of the foreign trade and the conditions of European and American countries were unknown to the mass of people, but their attention to foreign affairs and the advantage of commerce, had now begun to be turned from this period. Not long after, Townsend Harris, an American, came to our country and after the lapse of two long years of laborious discussion, going back and forth, at last concluded the Treaty of Amity and Commerce at Yedo promising to open the five ports, Nagasaki, Hakodate, Kanagawa, Hyōgo, and Niigata as free trading ports, and five years later, 1860, the Ambassador with the Letter of the Emperor was despatched to America and ratifications were cxchanged at Washington thus the amity and commerce between the two countries was assured. The article of the Treaty and Regulations of Commercial trade are given in the following pages.

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

SIGNED AT YEDO, JULY 29TH, 1858. (19TH DAY OF 6TH MONTH, 5TH YEAR OF ANSEI). RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT WASHINGTON, MAY 22ND, 1860. (3RD DAY OF 4TH MONTH, 1ST YEAR OF MANYEN.)

The President af the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, desiring to establish on firm and lasting foundations, the relations of peace and friendship now happily existing between the two countries, and to secure the best interest of their respective citizens and subjects, by encouraging, facilitating and regulating their industry and trade, have resolved to conclude a treaty of amity and commerce, for this purpose, and have therefore named as Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States, His Excellency Townsend Harris, Consul-General of the United States of America for the Empire of Japan, and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, Their Excellencies Ino-oo-ye, Prince of Sinano, and Iwasay, Prince of Higo, who, after having communicated to each other, their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon, and concluded the following articles.

ARTICLE 1.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors.

The President of the United States may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at the city of Yedo, and consuls or consular agents to reside at any or all of the ports in Japan, which are opened for American commerce by this treaty. The diplomatic agent and consul-general of the United States, shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the empire of Japan, from the time they enter on the discharge of their official duties.

The government of Japan may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at Washington, and consuls or consular agents for any or all of the ports of the United States. The diplomatic agent and con-

sul-general of Japan may travel freely in any part of the United states from the time they arrive in the country.

ARTICLE 2.—The President of the United States, at the request of the Japanese government, will act as a friendly mediator in such matters of difference, as may arise, between the government of Japan and any European power.

The ships of war of the United States shall render friendly aid and assistance, to such Japanese vessels, as they may meet on the high seas, so far as can be done, without a breach of neutrality, and all American consuls, residing at ports visited by Japanese vessels, shall also give them such friendly aid, as may be permitted by the laws of the respective countries, in which they reside.

ARTICLE 3.—In addition to the ports of Simoda and Hakodate, the following ports and towns shall be opened on the dates respectively appended to them, that is to say:

Kanagawa, on the (4th of July, 1859.) fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Nagasaki, on the (4th of July, 1859.) fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Nee-e-gata, on the (1st of January, 1860.) first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Hiogo, on the (1st of January, 1863.) first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

If Nee-e-gata is found to be unsuitable as a harbor, another port on the west coast of Nipon shall be selected by the two governments in lieu thereof.

Six months after the opening of Kanagawa, the port of Simoda shall be closed as a place of residence and trade for American citizens.

In all the foregoing ports and towns, American citizens may permanently reside, they shall have the right to lease ground, and purchase the buildings thereon, and may erect dwellings and warehouses. But no fortification or place of military strength, shall be erected under pretense of building dwelling or warehouse, and to see that this article is observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the right to inspect, from time to time, any buildings which are be-

ing erected, altered or repaired.

The place, which the Americans shall occupy for their buildings, and the harbor regulations shall be arranged by the American consul, and the authorities of each place, and if they cannot agree, the matter shall be referred to, and settled by the American diplomatic agent and the Japanese government.

No wall, fence, or gate, shall be erected by the Japanese around the place of residence of the Americans, or anything done, which may prevent a free egress and ingress to the same.

From the (1st of January, 1862.) first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, Americans shall be allowed to reside in the city of Yedo, and from the (1st of January, 1863.) first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the city of Osaca, for the purposes of trade only. In each of these two cities, a suitable place, within which they may hire houses, and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the American diplomatic agent and the government of Japan.

Americans may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them, any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officer, in such purchase or sale, or in making or receiving payment for the same, and all classes of the Japanese may purchase, sell, keep or use, any articles sold to them by the Americans.

The Japanese Government will cause this clause to be made public, in every part of the empire, as soon as the ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged.

Munitions of war shall only be sold to the Japanese government and foreigners.

No rice or wheat shall be exported from Japan as cargo, but all Americans resident in Japan, and ships for their crews and passengers, shall be furnished with sufficient supplies of the same.

The Japanese government will sell from time to time, at public auction, any surplus quantity of copper, that may be produced.

Americans, residing in Japan, shall have the right to employ Japanese as servants or in any other capacity.

ARTICLE 4.—Duties shall be paid to the government of Japan, on

all goods landed in the country, and on all articles of Japanese production, that are exported as cargo, according to the tariff hereunto appended.

If the Japanese custom-house officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods, by the owner, they may place a value thereon, and offer to take the goods at that valuation. If the owner refuses to accept the offer, he shall pay duty on such valuation. If the offer be accepted by the owner, the purchase money shall be paid to him without delay, and without any abatement or discount.

Supplies for the use of the United States navy may be landed at Kanagawa, Hakodate and Nagasaki, and stored in Warehouses, in the custody of an officer of the American government, without the payment of any duty. But if any such supplies are sold in Japan, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Japanese authorities.

The importation of opium is prohibited, and any American vessel coming to Japan, for the purposes of trade, having more than (3) three catties (four pounds avoird upois) weight of opium on board, such surplus quantity shall be seized and destroyed by the Japanese authorities.

All goods imported into Japan, and which have paid the duty fixed by this treaty, may be transported by the Japanese, into any part of the empire, without the payment of any tax, excise or transit duty, whatever.

No higher duties shall be paid by Americans on goods imported into Japan, than are fixed by this treaty, nor shall any higher duties be paid by Americans, than are levied on the same description of goods, if imported in Japanese vessels, or the vessels of any other nation.

ARTICLE 5.—All foreign coin, shall be current in Japan, and pass for its corresponding weight of Japanese coin of the same description.

Americans and Japanese may freely use foreign coin in making payments to each other.

As some time will elapse before the Japanese will be acquainted with value of foreign coin, the Japanese Government will, for the period of one year after the opening of each harbor furnish the

Americans with Japanese coin, in exchange for theirs, equal weights being given and no discount taken for recoinage.

Coins of all descriptions (with the exception of Japanese copper coin) may be exported from Japan, and foreign gold and silver uncoined.

ARTICLE 6.—Americans, committing offenses against Japanese, shall be tried in Ameriea Consular Courts, and when found guilty, shall be punished according to American law.

Japanese, committing offenses against Americans, shall be tried by the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese law.

The Consular Courts shall be open to Japanese creditors, to enable them to recover their just claims against American citizens, and the Japanese Courts shall in like manner be open to American citizens, for the recovery of their just claims against Japanese.

All claims for forfeitures or penalties for violations of this treaty, or of the articles regulating trade, which are appended hereunto, shall be sued for in the consular courts, and all recoveries shall be delivered to the Japanese authorities.

Neither the American or Japanese governments are to be held responsible for the payment of any debts, contracted by their respective citizens or subjects.

ARTICPE 7.—In the opened harbors of Japan, Americans shall be free to go where they please, within the following limits:

At Kanagawa, the river Rokugo (which empties into the bay of Yedo, between Kawasaki and Shinagawa) and (10) ten ri in any other direction.

At Hakodate, (10) ten ri in any direction.

At Hiogo, (10) ten ri in any directions, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than (10) ten ri. The crews of vessels resorting to Hiogo shall not cross the river Enagawa, which empties into the bay between Hiogo and Osaca.

The distances shall be measured inland from the goyoso or townhall of each of the foregoing harbors, the ri being equal to (4275) four thousand two hundred and seventy-five yards, American measure.

At Nagasaki, Americans may go into any part of the imperial domain in its vicinity.

The boundaries of Neegata, or the place, that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the American diplomatic agent and the government of Japan.

Americans who may have been convicted of felony, or twice convicted of misdemeanors, shall not go more than (1) one Japanese ri in land, from the places of their respective residences, and all persons so convicted, shall lose their right of permanent residence in Japan, and the Japanese authorities may require them to have the country.

A reasonable time shall be allowed to all such persons to settle their affairs, and the American consular authority shall, after an examination into the circumstances of each case, determine the time to be allowed, but such time shall not in any case exceed one year, to be calculated from the time the person shall be free, to attend to his affairs.

ARTICLE 8.—Americans in Japan shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose shall have the right, to erect suitable places of worship. No injury shall be done to such buildings, nor any insult be offered to the religious worship of the Americans.

American citizens shall not injure any Japanese temple or mia, or offer any insult or injury to Japanese religious ceremonies, or to the objects of their worship.

The Americans and Japanese shall not do anything, that may be calculated to excite religious animosity. The government of Japan has already abolished the practice of trampling on religious emblems.

ARTICLE 9.—When requested by the American consul, the Japanese authorities will cause the arrest of all deserters and fugitives from justice, receive in jail all persons, held as prisoners, by the consul, and give to the consul such assistance, as may be required to enable him to enforce the observance of the laws, by the Americans, who are on land, and to maintain order among the shipping. For all such services, and for the support of prisoners

kept in confinement, the consul shall in all cases pay a just compensation.

ARTICLE 10.—The Japanese government may purchase or construct in the United States, ships of war, steamers, merchant ships, whaleships, cannon, munitions of war, and arms of all kinds, and any other things it may require. It shall have the right to engage in the United States, scientific, naval and military men, artisans of all kinds, and mariners to enter into its service. All purchases made for the government of Japan, may be exported from the United States, and all persons engaged for its service may freely depart from the United States. *Provided*,—that no articles that are contraband of war shall be exported, nor any persons engaged to act in a naval or military capacity, while Japan shall be at war with any power in amity with the United States.

ARTICLE 11.—The articles for the regulation of trade, which are appended to this treaty, shall be considered as forming a part of the same, and shall be equally binding on both the contracting parties to this treaty, and on their citizens and subjects.

ARTICLE 12.—Such of the provisions of the treaty made by Commodore Perry, and signed at Kanagawa, on the 31st of March, 1854, as conflict with the provisions of this treaty, are hereby revoked and as all the provisions of a convention, executed by the consul-general of the United States and govenors of Simoda, on the 17th of June, 1857, are incorporated in this treaty, that convention is also revoked.

The person charged with the diplomatic relations of the United States in Japan, in conjunction with such person or persons, as may be appointed for that purpose, by the Japanese government, shall have power to make such rules and regulations, as may be required to carry into full and complete effect, the provisions of this treaty, and the provisions of the articles regulating trade, appended thereunto.

ARTICLE 13.—After the (4th of July, 1872.) fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, upon the desire of either the American or Japanese government, and on one year's notice given by either party, this treaty, and such portions of the

treaty of Kanagawa, as remain unrevoked by this treaty, together with the regulations of trade hereunto annexed, or those that may be hereafter introduced, shall be subject to revision, by commissioners, appointed on both sides, for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on, and insert therein, such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

ARTICLE 14.—This treaty shall go into effect on the (4th of July, 1859.) fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on or before which day the ratifications of the same, shall be exchanged at the city of Washington, but if from any unforeseen cause, the ratifications can not be exchanged by that time, the treaty shall still go into effect, at the date above mentioned.

The act of ratification on the part of the United States, shall be verified by the signature of the President of the United States, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the United States.

The act of ratification on the part of Japan, shall be verified by the name and seal of His Majesty the Tycoon, and by the seals and signatures of such of his high officers, as he may direct.

This treaty is executed in quadruplicate, each copy being written in the English, Japanese and Dutch languages, all the versions having the same meaning and intention, but the Dutch version shall be considered as being the original.

In witness whereof, the above named Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals at the city of Yedo, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the eight-third, corresponding to the Japanese era, the ninteenth day of the sixth month of the fifth year of Ansei Mma.

(L. S.) Inoooye Shinano no Kami.
„ Iwase Higo no Kami.
„ Townsend Harris.

REGULATION UNDER WHICH AMERICAN TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN JAPAN.

Regulation I.

Within (48) forty-eight hours, (Sundays excepted) after the arrival of an American Ship in a Japanese port, the captain or commander shall exhibit to the Japanese custom-house authorities, the receipt of the American consul, showing that he has deposited the ship's register and other papers, as required by the laws of the United States, at the American Consulate; and he shall then make an entry of his ship, by giving a written papar, stating the name of the port, from which she comes, her tonnage, the name of her captain or commander, the names of her passengers (if any) and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the captain or commander, to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him; he shall at the same time deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages, and their contents, as they are described in his bills of lading, with the names of the person or persons, to whom they are consigned. A list of the stores of the ship shall be added to the manifest. The captain or commander shall certify the manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship, and shall sign his name to the same.

If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be correctod within (24) twenty-four hours (Sundays excepted), without the payment of any fee, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest, made after that time, a fee of ($15) fifteen dollars shall be paid.

All goods not entered on the manifest, shall pay double duties on being landed.

Any captain or commander, that shall neglect to enter his vessel, at the Japanese custom-house, within the time prescribed by this regulation, shall pay a penalty of ($60) sixty dollars for each day, that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

Regulation 2.—The Japanese government shall have the right to place custom-house officers, on board of any ship in their ports

(men-of-war excepted). All custom-house officers shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodations shall be allotted to them, as the ship affords.

No goods shall be unladen from any ship, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, except by special permission of the custom-house authorities, and the hatches and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship, where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese officers, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by affixing seals, locks, or other fastenings; and if any person shall, without due permission, open any entrance, that has been so secured, or shall break or remove any seal, lock or other fastening, that has been affixed by the Japanese custom-house officers, every person so offending, shall pay a fine of ($60) sixty dollars for each offense.

Any goods, that shall be discharged or attempted to be discharged from any ship, without having been duly entered at the Japanese custom-house, as hereinafter provided shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Packages of goods, made up with an intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, by concealing therein articles of value, which are not set forth in the invoice, shall be forfeited.

American ships, that shall smuggle, or attempt, to smuggl goods, in any of the non-opened harbors of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese government, and the ship shall pay a fine of ($1,000) one thousand dollars for each offense.

Vessels, needing repairs, may land their cargo for that purpose, without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Japanese authorities, and all just charges for storage, labor and supervision, shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessels in the same harbor, without the payment of duty; but all such transhipments shall be made under the supervision of Japanese officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the custom-house authorities, of the *bona fide* nature of the transaction, and also under a permit to be

granted, for that purpose by such authories.

The importation of opium being prohibited, if any person or persons shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle any opium, he or they shall pay a fine of ($15) fifteen dollars for each catty of opium so smuggled or attempted to be smuggled; and if more than one person shall be engaged in the offense, they shall collectively be held responsible for the payment of the foregoing penalty.

REGULATION III.—The owner or consignee of any goods, who desires to land them, shall make an entry of the same, at the Japanese custom-house. The entry shall be in writing, and shall set forth the name of the person making the entry, and the name of the ship, in which the goods were imported, and the marks, numbers, packages, and the contents thereof, with the value of each package extended separately in one amount, and at the bottom of the entry shall be placed the aggregate value of all the goods contained in the entry. On each entry the owner or consignee shall certify in writing, that the entry then presented exhibits the actual cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed, whereby the customs of Japan would be defrauded; and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate.

The original Invoice or Invoices of the goods so entered, shall be presented to the custom-house authorities, and shall remain in their possession, until they have examined the goods contained in the entry.

The Japanese officers may examine any or all of the packages so entered, and for this purpose may take them to the custom-house, but such examination shall be without expense, to the importer, or injury to the goods, and after examination, the Japanese shall restore the goods to their original condition, in the packages (so far as may be practicable), and such examination shall be made without any uureasonable delay.

If any owner or importer discovers that his goods have been damaged, on the voyage of importation, before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the custom-house authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods, appraised, by two or more competent and disinterested persons, who, after due examina-

tion, shall make a certificate, seting forth the amount per cent of damage on each separate package, describing it by its mark and number, which certificate shall be signed by the Appraisers, in presence of the custom-house authoritias, and the importer may attach the certificate to his entry, and make a corresponding deduction from it. But this shall not prevent the custom-house authorities from appraising the goods in the manner provided in article fourth of the treaty, to which these regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid, the owner shall receive a permit, authorizing the delivery to him of the goods, whether the same are at the custom-house or on ship board.

All goods, intended to be exported shall be entered at the Japanese custom-house, before they are placed on ship board. The entry shall be in writing and shall state the name of the ship by which the goods are to be exported, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the quantity, description and value of their contents. The exporter shall certify in writing, that the entry is a true account of all the goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

Any goods, that are put on board of a ship for exportation, before they have been entered at the custom-house, and all packages, which contain prohibited articles, shall be forfeited to the Japanese government.

No entry at the custom-house shall be required, for supplies for the use of ships, their crews and passengers, nor for the clothing &c., of passengers.

REGULATION IV.—Ships, wishing to clear, shall give (24) twenty-four hour's notice at the custom-house, and at the end of that time, they shall be entitled to their clearance; but if it be refused, the custom-house authorities shall immediately inform the captain or consignee of the ship, of the reasons why the clearance is refused, and they shall also give the same notice to the American consul.

Ships of war of the United States shall not be required to enter or clear at the custom-house, nor shall they be visited by Japanese custom-house or police officers.

Steamers, carrying the mails of the United States, may enter and clear on the same day, and the shall not be required to make a

manifest, except for such passengers and goods, as are to be landed in Japan. But such steamers shall, in all cases, enter and clear at the custom-house.

Whale ships, touching for supplies, or ships in distress, shall not be required to make a manifest of their cargo, but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deposit a manifest, as required in regulation first.

The word *ship*, wherever it occurs in these regulations, or in the treaty, to which they are attached, is to be held as meaning ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop or steamer.

REGULATION V.—Any person, signing a false declaration or certificate, with the intent to defraud fhe revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of ($125) one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each offense.

REGULATION VI.—No tonnage duties shall be levied on American ships, in the ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese custom-house authorities.

For the entry of a ship ($15) fifteen dollars.

For the clearance of a ship ($7) seven dollars.

For each permit ($1½) one dollar and a half.

For each bill of health ($1½) one dollar and a half.

For any other document ($1½) one dollar and a half.

REGULATION VII.—Duties shall be paid to the Japanese government, on all goods landed in the country, according to the follwing tariff:—

Class 1.

All articles in this class shall be free of duty.

Gold and silver, coined or uncoined.

Wearing apparel in actual use.

Household furniture and printed books, not intended for sale, but the property of persons, who come to reside in Japan.

Class 2.

A duty of (5) five per cent. shall be paid on the following articles :—

All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging or fitting out of ships.

Whaling gear of all kinds.

Salted provisions of all kinds.

Bread and bread stuffs.
Living animals of all kinds.
Coals.
Timber for building houses, rice, paddy, steam-machinery.
Zinc, lead, tin, raw silk.

Class 3.

A duty of (35) thirty five per cent., shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation, or in any other manner.

Class 4.

All goods, not included in any of the preceding classes, shall pay a duty of (20) twenty per cent.

All articles of Japanese production, which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of (5) five per cent., with the exception of gold and silver coin, and copper in bars.

(5) Five years after the opening of Kanagawa, the import and export duties shall be subject to revision, if the Japanese government desires it.

In 1866 the delegates of two countries held a conference to amend the article 7 of the Regulation as to the duty levied on the commodities imported and exported. It resulted in the exchange of the Revised Tariff Convention at Yedo, that is, the Customs Tariff now in force. In 1873, in order to exchange mails between the two countries Postal Convention was concluded at Washington, and in the following year, 1874, ratifications were exchanged. Thus for the first time the postal arrangement with foreign country was made. In 1885 Post Money Order Convention was concluded, affording great facility to the people of both countries.

The relation of the United States and Japan progressed smoothly so that though the Revised Treaty

exchanged at Washington in 1879 is not actually carried out, it will be necessary for the confirmation and maintenance of friendship, for the extension of commerce.

To the United States the commodities are exported at present above all other countries and the steady increase of the export from the commencement of trade can be verified by the statistics of the past years, while with regard to the imported articles, it stands next to Great Britain and China, but is gradually advancing to the front raising its situation higher and higher. The total value of the commodities exported from and imported to for the last 19 years, 1873-1891 is shown below.

Year.	Imports from America.	Exports from Japan.	Total.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
1873	1,017,761	4,226,162	5,243,923
1874	1,047,250	7,464,844	8,512,094
1875	1,896,153	6,865,329	8,761,482
1876	1,111,469	5,784,412	6,895,881
1877	1,724,175	5,219,716	6,943,891
1878	2,705,550	5,823,033	8,528,583
1879	3,205,025	10,871,806	14,076,832
1880	2,651,332	12,023,149	14,674,481
1881	1,785,108	11,056,465	12,841,573
1882	3,133,666	14,280,199	17,413,865
1883	3,233,032	13,293,759	16,526,791
1884	2,489,970	13,130,924	15,620,894
1885	2,751,321	15,639,005	18,390,326
1886	3,358,987	19,988,217	23,347,204
1887	3,283,096	21,529,267	24,812,363
1888	5,648,734	22,618,483	28,267,217
1889	6,143,171	25,282,874	31,426,045
1890	6,874,632	19,821,438	26,695,970
1891	6,840,048	29,795,755	36,635,803

Note: Previous to 1886 British America is included.

The International Exhibition opened at Philadelphia in 1876 afforded no small opportunity to get insight into the actual stage of American commerce, while the Americans learned in turn to appreciate the beauty of the Japanese productions. From this time the commercial prosperity of the two nations enhanced ever more, as shown in the preceding table. The next important commodities in the trade between the United States and Japan are rice, tea, raw cotton, camphor, sulphur, paper wares, fans, porcelain and earthen ware, straw plait, mats for floor, cotton mats for floor, silk piece goods, silk handkerchief, and bamboo on the part of export, and kerosene oil, raw cotton, wheat flour and other grain flours, clocks and watches, sole leather, cigar and cigarettes, tobacco, condensed and desiccated milk, mercury, and leathers on the part of import. The condition of the trade between the United States and Japan generally depends upon the increase and decrease in the quantity of those exports and imports, moreover, there are about 300 varieties in the imports, and about 140 in the exports, and as to the details for the last five years the following table should be referred to.

The Specific Table of the Commodities Imported from the United States to Japan.

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Grains and Seeds.						
Rice	catty	—	—	1,600	100	—
	yen	—	—	144	3	—
Peas, Bean, Pulse... ...	catty	13,635	31,866	2,342	16,239	6,141
	yen	376	1,759	106	804	338
Barley... ...	catty	2,813	1,462	3,794	309,441	2,894
	yen	135	90	162	6,707	109
Wheat... ...	catty	7,250	2,538	318	32,884	1,107
	yen	241	94	15	791	30
Oats	catty	9,674	6,804	8,929	15,435	5,667
	yen	243	231	276	652	208
Indian Corn	catty	850	190	109	4,515	2,620
	yen	14	19	8	158	70
Seeds	yen	334	1,607	616	1,260	262
Other Grains	yen	—	—	—	14,358	5
Sugar.						
Brown Sugar	catty	—	—	—	292,500	—
	yen	—	—	—	10,238	—
White Sugar	catty	117,578	135,018	27,454	21,467	360,301
	yen	5,937	8,364	2,168	2,014	18,534
Loaf, Lump Sugar, etc.	catties	240,580	174,275	125,202	139,209	149,090
	yen	13,463	16,310	12,025	13,205	12,277
Molasses & Syrup ...	catties	552	303	174	—	92
	yen	23	32	32	—	16
Wine and Liquor.						
Porter and Stout... ...	Gal.	—	—	8	—	20
	yen	—	—	14	—	25
Beer	Doz.	3,302	7,229	137	14	188
	yen	4,119	9,774	185	28	250
,, ...	Doz.	5	—	—	—	—
	yen	2	—	—	—	—
Brandy ...	Doz.	2	15	3	10	13
	yen	13	141	26	82	104
,, ...	Gal.	18	37	—	152	283
	yen	23	90	—	222	239
Champaigne	Doz.	92	106	5	4	20
	yen	699	1,101	44	45	126
Sherry ...	Doz.	5	—	25	2	20
	yen	15	1	112	10	76

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Sherry ...	Gal.	50	110	96	310	218
	yen	38	105	93	425	210
Whisky ...	Doz.	333	233	230	235	136
	yen	2,496	2,198	2,398	2,107	1,474
	Gal.	3,229	1,777	990	1,357	1,915
" ...	yen	5,322	4,372	2,862	2,851	3,764
Wine... ...	Doz.	488	251	136	446	754
	yen	1,423	1,121	588	1,631	2,643
	Gal.	28,893	24,453	21,842	23,834	53,910
"	yen	13,454	12,843	9,178	10,777	20,306
Rum	Gal.	500	—	85	—	2
	yen	325	—	80	—	2
	Doz.	—	—	7	—	6
"	yen	—	—	51	—	43
Gin	Bot.	45	—	—	—	—
	yen	9	—	—	—	—
Liquieur ...	Doz.	—	—	—	—	2
	yen	—	—	—	—	6
All Other Liquors ...	Doz.	98	105	128	24	32
	yen	275	418	649	102	115
All Other Liquors ...	Gal.	534	1,591	630	136	157
	yen	416	1,102	498	56	60
Beverages & Provisions.						
Butter ...	catty	55,074	56,115	48,662	57,491	49,994
	yen	16,515	24,196	17,317	17,181	19,244
Cheese ...	catty	25,332	30,575	21,918	20,677	20,387
	yen	4,856	7,433	4,982	4,126	4,422
Coffee... ...	catty	12,833	870	3,814	1,740	5,301
	yen	2,676	248	1,240	568	1,423
Conf't. and Preserves ..	catty	—	—	—	—	—
	yen	2,825	824	1,853	2,439	3,021
Fresh Eggs.	catty	—	—	—	—	—
	yen	—	—	—	18	5
Flour of all Kinds ...	catty	3,000,176	3,508,295	4,333,009	6,666,024	8,964,203
	yen	94,760	129,501	182,137	226,770	338,319
Fresh Fruits ...	catty	—	—	—	—	—
	yen	2,259	3,015	3,656	3,308	1,928
Ham & Bacon ...	catty	46,223	53,973	41,958	38,391	42,164
	yen	8,725	13,216	10,958	8,538	9,623
Milk, Condensed & Desiccated	catty	—	—	—		—
	yen	55,732	91,691	91,562	108,688	71,694

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Mineral Waters ...	catty	—	—	—	—	—
	yen	35	79	—	8	475
Salt	yen	336	135	126	260	538
Salted Fish.	catty	3,716	5,438	5,106	4,707	4,671
	yen	344	623	612	548	542
Salted Meat (air casks)...	catty	62,595	101,396	36,900	68,987	38,708
	yen	3,607	9,053	3,273	5,925	2,928
,, (other)	catty	—	—	—	—	—
	yen	43	—	—	188	
Vegetables, Green or Dry.	yen	163	215	141	69	17
Beverages. .	yen	18	11	224	33	73
Provisions. .	yen	32,913	43,245	44,102	77,101	105,811
Bisants ...	catty	622	866	2,182	—	2,213
	yen	60	79	138	—	109
Pepper. ...	catty	—	654	—	—	—
	yen	—	98	—	—	—
Tobacco and Manufactures of.						
Cigars... ...	catty	104	384	161	181	410
	yen	490	1,348	1,287	981	504
Cigarettes. .	yen	18,109	28,886	64,510	73,176	101,035
Snuffs... ...	catty	—	—	—	6	—
	yen	—	—	—	12	—
All other Prepared Tobacoo ...	catty	89,169	71,440	90,674	65,097	99,697
	yen	51,899	58,577	72,051	51,723	76,999
Drugs & Medicines.						
Ginseng ...	catty	2,421	2,090	1,828	1,122	1,617
	yen	8,239	7,576	6,717	3,742	6,622
Hop	catty	19,077	25,619	11,708	13,179	6,920
	yen	4,281	6,341	3,032	5,184	2,638
Bromide of Potash ...	catty	14,706	3,780	—	9,770	7,618
	yen	6,996	2,304	—	5,001	3,121
Caustic Soda.	catty	—	—	—	18	—
	yen	—	—	—	1	—
Crystal Soda.	catty	—	—	600	329	—
	yen	—	—	9	5	—
All other Drugs ...	catty	—	—	—	—	—
	yen	3,607	6,640	8,300	4,233	10,310
All other Medicines.	catty	—	—	—	—	—
	yen	17,545	45,904	26,067	18,483	18,638

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Cod Liver Oil	doz	—	—	1	—	1
	yen	—	—	11	—	10
Glue	catty	555	—	—	—	—
	yen	134	—	—	—	—
Iodide of Potash ...	catty	375	225	—	—	5
	yen	1,404	1,107	—	—	26
Saltpetre ...	catty	150	—	—	—	64,500
	yen	8	—	—	—	2,434
Sarsapariela Root... ...	catty	4,740	—	—	—	3,612
	yen	520	—	—	—	530
Soap-atone ...	catty	22,467	14,000	33,836	—	1,657
	yen	488	295	756	—	100
Glycerin ...	catty	37	—	168	—	—
	yen	11	—	37	—	—
Gambler ...	catty	873	—	—	—	—
	yen	67	—	—	—	—
Quinine ...	oz.	20	300	—	—	—
	yen	15	192	—	—	—
Tartaric Acid	catty	—	—	5,520	—	—
	yen	—	—	2,409	—	—
Salycilic Acid	catty	187	804	375	—	—
	yen	425	2,347	866	—	—
Bi-carbonate of Soda ...	catty	—	84	—	—	—
	yen	—	8	—	—	—
Cinchona ...	catty	—	9,246	—	—	—
	yen	—	2,108	—	—	—
Cinchonia	catty	—	22	—	—	—
	yen	—	72	—	—	—
Paints and Dyes.						
Paint in Oil.	catty	5,532	2,171	1,335	2,888	504
	yen	339	208	230	443	100
Varnish ...	yen	2,640	5,403	3,187	4,742	1,465
Tar and Pitch ...	catty	38,900	134,100	63,375	21,626	88,496
	yen	423	1,410	735	294	1,078
Aniline Dyes..	catty	—	360	9	—	11
	yen	—	269	12	—	14
Extract of Logwood...	catty	21,000	23,100	—	—	—
	yen	1,882	3,100	—	—	—
Black Lead...	catty	37	37	—	—	1,452
	yen	7	17	—	—	61
Blue (Chinese, Prussians, etc.)	catty	200	—	—	—	—
	yen	104	—	—	—	—

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Smalt and Cobalt ...	catty	75	—	—	—	—
	yen	182	—	—	—	—
All other Paints ...	yen	1,839	5,191	11,774	7,984	5,454
Kerosene Oil, Oil and Wax.						
Candles ...	catty	—	1,437	30	299	3,242
	yen	—	435	5	67	622
Lard and Tallow ...	catty	8,605	8,344	6,723	11,521	111,606
	yen	909	1,286	1,098	1,202	9,745
Paraffine Oil and Wax...	catty	—	562	5,588	1,872	6,625
	yen	—	136	922	187	1,156
Castor Oil (Lubricating)	catty	4,800	12,600	250	5,400	—
	yen	391	1,376	30	560	—
Kerosene Oil.	gal.	21,058,640	26,124,850	30,231,708	36,131,150	32,503,950
	yen	1,871,408	3,207,694	3,783,194	4,214,410	3,682,328
Olive Oil ...	doz.	3	6	8	6	6
	yen	11	14	46	8	43
,, ...	catty	—	5,625	—	—	—
	yen	—	681	—	—	—
Turpentine Oil	gal.	7,875	6,725	9,240	6,970	19,555
	yen	3,780	3,684	5,191	3,927	11,078
All Other Oils	yen	2,334	19,362	15,140	27,189	31,469
Papers.						
Printing Papers ...	catty	—	—	—	29,548	18,953
	yen	—	—	—	1,768	1,372
All other Papers ...	yen	371	1,177	533	2,210	1,138
Cotton and Cotton Thread.						
Raw Cotton.	catty	8,131	63,351	71,583	1,779,022	5,304,422
	yen	1,270	12,707	13,439	351,876	1,011,518
Cotton Yarn.	catty	—	—	—	3	—
	yen	—	—	—	6	—
Cotton Threads ...	yen	172	736	119	998	844
Cotton Fabrics.						
Chnitzes ...	yard	1,753	—	—	17,640	—
	yen	89	—	—	1,061	—
Cotton Drills	yard	35,479	10,285	6,530	2,495	12,334
	yen	2,681	1,067	693	378	887

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Cotton Duck.	yard	80,543	79,987	91,643	113,610	100,416
	yen	16,216	21,358	23,543	29,778	24,565
Cotton Velvet	yard	—	—	—	1,076	—
	yen	—	—	—	424	—
White Shirtings	yard	39,025	10,796	50	3,602	3,262
	yen	3,082	1,134	6	352	423
Twilled Cotton	yard	7,800	2,429	7,586	7,245	8,381
	yen	469	378	1,587	1,114	579
Cotton Satin.	yard	—	—	—	—	60,450
	yen	—	—	—	—	6,566
Dyed Shirtings	yard	—	—	—	—	2,230
	yen	—	—	—	—	132
Gingham ...	yard	525	—	—	—	—
	yen	37	—	—	—	—
Gray Shirtings	yard	6,400	—	—	—	—
	yen	421	—	—	—	—
T. Cloths ...	yard	4,800	—	—	—	—
	yen	314	—	—	—	—
All other Cotton Piece Goods ...	yard	6,668	1,290	1,085	5,908	1,485
	yen	898	269	179	746	291
Woolen Fabrics.						
Blanket ...	catty	612	319	230	65	194
	yen	760	318	385	83	270
Flannel ...	yard	—	—	73	3,421	—
	yen	—	—	25	1,052	—
Woolen Cloths ...	yard	—	3	19	—	—
	yen	—	23	107	—	—
Travelling Rugs... ...	No.	—	13	—	—	—
	yen	—	50	—	—	—
Woolen Threads.						
Wool	catty	—	—	—	—	3
	yen	—	—	—	—	5
Woolen Yarn... ...	catty	5	—	—	—	—
	yen	10	—	—	—	—
Silk Fabrics.						
Satins, Cotton & Silk Mixture. .	yard.	—	—	—	163	—
	yen	—	—	—	93	—
Other Silk and Cotton Mixture.	piece	—	—	—	14	—
	yen	—	—	—	339	—
Silk Manufactures. ...	yen	10	—	5	46	—

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Silk Goods... ...	Piece piece	—	1	10	—	36
	yen	—	8	85	—	52
Flax, Hemp, Jute, & Manufactures.						
Flax, Hemp, & Jute... ...	catty	—	—	—	309	—
	yen	—	—	—	40	—
Canvas.. ...	yard	2,467	72	—	3,927	2,817
	yen	472	12	—	1,031	749
Curtains. ...	yen	—	53	52	81	—
Oil or Leather Cloth..	yard	—	204	24	288	—
	yen	—	44	5	55	—
Hemp Rope..	catty	—	808	—	350	—
	yen	—	138	—	110	—
Other Carpets.	yen	314	97	—	—	8
Mosquito-nets.	yen	—	—	5	—	—
Oil or Wax Cloths	yard	152	487	56	—	—
	yen	128	196	116	—	—
Linen	yard	—	—	47	—	6,266
	yen	—	—	5	—	2,239
All other Textile Fabrics.	yen	828	3,378	3,393	7,400	2,809
Carpets, Mats, and Table Cloths.						
Patent Tapestry Carpet..	yard	—	—	108	50	—
	yen	—	—	145	59	—
All Kinds of Table Cloths	no.	—	—	2	—	10
	yen	—	—	10	—	90
Clothing and Apparel.						
Boots and Shoes.	pairs	5,770	8,269	12,720	5,755	7,261
	yen	5,313	11,744	18,482	9,133	9,346
All Kinds of Buttons ...	yen	3,196	401	2,370	2,552	2,047
Collars... ...	yen	5,196	5,188	868	2,177	1,814
Gloves... ...	doz.	2	—	45	2	1
	yen	14	—	193	70	9
Hats and Caps... ...	doz.	232	288	490	128	523
	yen	1,819	2,828	5,243	1,402	4,977
Neck-tie. ...	yen	217	517	2	71	96
Slippers ...	pairs	1,704	671	57	579	600
	yen	644	162	36	228	203

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Stocks and Stockings ...	doz.	43	4	2	4	3
	yen	46	12	16	38	17
Trimmings...	yen	182	513	253	16	21
Water Proof Coat	no.	113	1	—	85	—
	yen	261	9	—	158	—
Woolen Under-Shirts and Drawers. . . .	no.	56	—	—	12	—
	yen	207	—	—	320	—
Clothings & Apparels ...	yen	—	—	—	8,158	—
ChineseBoots & Shoes. ...	pairs	150	—	—	—	20
	yen	80	—	—	—	15
Braces and Suspenders	doz.	1,232	—	95	—	353
	yen	2,268	—	303	—	531
Hand-kerchiefs ...	yen	—	—	21	—	16
Cotton Hand-kerchief ...	doz.	82	—	71	—	—
	yen	91	—	21	—	—
Towels... ...	doz.	—	2	—	—	—
	yen	—	2	—	—	—
Shawl	no.	35	—	—	—	—
	yen	84	—	—	—	—
Shirts	no.	17	—	—	—	—
	yen	43	—	—	--	13
Cotton Under-Shirts and Drawers. . . .	doz.	3	—	3	—	2
	yen	22	—	20	—	11
Comforters or Sippets	doz.	—	—	7	—	—
	yen	—	—	97	—	—
Metals and Manufactures of.						
Plate and Sheet Iron	catty	—	—	—	5,820	15,252
	yen	—	—	—	264	1,414
Iron Nails ...	catty	9,031	35,625	29,175	25,725	45,450
	yen	392	1,681	1,579	1,297	1,864
Electro-plated Iron nails...	catty	88	—	—	150	—
	yen	8	—	—	29	—
Iron Pipes & Tubes... ...	yen	—	1,539	47	2,580	—
Iron-Screws. .	yen	38	250	51	75	46
Iron Wire Rope	catty	16,768	7,991	6,573	147	—
	yen	3,139	1,433	1,260	58	—
Tin-plates, Crystalized	catty	—	—	—	120	—
	yen	—	—	—	36	—
Steel	catty	—	—	—	3,666	467
	yen	—	—	—	417	67

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Steel Wire Rope	catty	—	1,573	91,802	29,909	28,109
	yen	—	203	17,382	5,765	5,134
Brass	catty	225	75	—	620	195
	yen	537	29	—	194	57
Capsules, for Bottle... ...	yen	20	—	10	150	280
Mercury ...	catty	30,390	41,856	62,658	68,929	73,348
	yen	23,875	39,040	64,178	66,393	68,331
Solder	catty	7	60	—	18	—
	yen	3	51	—	11	—
Sheet Zinc...	catty	—	—	153	172	—
	yen	—	—	41	47	—
Iron Safes ...	no.	3	22	20	11	16
	yen	441	1,799	2,233	618	1,405
Stoves, Grater & Fittings thereof.	yen	5,079	11,447	6,008	4,370	1,641
Other Iron Ware	yen	16,989	21,811	15,792	34,963	31,966
Copper Ware.	yen	183	339	566	180	143
All kinds of Fails	yen	155	40	5	71	—
Gold & Silver Ware	yen	135	1,208	8,231	648	95
Electro-plated Ware	yen	2,995	607	3,870	1,597	83
Utencils (ind. Forks,Spoons, etc.)	yen	1,228	1,942	725	475	58
Steel Ware...	yen	935	652	246	3,270	11,859
Brass Ware...	yen	1,815	7,422	1,328	1,666	128
Iron Roofing.	catty	13,149	—	—	—	—
	yen	972	—	—	—	—
Telegraph Wire.... ...	catty	—	19,701	—	—	84
	yen	—	721	—	—	3
Iron Hoop & Band... ...	catty	—	25,662	—	—	—
	yen	—	844	—	—	—
Tea-firing Pan	no.	—	8	—	—	—
	yen	—	2,115	—	—	—
Old Iron ...	catty	—	50,035	5,929	—	—
	yen	—	784	151	—	—
Old Iron Wire Rope..	catty	—	80,808	153,942	—	—
	yen	—	1,047	1,967	—	—
Brass Screws	yen	—	—	67	—	—
Brass Tubes..	yen	—	—	19	—	—
Lead	catty	—	12,195	—	—	—
	yen	—	610	—	—	—
Lead Tubes.	yen	—	263	—	—	—

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Copper Wire.	catty	10,421	48,892	—	—	—
	yen	1,847	22,330	—	—	—
Nickel Ware.	yen	—	—	34	—	—
All Other Metals & Metallic Ware.	yen	8,151	8,022	4,260	2,757	4,834
Scientifical Instruments.						
Chemical Instruments.	yen	—	199	—	118	—
Musical „	yen	12,466	20,583	20,844	8,884	3,660
Philosophical „	yen	5,055	69,590	5,016	33	16
Photographic Instruments.	yen	570	2,846	2,362	1,605	2,812
Surgical Instruments.	yen	7,550	12,515	13,283	10,741	11,168
Surveying Instruments.	yen	2,999	2,840	5,397	3,352	3,593
Machinery, Copying & Parts of.	yen	432	1,140	827	3,559	996
Thermometers	no.	1,056	720	378	955	969
	yen	127	111	110	130	139
Drawing Instruments.	yen	—	53	—	—	—
Other Scientifical Instruments.	yen	455	2,264	6,793	4,889	682
Machineries.						
Balances & Scales... ...	yen	5,734	23,146	36,832	8,724	5,184
Cutleries. ...	yen	140	245	730	356	1,190
Grindstones & Whetstones.	yen	7	119	23	380	70
Implements of Farmers. ...	yen	2,494	3,988	2,789	6,094	3,410
Implements of Carpenters & Smiths, etc.	yen	8,265	8,784	14,888	9,746	14,885
Machinery, Mining and Parts of.	yen	15,834	24,479	32,185	49,858	91,058
Mechinery, Papermaking & Parts of...	yen	1,389	205,797	70,323	15,890	49,028

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Machinery, Printing & Parts of. yen	557	632	652	2,340	584
Machinery, Sewing & Parts of. ... yen	2,095	2,305	2,485	2,718	908
Machinery, Spinning & Parts of. yen	80	—	—	280	—
Machinery, Telegraph & Parts of. ... ... yen	880	1,343	—	116	—
Machinery, Weaving & Parts of. yen	230	16,547	35,882	488	—
All other Machines, Instruments, etc. ... ... yen	39,375	108,093	154,425	289,242	58,693
Pumps and Parts of. ... ... yen	25,675	5,129	2,597	1,550	1,749
Steam Boilers Engines, & Parts thereof. ... yen	20,036	26,669	20,402	30,314	4,691
Machinery, Sawing & Parts of. ... yen	—	—	357	8	—
Fire Engines... yen	110	—	—	32	—
Crucibles. ... No.	—	21	—	—	—
Crucibles. ... yen	—	14	—	—	—
Carriages & Parts of. ... ... yen	1,850	2,179	1,165	1,967	2,328
Clocks, Watches, Thermometers, Barometer, & Spectacles, etc.					
Clocks. ... ... No.	77,593	89,611	113,514	101,420	69,073
Clocks. ... ... yen	160,719	252,238	302,244	265,444	175,375
Clocks, Parts of. yen	995	1,290	2,895	4,158	8,718
Marine & Field Compass ... No.	3	5	2	3	—
Marine & Field Compass ... yen	56	149	38	222	—
Opera Glasses ... No.	—	—	—	2	—
Opera Glasses ... yen	—	—	—	46	—
Spectacles ... No.	—	210	226	3	150
Spectacles ... yen	—	49	179	20	33
Telescopes ... No.	—	—	—	1	—
Telescopes ... yen	—	—	—	169	—
Watches ... No.	1,960	55,001	5,926	4,650	3,072
Watches ... yen	27,757	163,076	69,815	52,059	30,823

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Fittings of above ... ... yen	1,290	2,579	3,762	4,841	1,177
Barometers ... No.	—	1	—	—	—
Barometers ... yen	—	10	—	—	—
Bamboo, Timbers, Stones, and the Manufactures of.					
Timber and Planks ... yen	1,524	2,047	3,635	5,818	16,923
Oakum ... catty	—	9,462	—	11,812	—
Oakum ... yen	—	993	855	1,010	1,241
All Kinds of Bricks and Tiles ... yen	6	15	—	175	—
Putty ... ... catty	—	—	—	37	—
Putty ... ... yen	—	—	—	2	—
Carks ... ... yen	570	640	752	76	7
White-chalk catty	—	—	115	—	3,327
White-chalk yen	—	—	19	—	112
Stones ... ... yen	1,151	430	459	—	—
Clay ... ... catty	—	4,200	—	—	—
Clay ... ... yen	—	45	—	—	—
Arms, Munitions of War, Powders, and Implements of Hunt.					
Muskets ... No.	31	46	53	112	34
Muskets ... yen	449	810	653	1,718	424
Cartridges ... yen	2,099	1,550	1,928	1,271	2,176
Other Instruments, etc. ... ... yen	6,718	5,804	20,412	4,733	17,333
Fawlings Prices & Fittings of... yen	175	251	274	498	3,410
Gumpowder catty	—	—	—	—	17
Gumpowder yen	—	—	—	—	17
Instruments, Engines, & other Implements for the use of Railway.					
Iron Rail-rod catty	—	—	—	22,462	—
Iron Rail-rod yen	—	—	—	619	—

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Carriages of Railway and Parts of.	yen	—	2,816	6,173	—	—
Tram-way Cars, & Parts of. ...	yen	—	4,208	932	2,500	12,332
Carts or Drays, for Conveyance of Goods.	No.	—	—	—	2	1
	yen	—	—	—	345	2 8
Locomotive-engines, & Parts of.	yen	—	23,748	27,659	48,588	54,379
Vessels, and Tackles and Instruments for the Use thereof.						
Anchors... ...	yen	—	—	—	65	200
Cordages, of Rigging	catty	7,283	821	—	2,978	81
	yen	494	101	—	399	12
Sailing Vessels ...	No.	—	—	—	—	1
	yen	—	—	—	—	3,200
Calk	catty	13,125	—	—	—	—
	yen	937	—	—	—	—
Felt, for Ship...	yen	90	—	—	—	—
Furs, Tusks, Teeth, and the Manufactures thereof.						
Bones, Animal ...	catty	2,677	26,865	30,495	153,361	39,283
	yen	180	662	884	7,838	2,147
Furs	No.	—	—	—	18	1
	yen	—	—	—	23	3
Animal Hairs (except wool)	catty	—	—	480	1,766	784
	yen	—	—	762	3,434	1,675
Hides, Buffalo & Cow.	catty	226	1,312	—	7,523	17,338
	yen	11	156	—	2,145	5,919
Hoofs	catty	360,044	396,244	348,679	287,466	367,461
	yen	15,409	21,675	17,313	14,111	19,842
Horns, Buffalo & Cow.	catty	8,001	8,508	9,045	1,570	29,720
	yen	834	551	366	38	878
Sole Leather	catty	418,834	505,163	542,514	447,116	491,628
	yen	132,887	197,616	205,791	155,150	165,094
All other Leathers ...	catty	181,840	119,791	172,644	164,583	100,216
	yen	79,941	56,975	78,652	68,401	51,657
Leather Ware.	yen	330	125	664	322	135
Ivory Ware. ...	yen	—	—	—	11	—

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Horns, Deer.	catty	—	—	14	—	46
	yen	—	—	20	—	23
Tortoise-shell ...	catty	—	—	3,026	—	—
	yen	—	—	624	—	—
Bones, Horns, Leather, tusks, etc.	yen	18	672	249	—	—
Glass Wares and Porcelain & Earthen Wares.						
Looking-glasses.	yen	67	25	—	4	54
Glass Ware. ...	yen	334	1,349	946	1,102	358
Porcelain and Earthen Ware.	yen	114	303	56	1,122	1,055
Coal.	ton.	3	405	90	244	150
	yen	15	3,641	590	1,526	754
Miscellaneous Articles.						
Cow & Oxen...	no.	74	224	311	80	22
	yen	4,609	22,548	28,451	11,240	3,586
Horses.	no.	12	33	—	1	7
	yen	3,605	3,065	—	100	1,582
Fowls.	no.	36	247	599	1,989	—
	yen	23	964	4,651	13,908	—
All other Animals ...	yen	607	307	509	268	51
Plants, Trees, & Shrubs ...	yen	233	282	562	589	286
India Rubber Ware	yen	3,947	9,167	6,142	5,810	16,001
Lamp, & Parts of.	yen	13,594	24,565	34,269	17,205	9,314
Jewelry	yen	20,558	9,896	10,822	1,111	1,036
All Kinds of Brush... ...	yen	1,260	371	224	124	365
Furnitures ...	yen	7,169	5,254	2,640	2,417	1,319
Matches ...	gross	—	—	—	11	162
	yen	—	—	—	8	139
Perfumed Water and Hair Oil.	doz.	3,293	1,474	1,043	1,571	2,069
	yen	7,492	5,284	3,787	4,767	6,060
Other Cosmetics & Perfumeries.	yen	70	—	46	64	1,277

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Pictures... ...	yen	413	273	2,267	1,116	857
Saddleries ...	yen	206	307	176	20	39
Shoe-blacking.	yen	12,462	11,308	20,819	13,854	12,159
Washing Soap ...	catty	80,083	67,620	77,889	139,900	45,990
	yen	4,369	4,856	6,186	10,037	3,302
Toilet Soap. ...	yen	3,101	2,415	622	2,343	2,250
Trunks	No.	—	—	—	1	2
	yen	—	—	—	6	8
Umbrella Sticks & Handles	Doz.	—	122	—	104	40
	yen	—	303	—	230	84
Raw India Rubber	catty	75	1,743	284	1,584	525
	yen	60	2,233	332	425	666
Sheet India Rubber	catty	220	1,182	464	1,026	1,385
	yen	229	368	249	367	609
Sponges... ...	yen	—	121	225	73	—
Maps	yen	224	185	42	38	120
Books	no.	229,559	136,183	104,645	57,896	64,835
	yen	114,566	79,995	55,654	39,530	37,523
Pencils ...	gross	18,880	30,195	57,042	46,650	15,517
	yen	15,766	30,599	49,088	40,790	14,318
Printing-ink...	yen	13,327	13,839	22,679	10,064	17,666
Other Stationaries	yen	6,114	13,082	9,784	8,795	4,365
Billiards & Fittings of. ...	yen	539	1,158	2,016	1,351	770
Oil-cakes ...	catty	—	—	—	--	150
	yen	—	—	—	—	4
Umbrellas ...	Doz.	—	—	—	—	1
	yen	—	—	—	—	50
All other Articles not described above.... ...	yen	57,008	106.913	74,916	80,756	65,431
Total Foreign.	yen	3,282,962	5,644,246	6,142,959	6,872,021	6,835,108
Total Japanese.	yen	134	4,488	212	2,511	4,940
Grand Total.	yen	3,283,096	5,648,734	6,143,171	6,874,532	6,840,048

Table of the Total Quantity and Value of the Commodities Exported from Japan to the United States.

All Kinds of Grains.		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Grains.						
Rice	picul	44,761	142,586	188,981	52,060	291,863
	yen	98,180	296,759	420,616	193,670	927,889
Wheat... ...	catty	3	—	—	—	—
	yen	3	—	—	—	—
Beans, Peas, Pulse	catty	—	—	210	2,500	—
	yen	—	—	4	75	—
Shiitake and other Dry Vegetables.						
Chestnut ...	catty	2,763	4,004	3,052	2,127	16,799
	yen	95	152	155	120	694
Ginnang ...	catty	17,034	22,179	15,827	30,420	22,262
	yen	529	827	710	1,381	952
Ginger ...	catty	—	3,186	—	—	—
	yen	—	85	—	—	—
Shiitake and other Mush-room	catty	26,811	23,661	27,910	32,620	35,317
	yen	9,333	6,584	8,355	10,191	11,737
Potatoes ...	catty	—	—	—	—	12,000
	yen	—	—	—	—	90
Marine Products.						
Cuttle-fish ...	catty	165,504	17,335	16,407	23,667	18,601
	yen	18,250	1,895	2,091	2,741	2,187
Salmon and Cod-fish	catty	307	723	1,647	4,179	2,657
	yen	16	37	76	185	115
Hoshinori ...	yen	2	20	—	—	15
Irico or Beche de Mer.	catty	136	72	—	425	126
	yen	38	27	—	128	38
Kanten or Colle Vegetale	catty	21,798	32,422	6,425	188	1,002
	yen	4,639	9,286	1,767	56	465
Sea-weed ...	catty	465	1,692	1,867	87	5,314
	yen		40	36	2	132
Cut Sea-weed	catty	200	1,230	248	1,358	616
	yen	4	27	5	41	13
Awabi, Shell-fish ...	catty	8,611	12,836	16,743	19,225	19,077
	yen	2,502	4,930	5,516	6,497	6,107
Mussel, Shell-fish ...	catty	—	30,230	—	1,462	—
	yen	—	2,475	—	161	—
Kaino Hashira ...	catty	—	352	470	210	363
	yen	—	54	68	55	115
Other Dried Shell-fish	catty	60	872	—	—	—
	yen	8	40	—	27	195

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Dried and Salted Fishes	catty	315	—	185	15	949
	yen	12	—	10	2	76
Gomame ...	catty	—	—	—	—	103
	yen	—	—	—	—	4
Funori ...	catty	—	—	—	—	80
	yen	—	—	—	—	4
Sharks Fnis	yen	—	—	3	15	—
All kinds of Tobacco						
Leaf Tobacco	catty	—	—	—	1,297	335
	yen	—	—	—	107	36
Tea.						
Green Tea (pan fire) ...	catty	22,110,263	19,523,263	20,652,891	22,020,555	22,911,189
	yen	5,427,387	4,102,650	4,512,403	4,263,011	4,645,192
Green Tea (basket fire)	catty	5,178,109	4,271,707	3,640,900	4,665,932	4,514,487
	yen	1,337,438	1,009,941	775,817	882,955	949,908
Black Tea ...	catty	24,678	11,518	38,121	53,056	39,855
	yen	7,783	2,150	6,636	6,837	6,549
Bancha ...	catty	95,628	80,258	68,242	179,650	242,540
	yen	4,550	4,216	3,318	9,626	13,839
Dust Tea ...	catty	2,955,848	2,608,914	2,568,177	3,070,765	3,007,944
	yen	134,746	120,965	12,698	127,660	133,952
Lump Tea ...	catty	376,807	372,397	428,934	657,455	680,905
	yen	41,711	36,243	40,423	49,745	47,154
Beverages and Provisions.						
Liquor ...	catty	260	650	474	494	39
	yen	21	93	119	107	23
Soy	catty	7,862	10,094	3,476	7,628	9,744
	yen	261	313	496	937	1,146
Vermicelli ...	catty	2,014	3,582	3,888	4,037	12,798
	yen	85	140	159	212	647
Other Beverages and Provisions	yen	2,687	5,017	5,553	28,144	5,019
Beer, and other Foreign Liquors	yen	—	—	133	—	—
Silks (incl. Silk-worm, floss-silk, and Silk-worm Eggs).						
Waste Cocoon ...	catty	—	—	551	—	—
	yen	—	—	110	—	—

		1887	1988	1889	1890	1891
Waste Silk...	catty	—	—	16,324	1,322	—
	yen	—	—	13,394	1,328	—
Raw Silk ...	catty	1,733,337	2,364,229	2,271,408	1,392,939	3,115,092
	yen	11,165,965	13,740,601	15,454,601	9,287,659	17,336,698
Noshi Silk ...	catty	99	33,000	16,860	17,276	—
	yen	125	26,850	24,579	25,178	—
Pierced Cocoon ...	catty	92,525	65,775	87,061	7	54,879
	yen	117,929	62,918	95,108	3	52,135
Floss-Silk ...	catty	32,854	64,199	3,705	33,525	5,379
	yen	68,684	106,024	40,111	66,559	9,450
Cocoon ...	catty	29,306	—	—	—	—
	yen	21,144	—	—	—	—
Silk-worm Eggs ...	No.	—	—	136	716	297
	yen	—	—	181	1,006	150
Oils, and Candles (incl. Rape-seed),						
Fish Oil ...	catty	22,604	48,647	113,279	10,800	1,371
	yen	815	1,946	5,886	459	70
Rape-seed Oil	catty	1,110	11,206	32,544	8,953	11,895
	yen	61	984	2,784	842	997
Other Oils for Medical Use...yen		—	98	151	—	185
Vegetable Wax ...	catty	196,918	268,306	249,799	206,051	187,735
	yen	31,037	39,815	34,715	25,892	21,826
Rape-seed ...	catty	—	—	85,032	—	—
	yen	—	—	11,726	—	—
Drugs, and Medicines.						
Camphor ...	catty	2,133,016	1,279,293	1,197,927	965,042	1,327,703
	yen	387,649	275,465	340,236	395,782	489,375
Camphor Oil	catty	70,181	165,581	173,271	286,349	311,615
	yen	2,312	5,175	8,770	13,485	13,486
Menthol Crystal ...	catty	3,159	752	585	4,950	4,006
	yen	3,391	886	820	13,643	11,863
Peppermint Oil	catty	3,252	5,600	6,172	3,187	795
	yen	2,836	5,227	7,493	4,718	1,490
Sulphur ...	catty	12,805,804	9,077,150	32,474,792	26,711,375	28,603,428
	yen	112,351	87,621	300,788	34,179	245,012
All other Drugs	yen	557	66	95	9	287
All other Medicines ...	yen	94	82	83	—	34
All other Dyes and Paints	yen	28	6	6	4	35

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Mica	yen	160	—	—	—	—
Sulphuric Acid ...	catty	—		—	—	8,113
	yen	—	—	19	—	325
Glue	yen	—	—	—	9	—
Papers and Manufactures of.						
Gampishi Paper ...	catty	10,014	20,942	7,512	3,614	27,867
	yen	5,138	12,042	4,019	12,607	15,329
European Paper	yen	1,568	1,166	179	—	—
Wall Paper ...	yen	12,425	11,907 5	12,632	15,503	14,631
All other Papers ...	yen	4,791	8,538	10,797	10,588	15,514
Imitation Leather (made of paper)	yen	2,187	1,498	120	1,928	600
Other Paper Manufactures	yen	33,701	32,384	43,775	45,495	76,755
All Kinds of Umbrellas.						
Umbrellas ...	No.	15,119	59,980	42,830	12,533	19,100
	yen	2,351	4,543	4,584	1,973	2,414
Foreign Umbrellas	No.	247	192	685	141	53
	yen	344	109	494	154	73
Fans, Round Fans, Paper Lanterns.						
Fans	No.	4,197,087	3,719,265	3,778,723	4,471,161	6,407,626
	yen	76,468	88,151	90,441	109,784	118,025
Round Fans	No.	1,917,234	2,134,044	1,735,177	979,601	1,330,072
	yen	21,138	23,399	20,087	13,972	13,321
Paper Lantern ...	No.	380,977	326,895	113,259	206,731	196,919
	yen	9,311	8,967	4,322	10,295	7,161
Porcelain, Earthen, Shippō Wares,						
Porcelain & Earth. Wares... ...	yen	295,586	326,950	398,831	400,114	448,403
Glass Wares	yen	5	8	274	349	249
Shippō Wares	yen	3,631	3,012	2,542	4,644	7,671
Screens. ...	No.	22,342	17,939	23,146	20,207	23,935
	yen	46,024	46,354	51,474	44,140	51,815
Matches ...	Gross	50	50	—	—	50
	yen	20	11	—	—	10

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Straw-plaits, and Manufactures of.						
Straw-plaits ...	Bundle	1,071,683	772,574	493,879	396,947	669,851
	yen	316,623	213,588	109,412	82,682	180,922
Straw Manufactures. ...	yen	3,418	4,809	2,357	9,005	4,836
Mats for Floor	yen	28,515	123,351	116,594	290,565	595,936
Lacquered Wares... ...	yen	64,818	51,933	46,841	39,700	48,840
Metals & Metallic Wares.						
Antimony ...	catty	44,625	57,301	25,333	42,800	50,428
	yen	2,015	4,015	2,601	5,333	3,252
Bronze ...	catty	—		—	—	30
	yen	—		—	—	4
Brass Wares...	yen	2,438	5	30	212	65
Bronze Wares	yen	41,381	37,296	36,861	24,562	48,760
Copper Wares	yen	10,469	8,868	10,784	4,641	4,843
Gold & Silver Wares	yen	1,532	931	187	8	2,131
Iron Wares...	yen	184	11	713	1,216	80
Tin Wares ...	yen	92	52	66	103	11
Coals	Ton	34	11,234	2,353	18,526	15,536
	yen	123	36,751	14,490	74,984	67,891
Cotton and Cotton Piece Goods.						
Cotton Cloths for Floor	No.	5,464	12,023	9,371	15,213	38,208
	yen	10,699	29,748	18,439	36,553	76,736
Cotton Piece Goods	Price	1,152	1,736	4,216	2,221	4,855
	yen	830	1,101	5,248	5,992	13,670
Cotton Flannel Monpas	Piece	—	—	—	—	94
	yen	—	—	—	—	292
Silk Piece Goods & Manufactures of.						
Silk Piece Goods ...	Piece	2,158	4,635	14,303	27,158	40,940
	yen	22,498	45,536	174,724	386,935	572,310
Silk Handkerchiefs ...	Doz.	229,979	226,064	353,650	634,116	750,632
	yen	816,151	831,778	1,106,225	1,870,048	1,823,878
Silk Manufactures ...	yen	59,821	73,225	50,767	48,060	57,236

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Hemp and Other-Fabrics, and Manufactures thereof.						
Hemp	yen	66	—	—	—	—
Cotton & Silk Mixture	Piece	254	369	—	375	502
	yen	298	501	—	2,566	3,894
Kuzufu ...	Piece	41	—	80	—	125
	yen	84	—	156	—	250
Table Cloths	No.	111	12	23	102	1,254
	yen	686	105	175	291	1,413
Clothings and Apparel.						
Hats and Caps	Doz.	918	206	327	185	34
	yen	766	293	162	851	108
Mattress ...	No.	43	358	—	2	3
	yen	841	2,032	—	63	45
Socks and Stockings...	Pair	—	30	—	—	—
	yen	—	3	—	—	—
Gloves... ...	Doz.	—	—	—	—	62
	yen	—	—	—	—	157
All other Clothing and Apparel ...	yen	80,814	84,824	65,754	65,260	40,769
Boots and Shoes	Pair	—	—	—	48	—
	yen	—	—	—	344	—
Feathers, Furs. Leather Wares, etc.						
Feathers ...	catty	280	4,846	7,083	7,266	2,745
	yen	28	188	367	330	898
Furs.	No.	353	2,298	2,341	2,914	3,354
	yen	220	1,131	1,238	947	2,012
Hides	catty	49,970	132	225	3,262	4,454
	yen	5,479	18	38	400	449
Leather ...	catty	4,640	2,820	—	—	13
	yen	12,725	4,532	—	—	15
Awabi Shell	catty	20,297	2,495	20,364	14,522	25,341
	yen	1,254	95	2,009	1,046	853
Yakōgai Shell	catty	22,085	6,058	—	—	—
	yen	1,277	454	—	—	—
Whale Bones and Fins. ...	catty	—	487	—	—	—
	yen	—	13	—	—	—

		1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Other Conch Shells... ...	yen	935	—	—	280	1,036
Ivory Ware...	yen	4,738	9,786	7,448	5,224	7,894
Leather W'e	yen	402	360	19	168	126
Animal Hairs	catty	4,080	—	—	—	—
	yen	522	—	—	—	—
Tortoise Shell	yen	572	413	940	2,817	2,554
Bamboo, Timbers, and Manufacture of.						
Bamboo W'e	yen	102,851	77,691	77,582	68,227	63,077
Rosette Wood Ware... ...	yen	902	16	60	—	12
Wooden W'e	yen	8,718	6,320	10,348	7,691	14,330
Bamboo ...	yen	12,737	8,665	17,439	62,570	47,879
Timbers and Planks ...	yen	8	—	425	4	1,866
All other Articles not d'cribed Above.						
Crystal... ...	catty	—	—	83	97	—
	yen	—	—	20	60	—
Other Minerals	yen	—	—	100	—	5,143
Pump used by Hand ...	No.	—	—	—	144	—
	yen	—	—	—	29	—
Books ...	No.	44,735	14,739	12,357	17,287	10,070
	yen	3,295	1,138	505	2,168	1,130
Trimmings...	yen	153	70	—	—	1,086
Animals ...	yen	109	278	—	—	46
Copper Wares	yen	—	—	120	—	—
Lily Bulbs...	yen	2,407	2,886	2,310	5,082	7,762
Plants, Trees, & Shrubs ...	yen	4,262	5,268	3,141	6,147	5,509
Rags. ...	catty	13,419,750	13,008,000	19,127,670	9,668,512	6,643,169
	yen	253,028	316,664	398,467	201,090	39,397
Furnitures...	yen	1,922	1,326	3,655	6,741	4,965
Jinrikisha ...	No.	—	—	2	—	12
	yen	44	78	42	—	416
Photograph	yen	876	195	181	605	952
Other Pictures	yen	7,629	3,915	821	8,752	5,520
Tooth Powder	yen	143	189	282	473	312
All other Articles not described above	yen	89,340	76,197	100,060	172,232	206,130
Total Japanese	yen	21,502,251	22,596,410	25,263,614	19,810,043	29,769,376
Total Foreign	yen	27,015	22,074	19,260	11,394	26,379
Grand Total	yen	21,529,267	22,618,484	25,282,874	19,821,438	29,795,755

CHAPTER VI.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce was first established in 1878. Ever since, more than fifty have been esta-

Name of Chambers.	Situation of Chambers.
Akamagaseki Chamber of Commerce	Akamagaseki City
Gifu ,, ,, ,,	Gifu ,,
Hakata ,, ,, ,,	Fukuoka ,,
Hiroshima ,, ,, ,,	Hiroshima ,,
Kanazawa ,, ,, ,,	Kanazawa ,,
Kōbe ,, ,, ,,	Kōbe ,,
Kōchi ,, ,, ,,	Kōchi ,,
Kumamoto ,, ,, ,,	Kumamoto ,,
Kyōto ,, ,, ,,	Kyōto ,,
Nagoya ,, ,, ,,	Nagoya ,,
Okazaki ,, ,, ,,	Okazaki Town
Onomichi ,, ,, ,,	Onomichi ,,
Ōsaka ,, ,, ,,	Ōsaka City
Ōtsu ,, ,, ,,	Ōtsu Town
Sakai ,, ,, ,,	Sakai City
Sendai ,, ,, ,,	Sendai ,,
Shizuoka ,, ,, ,,	Shizuoka ,,
Tōkyō ,, ,, ,,	Tōkyō ,,
Tokyo ,, ,, ,,	Tokyo ,,

blished up to 1890. Thereupon the Government issued the "Law Relating to Chamber of Commerce" defining the limit and extent of this organ of autonomy to be acknowledged by law.

According to this law the following eighteen chambers came into existence.

Number of Members.	Number of Special Members.	Name of Presidents.
30	—	Itō Fusajirō.
30	3	Watanabe Jinkichi.
30	5	Ogawa Kiushirō.
30	6	Awamura Nobutake.
30	3	Kameda Iyemon.
40	7	Yamamoto Kametarō.
30	2	Yasuda Kōsei.
40	—	Okasaki Tadaō.
40	3	Hamaoka Kōtetsu.
35	—	Sudzuki Zenroku.
25	—	—
20	—	—
50	5	Isano Koyemon.
25	—	Murata Rokunosuke.
30	—	Fujimoto Shōtarō.
30	—	Hayakawa Tomohiro.
30	—	Komura Toshiyasu.
50	5	Shibusawa Yeiichi.

The Chamber of Commerce is under the supervision of the Minister of Agricultural and Commercial Department, and the establishment of which is to be recognized by the Minister. It is organized by the merchants and traders, according to the Art. 4 of the Commercial Code, and who pay the income taxes. The members are elected from the male, upward of thirty years of age, or Business Firm (any one representing the firm). The number of the members are restricted according to the law of the chamber and one term is to be four years. The men of experience in learning or arts can be nominated the special member whose number can not exceed the one-fifth of the fixed number of its members and to have no right to vote in the matter.

The president, vice-president and ordinary committee are elected by the reciprocal vote of the member, and to them the management is entrusted.

The rights and duties of the Chamber are:— (1) To decide on the necessary steps in the promotion of commercial affairs or to remedy the business suppression. (2) To send in the memorials to the Government in regard to the legislation amendment, abolition or the mode of execution of laws and regulations relating to trade. (3) To report and make statistics of the actual condition of business. (4) To state the opinion to the official inquiry in regard to the commercial affairs. (5) To maintain and take charge of the public edifices of mercantile

corporations by the effect of law or order. (6) To investigate into the capacity and number of brokers and the rates of brokerage. (7) To act as arbitrators in the mercantile questions by request of the party concerned.

The expenditures of the Chamber of Commerce are to be borne by the members who has the qualifications of electors, and the Chamber of Commerce shall be regarded as a legal person, and shall own the properties in that capacity.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

With the purpose to improve the manufactures, and to establish the credit, those who pursue the same trade or have the common in interest business, organize various unions in every parts of the Empire, some form themselves within the producing districts while others in their ministrative limits. As a means of accomplishing their aim, they make agreements so as to inspect the articles of manufactures, not to manufacture worse and bad articles, or not to make illegal transactions, in short there is no minute detail remain untouched. If there should happen any breaker, he is bound to pay certain fines, no mercy being shown on the circumstances. For the management of affairs offices are established and the committees are appointed or elected who have the responsibility of supervision and inspection prescribed by the agreement, and when found necessary they often cause the establishment of training school, holding of the social meeting, opening of the mercantile museum and competitive exposition, despatching of inspectors, reporting, publishing compiling of statistical table, and the supervision of mechanics and labourers who receive wages so much per hour all business are to form a part of the aims

of Union. The expenditure of the Union are defrayed by different methods as by the sum exacted from the member's income or from total amount of transaction as a standard, or by the profit arising from the sale of trade labels of the Union. As for the most important production having considerable weight to the local economy, they are not entrusted to the private management of those who follow the same trade, but it is the duty of local magistrate to superintend, and to order the organization of trade Unions in accordance with the Regulation of control issued specially for the purpose, and cause them to make the agreements and bye-laws, having the rights and duties of members clearly defined. There are now 2013 trade unions organized by those who pursue the same trade in the whole Empire, and the classification according to profession is shown below.

Sugar	11	Matches	4
Liquor and Soy...	106	Tobacco..	63
Oil and Wax	32	Fabrics...	91
Rice and Corn	75	Fuel and Charcoal	12
Timber.	15	Drugs and Dyes...	33
Lucquered Wares	17	Paper	37
Porcelain and Earthen Ware	15	Metallic Ware	30
		Coal	10
Manure..	25	Flax, Hemp, & Jute	10
Dried Articles	6	Salt	8
Umbrella	7	Thread	7
Dyed Article	21	Leather and Hides	4
Fan & Round Fan	5	Cotton	5
Fish	9	Mat..	22

Transportation	18	Trade	3
Tea	359	Silkworm	732
Miscellaneous			221
Total			2,013

Remarks: In the table above mentioned, the union of tea merchants comprises its cultivaters, and that of silk merchants, its raisers, moreover, there are thirty-five United Chambers on the part of the tea merchants, and forty-two Board of Control to silk merchants, established one or two in every *Fu* and prefecture.

Besides the union of the persons who pursue the same profession there are other corporations established by the merchants and artisans under the name of association or club, each differ in aim and purpose, yet what they all tend to is no other than the improvement of their respective business. The number of these bodies have greatly increased at present, that there is neither Fu or prefecture where they are not established, some of the most prosperous of them having nearly 2,000 members, with respect to the business to be carried out in the society and club are the meeting of members for the investigation of the commercial and industrial questions, or the distribution of the magazines to the members or holding a competitive show of manufactured articles by each of them, or the establishment of the training school to educate the apprentices. Though different measures are adopted to accomplish their ends, yet the benefit thus derived will give no small impetus to the improvement of commerce and industry. The principal clubs and associations are given below.

Names.	Situations.	No. of Members.
(Tōkyō Fu)		
Dai Nippon Fabric Society	Tōkyō City.	1,668
Mechanical Association	„ „	1,400
Meiji Fine Art Society	„ „	538
Nippon Fine Art Society	„ „	942
Nippon Lacquering Association	„ „	524
Nippon Young Men Picture Society ...	„ „	150
Oriental Painting Society...	„ „	1,092
Scientific Society...	„ „	1,418
Tōkyō Carving Society	„ „	678
Tōkyō Industrial Society	„ „	100
Trade Society	„ „	72
(Kyōto Fu)		
Business Club	Shimokyōku, Kyōto City.	35
Commercial and Industrial Society... ...	Kamikyōku, Kyōto City.	40
Hakuran Society...	„ „	97
Kyō Dyeing Association	„ „	26
Kyōto Business Society	„ „	150
Kyōto Fine Art Association	„ „	265
Kyōto Thread Ware Society	„ „	50
Nishijin Club	„ „	60
(Ōsaka Fu)		
Commerce Club	Imamiyamura, Nishinarigōri.	21
Kyōsan Invention Society	Minamiku, Ōsaka City.	
Kubota Club...	Yagimura, Minamigōri.	15

Names.	Situations.	No. of Members.
(Ōsaka Fu)		
Nippon Commerce Society...	Kitaku, Ōsaka City,	182
Ōsaka Business Association	Higashiku „	
Ōsaka Commercial and Industrial Society	„ „	133
Ōsaka Economy Society	„ „	100
Sakai Commerce and Industry Society...	Sakai City.	35
Shōsei Club...	„ „	113
(Hyōgo Ken)		
Hyōgo Young Men Club	Kōbe City.	82
Itami Commerce & Industry Association	Itamichō, Kawabegōri.	22
Kashiwabara Union	Hikamigōri.	65
Kōbe Club	Kōbe City.	123
Kōbe Young Men Club	„ „	104
Shinkō Club...	„ „	180
Sumoto C'merce & Industry Association...	Sumotochō, Tsunagōri.	148
(Niigata Ken)		
Commercial Investigation Society	Niigata City.	
Kamochō Danwa Association	Kamochō, Minamikambaragōri.	86
Kashiwazaki C'merce & Industry Society	Kashiwazakichō, Kariwagōri.	52
Kawarada Commercial Social Meeting ...	Kawaradachō, Sawadagōri.	16
Sanjōchō Commerce and Industry Society	Sanjōchō, Minamikambaragōri.	65
Tōkamachi Fabric Society	Tōkamachi, Naka-Uonummagōri.	100
(Nagasaki Ken)		
Nagasaki Trader Assembly	Nagasaki City.	92
(Gumma Ken)		
Takasaki Commerce and Industry Society	Takasakichō, Nishigummagōri.	134

Names.	Situations.	No. of Members.
(Ibaraki Ken)		
Commerce and Industry Society	Mito City.	50
(Miye Ken)		
Commerce and Industry Dōshi Society...	Tsu City.	44
Inbe Business Association...	Kasadamura, Inbegōri.	225
Shiusei Society	Tsu City.	65
Young Men Commerce & Industry Society	Ujiyamadachō, Watarаegōri.	80
(Aichi Ken)		
Koromogaura Private C'ber of Commerce	Kamezakichō, Chitagōri.	30
Oil Merchants' Club	Handachō, „	
(Shizuoka Ken)		
Fujigōri Agricultural & C'mercial A'bly	Yoshiwarachō, Fujigōri.	77
Numazu Commerce & Industry Chamber	Numazuchō, Suntōgōri.	52
Seien Industrial Association	Hamamatsuchō, Shikuchigōri.	135
Seisun Business Corporation	Fujiyedachō, Shitagōri.	60
(Nara Ken)		
Industrial Association	Shimokitayamamura, Yoshinogōri.	
Kōriyama Commerce & Industry Society	Kōriyamachō, Sōnoshimogōri.	130
Sunday Assembly	Goshomura, Kuzukamigōri.	17
(Shiga Ken)		
Ōtsu Commercial & Industrial Society...	Ōtsuchō, Shigagōri.	50
Patronizing Silk Industry Society... ...	Imadzumura, Takashimagōri.	
Shiga Industrial Association	Ōtsuchō, Shigagōri.	622
(Gifu Ken)		
Ōgaki Commerce and Industry Society...	Ōgakichō.	

Names.	Situations.	No. of Members.
(Nagano Ken)		
Commerce and Industry Association ...	Uyedachō, Chiisagatagōri.	74
Commerce Consultation Society	Yashirochō, Hanishinagōri.	34
Communication Club...	Matsumotochō, Higashi-Chikumagōri.	67
Inariyama Club	Inariyamachō, Sarashinagōri.	100
Matsumoto Commercial Social Meeting...	Matsumotochō, Higashi-Chikumagōri.	75
Uyeda Commerce and Industry Society	Uyedachō, Chiisagatagōri	98
Nagano Commerce and Industry A'oation	Naganochō, Kamiminochigōri.	68
(Miyagi Ken)		
Ishinomaki C'merce and Industry Society	Ishinomakichō, Oshikagōri	35
Miyagi Agriculture, Commerce and Industry Society...	Sendai City.	174
(Iwate Ken)		
Commerce Club	Morioka City.	130
Commercial Social Meeting	„	20
Hanamaki Commerce Club	Kurokawaguchichō, Hinukigōri.	47
(Aomori Ken)		
Aomori Commerce Society	Aomorichō, Higashi-Tsugarugōri.	48
Sannohe Commercial Social Meeting ...	Sannohechō, Sannohegōri.	59
(Yamagata Ken)		
Kamo C'merce & Industry Social M'ting	Kamochō, Nishitagawagōri..	22
Tsurugaoka Commerce & Industry Society	Tsurugaokachō, „	33
(Akita Ken)		
Commerce Social Meeting...	Akita City.	22
Kyōkō Society	„	28

Names.	Situations.	No. of Members.
(Akita Ken)		
Commerce Association	Akita City.	25
(Fukui Ken)		
Fukui Chamber of Commerce & Industry	Fukui City.	90
Katsuyama Chamber of Commerce... ..	Katsuyamachō, Ōnogōri.	38
Mikuni Commerce & Industry A'ciation	Mikunichō, Sakaigōri.	35
Obama Commerce and Industry Society	Obanachō, Oniugōri.	36
Ōno Chamber of Commerce	Ōnochō, Ōnogōri.	50
Takefu Commerce and Industry Society	Takefuchō, Nanjōgōri.	88
Tsuruga „ „ „ „	Tsurugachō, Tsurugagōri.	60
(Ishikawa Ken)		
Kamikanaiwa C'merce & Indust'y Society	Kamikanaiwachō, Ishikawagōri.	74
Kigyō Club	Tsubatachō, Kahokugōri.	
Lacquered Ware Investigation Society...	Wajimachō, Hōshigōri.	41
Matsutochō Commerce & Ind'try Society	Matsutochō, Ishikawagōri.	33
Mikawa „ „ „ „	„ „	50
Silk Industry Club	Takamatsumura, Kahokugōri.	81
Silk Merchant Investigation Society ...	Kanazumura, „	46
Shimokanaiwa C'merce & Ind'try Society	Shimokanaiwachō, Ishikawagōri,	30
(Toyama Ken)		
Agriculture and Commerce Club	Higashi Iwasechō, Kaminiikawagōri.	
Fushiki Commerce & Industry A'ciation	Fushikichō, Imizugōri.	
Takaoka Commerce & Industry Chamber	Takaoka City.	
Takaoka Fine Art Competition A'ciation	„	
Toyama Commercial & Industrial Social Meeting	Toyama City.	

Names.	Situations.	No. of Members.
(Toyama Ken)		
Toyama Dōkō Society	Toyama City.	
Young Men Fine Art Society	Takaoka City.	
(Tottori Ken)		
Tottori City Commerce & Industry Club	Tottori City.	50
Yoneko „ „ „ A'ciation	Yonekochō.	64
(Shimane Ken)		
Matsuye Commerce & Industry A'ciation	Matsune City.	63
Tsuwano „ „ „ „	Tsuwanochō.	140
(Okayama Ken)		
Okayama Druggist Club	Okayama City.	29
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce Social Meeting	Yamato-Buntōmura, Kumehōjōgōri.	
Nishihojōgōri & Higashinanjōgōri Agriculture Commerce Association	Tsuyamachō, Nishihōjōgōri.	70
(Hiroshima Ken)		
Hiroshima Commerce and Industry Club	Hiroshima City.	52
(Yamaguchi Ken)		
Yamaguchi C'merce & Ind'ry Society	Yamaguchichō, Yoshishikigōri.	63
(Ehime Ken)		
Furuchō Club	Matsuyama City.	120
Imaharu Commercial Club	Imaharuchō, Ochigōri.	53
Matsuyama Commerce Club	Matsuyama City	97
Ōsu Business Investigation Society ...	Ōsuchō, Kitagōri.	41
(Fukuoka Ken)		
Commerce Social Meeting...	Ōmuta, Miikegōri.	30

Names.	Situations.	No. of Members.
(Fukuoka Ken)		
Kurumejima Improvement Association...	Kurume City.	75
(Ōita Ken)		
Commerce and Industry Association ...	Saganosekichō.	36
Commercial Social Meeting	Usukichō, Kita Kaibegōri.	40
Kitsuki Young Men C'merce S'al Society	Kitsukichō, Hayamigōri.	53
Nakatsu Commerce & Industry Society...	Nakatsuchō, Shimokegōri.	80
(Kumamoto Ken)		
Hitoyoshi Young Men Commerce and Industry Society	Hitoyoshichō, Kumagōri.	41
Kawajiri Commerce and Industry Young Men Society	Kawajirichō, Akitagōri.	35
Kumamoto Commerce and Industry Young Men Society	Kumamoto City.	55
Kumamoto Economy Association	,,	25
Kumomoto Fabric Society	,,	
Kumamoto Jiuyokka Society	,,	35
Nijiuhachinichi Society	,,	35
Shōyu Society	Yatsushirochō, Yatsushirogōri	33
Udo Commerce and Industry Association	Udochō, Udogōri.	30
(Miyazaki Ken)		
Commercial Corporation	Nobeokachō, Higashi Usukigōri.	160
(Okinawa Ken)		
Okinawa Industrial Society	Nawa.	475
(Hokkaidō)		
Commercial Club...	Sapporo.	116
Otaru Kiōdō Social Meeting	Otaru.	33
Otaru Kiōshō Society	,,	68

CHAPTER VIII.

EXCHANGES.

There are four kinds of Exchange in this country; viz., Rice-Exchange, Stock-Exchange, Exchange and Market Places. The Rice-Exchange originates from the Rice-Market, which was inaugurated by the Ōsaka merchants in the period of Kwanyei and Shōhō (about first half of the 17th century) and the merchant of other cities followed the example. In 1874 the Government prohibited the old method of transaction which was then practised, and ordered the Rice Market to obtain the permission of the Government in accordance with the Act of Stock Exchange issued in the same year. Consequently the amount of capital, the rate of tax, number of the Exchange, and its regulation were fixed, and it was established in Tōkyō and Ōsaka. In 1876 the Act of Rice Exchange was issued, and in accordance with it, the following thirteen Exchanges came into existense.

Name of Rice Exchange.	Situations.	Capital.	Number of Brokers.
		yen.	
Tōkyō Rice Exchange.	Tōkyō City.	100,000	100
Akamagaseki „	Akamagaseki „	30,000	30
Hakata „	Fukuoka „	30,000	30
Kanazawa „	Kanazawa „	30,000	30
Kuwana „	Kuwana Town.	30,000	30
Kyōto Shichijō „	Kyōto City.	30,000	03

Name of Rice Exchange.	Situations.	Capital.	Number of Brokers.
		yen.	
Nagoya Rice Exchange	Nagoya City.	30,000	30
Niigata „	Niigata „	30,000	30
Ōmi „	Ōtsu Town.	30,000	30
Ōsaka Dōshima „	Ōsaka City.	75,000	75
Sakata „	Sakata Town.	30,000	30
Takaoka „	Takata City.	30,000	30
Tokushima „	Tokushima City.	30,000	30

Rice Exchange. The Rice Exchange under the supervision of the Minister of Agricultural and Commercial Department is the place where rice is to be sold and purchased within a fixed period, or to be directly bought or sold on the spot. The capital is to be over 30,000 yen and when the permission to carry on business is given the corporation is to invest the cash or Government bonds equal to two-third of the capital to the local Government or national bank as security. The officers are to be elected from the shareholders who owns more than ten shares, and all the business relating to the Exchange is intrusted to them. There are brokers who, under the permission of the Minister, investing 1,000 yen as security, transacts the business. They can not transact on their own account, and in all the transactions they are liable to the Exchange. In case they fail to fulfill the obligation the loss is to be covered by the security money, if it is found still insufficient then the company is liable. The expense of the

company is met with the commissions on the sale and purchase. The rate of tax is to be $\frac{6}{10000}$ of the whole amount of the transaction to be exacted from both parties—the buyer and seller, but on the amount of transfer and re-taking the tax is not imposed.

As to the mode of transaction there are two—the direct and periodical transaction. In the periodical transaction there are two; the one is to be transacted on the day of promise, the other is to be performed or cancelled within the certain fixed period. The length of the period is distinguished into one, two and three months, on the last day of which the transaction is to be concluded. In the agreement of transaction the warrant money according to the rates fixed by the companies against the promised sum is to be invested to the company, and the money is to be refunded on the day of performance, but in case of rise in price happens within the period, the additional warrant money is to be invested.

Stock Exchange. The Act of Stock Exchange was issued in 1874, but it was not carried into practice, and in the next year, it was so arranged that the establishment of the Stock Exchange was to be made in accordance with the Act of Rice Exchange.

In 1877, the Stock Exchange was established in Tōkyō. In the next year 1878 the Act of Stock Exchange was amended, and the establishment was

limited to Tōkyō and Ōsaka, one each. Sometimes before this, there were some one who started the business of Foreign silver exchange in Yokohama, and in 1879 the establishment of it was publicly granted according to the Act of Stock Exchange and was called Yokohama Stock Exchange. Afterwards Kōbe, Kyōto, and Nagoya granted the same permission, but since, Kōbe, Nagoya and Yokohama Exchanges ceased to exist, and at present only the following three are existing:—

Name of Stock Exchange.	Situations.	Capital.	Number of Brokers.
		yen.	
Kyōto Stock Exchange	Kyōto City.	100,000	60
Ōsaka „ „	Ōsaka „	100,000	60
Tōkyō „ „	Tōkyō „	200,000	70

The Stock Exchange is also under the supervision of the Minister of Agricultural and Commercial Department deals in the transaction of stock and shares both of direct and periodical. This is the company organized with the capital of over 100,000 yen. The security money, obligations of shareholders, election of officers, number of brokers and the mode of transaction are all the same to that of the Rice Exchange. In the transaction the stocks must be of the shares of the companies that were established under the recognition of laws and regulations, the shares of other companies are not permitted to be transacted, but one recognized by

the minister. The tax of this company is to be $\frac{3}{10000}$ (bonds) and $\frac{6}{10000}$ (stocks) of the promise money in the periodical transaction to be exacted from both parties, those transferred stocks are not taxed.

Exchange. The Exchange was first established under the Act of Exchange issued in 1887. Its system resembles great deal to that of the present Rice and Stock Exchanges, yet the organization and the way of supervision is somewhat different. The Rice and Stock Exchanges are entirely the joint stock company, and have shareholders, brokers, and the liability in the transaction; the Exchange is the public market of the club system. To become members it is requisite to invest the security of 300—3,000 yen, brokers from 2,000-20,000 yen, differing according to the nature of transaction. The brokers are at once members and carry on their business with the permission of the Minister, but can not transact on his own account. The officers are elected from the members and others and the whole business is intrusted to them. The expense is defrayed from the commissions on the transaction. Under the Exchange Act the following three exchanges are established :—

Name of Exchange.	Situation.	Commodities Transacted.
Kōbe Exchange.	Kōbe City	Rice, manure, Tea, Government Bonds & Stocks.
Saga „	Saga City	Rice, Manure, Wax, Oils for Lamp, Government Bonds and Stocks.
Takaoka „	Takaoka City	Manure, Raw Cotton, Salt, Kerosene Oil, Government Bonds and Stocks.

According to the Regulation, the Rice and Stock Exchange Regulation are to be abolished at the expiration of the business terms, there will be some amendment in the organization of the Exchange sooner or later.

Market. Besides the above mentioned three kinds of Exchange, there are markets everywhere that deals in the commodities of different kinds. The opening of the market varies according to the conditions of the localities, some open every day, some so many times in a month, and others so many times a year. Some have one regular place for the market, while others establish it in partnership, and still others in shares. They all follow the old customs. The principal commodities are rice, corn, fish, fowls, meat, vegetables, cocoon and raw silk, fabrics, second-hand cloths and wares, horse, cattle, and other innumerable things. They are the de-

veloped forms of yearly fairs and celebration fairs. The number of the markets from the latest report is shown below.

Cocoon & Raw Silk Market.	93
Cow and Horse Market.	266
Fabrics Market.	34
Fishes, Fowls, and Meat Market....	598
Rice and other Corn Market.	26
Second-hand Clothing and Inplanents Market.	355
Vegetables...	173
All other Articles Market	371
Total.	1,916

CHAPTER IX.

BANKS.

There are five kinds of bank in the Empire; namely, the national bank, Bank of Japan (Nippon Ginkō), Specie Bank, private bank and semi-banking corporation, all of which come under the supervision of the Minister of Finance. The national bank, Bank of Japan, and Specie Bank are established according to the respecitive Regulations, the private banks and semi-banking corporations with the recognition of the Minister. As to the private banks and semi-banking corporations, there are the Bank Regulation and Savings Bank Regulation already issued, and their execution is in hand. Now the origin and organization of each bank will be briefly stated in the following pages.

Before the national banks were established in the Empire, there existed, in large commercial cities like Ōsaka, exchange merchants who exchange and discount, but the scope of circulation was quite limited. In 1869 the Government prevailed upon the wealthy merchants of Tōkyō, Yokohama, Ōsaka, Kōbe, Tsuruga and Niigata to establish the Exchange Company to grant credits and receive deposit, and perform exchange business, and allowed to issue bank notes against the security in gold. In 1872 with the promulgation of Bank Regulation,

the circulation of the paper currency, bank notes and bills of exchange was prohibited and at the same time the Exchange Companies were dissolved. In the two following years the national banks established in accordance with the Regulation were the First National Bank (Tōkyō), the Second (Yokohama), the Fourth (Niigata), the Fifth (Ōsaka), and the capitals of did not amount more than 3,450,000 yen. In 1876 the Regulation was amended. According to the old Regulation the security for the issuing of bank notes were restricted alone to gold species, but by the amended Regulation was substituted; in the next year Government Pension Bond was issued in order to encourage the industries to "Kwazoku" (the Nobles) and "Shizoku" (the Military class). As soon as the privilege of establishing the National Banks with the Government Pension Bond for the capital and the issuing of paper money against the bonds were granted, there sprung up one hundred fifty-three banks in 1880, upon which the Treasury fearing the effect did not permit the random establishment. Ever since the amalgumation and dissolution took place and there remain at present one hundred and thirty-four banks the paid up capital being 48,701,100 yen.

The national bank is the stock company of having more than 50,000 yen for the capital, and the privilege of banking is limited to twenty years. The amount of bank notes to be issued is to be the eight-

tenth of the capital, (the Minister of Treasury has the power to increase or decrease it) and by investing the bonds bearing the interest of 0,004 % to the Treasury, the rest two-tenth is to be reserved in current money for the exchange of paper money. The method of redemption is to deposit $2\frac{1}{2}$ % of the profit, without regard to the loss or gain, against the amount of paper money received from the Treasury, to the Bank of Japan, where it remains to become the fund for redeeming the paper.

The Bank of Japan established in accordance with the Bank of Japan Regulation issued in 1882, with the capital of 20,000,000 yen (the paid up capital being 10,000,000 yen) is the central bank, whose office is to hold the equilibrium and stability of all the banks in the Empire, being the organ of the financial administration. The privilege of banking is thirty years. The principal business is the discount of the bills. Since 1883 it manages the Treasury money, and in 1886 it discharges the business of exchange of paper money, and moreover the business regarding the Government bonds was also transferred. At last in 1889 all the business relating to the management of Treasury money was also handed over to the Bank. The Treasury Department therefore specially provides Inspectors to oversee the business. The president and vice-president are appointed by the Government and the directors are elected by the reciprocal vote of the

shareholders and confirmed by the Minister of Finance, the managers are appointed by the shareholders.

In 1884 the bank was conferred the special privilege of issuing the convertible silver notes in accordance with the "Convertible Silver Bank Notes Regulation" and on 1885 this was practically carried out.

This system is not only to reserve the gold and silver coin and bullions to the same amount of the issued notes to be ready for the conversion, but it can issued note to the amount of 85,000,000 yen having Government bonds, Treasury notes and other reliable bonds for the security, among which 27,000,000 yen are to be issued by degrees, against the redeemed amount of the paper money by the national banks since 1889.

When the Bank deems it necessary to increase the amount of the current money, it may, under the recognition of the Minister of Finance, issue the required amount by placing such reliable securities. In this case, the Bank is bound to pay the tax of not less than 5 %. The Bank is also to credit the Government up to the amount of 22,000,000 yen for the redemption of paper money.

The Specie Bank was established in 1879 in accordance with the National Bank Regulation, the capital is 6,000,000 yen (paid up capital 4,500,000) specially deals with foreign exchanges and other

banking business and have branch offices and agencies at London, New York, San Francisco, and other important places for the convenience of the foreign as well as the domestic commerce. The privilege of banking is for twenty years, and the special inspecting officers are placed as in the case of the Bank of Japan.

At first the capital of this bank was assessed in the standard value of gold and the Government took shares amounting to 1,000,000 yen (it is now transferred to the Imperial Household) to protect its development, but in 1883 the organization underwent a change, the standard was based on the current money, and to reserve silver coin to meet the demand of the market. In 1887, the Government issued the Specie Bank Regulation, giving to it the special privileges. Thus the organization of the Bank was firmly rooted.

The private banks and semi-banking corporations seem to have developed from exchange merchants and exchange companies. In the organization there are varieties such as done in partnership or joint-stocks. What is called private bank is company that has the name of bank attached to it, while that of Semi-banking corporation has not, but the in reality it deals in the business just the same as that of banks. At present the number of private banks are two hundred fifty two, the paid up capital amounts to 19,796,000 yen, and that of semi-banking

corporation are six hundred and seventy-eight that of capital is 13,827,000 yen.

The capital, reserve fund, and net profit of banks for the last five years is statistically stated, and the names and situation of banks having the capital of more than 500,000 yen are also given, together with the interest bearing upon the credit and deposits of banks in Tōkyō and Ōsaka, and the table showing the fluctuations of the foreign exchange in Yokohama.

National Banks, Bank of Japan, Specie Bank.

Year.	Head Office.	Branch Office.	Paid up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Net Profit.	Dividends on Each One Hundred Yen
			yen.	yen	yen.	yen.
1887	138	137	60,338,851	12,143,376	8,995,140	10·85
1888	137	152	61,377,639	14,279,762	11,488,125	12·07
1889	136	152	62,181,379	16,106,070	10,769,217	11·96
1890	136	152	63,144,662	18,977,955	11,490,999	12·59
1891	136	148	63,201,100	20,856,971	11,976,796	12·12

Private Banks.

Year.	Head Office.	Branch Office.	Paid up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Net Profit.	Dividends on Each One Hundred Yen
			yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.
1887	221	—	18,896,061	—	—	—
1888	211	48	16,761,609	4,133,200	1,084,324	6.47
1889	218	56	17,472,170	4,735,433	1,339,603	7.67
1890	217	54	18,976,616	5,039,859	1,475,836	7.80
1891	252	112	19,796,820	5,459,802	1,556,172	7.93

Semi-banking Corporations.

Year.	Head Office.	Capital	
1887	714	yen.	15,117,676
1888	713	„	14,453,553
1889	695	„	14,421,004
1890	702	„	14,512,616
1891	678	„	13,827,434

Name and Situation of the Banks having the Capital over 5,000,000 yen.
I. National Banks, Bank of Japan, and Specie Bank.

Name of Banks.	Situations.	Capital, (paid up).
Bank of Japan.	Kitashinaborichō, Nihonbashiku, Tōkyo City.	yen 10,000,000
No. 1 National Bank.	Kabutochō, „ „	„ 2,250,000
No. 14 „ „	3 chōme, Kobunachō, „ „	„ 1,000,000
No. 15 „ „	7 chōme, Kobikichō, Kiōbashiku, „	„ 17,826,100
No. 119 „ „	2 chōme, Awajichō, Kandaku, „	„ 1,000,000
No. 13 „ „	2 chōme, Imabashidōri, Higashiku, Ōsaka, City.	„ 500,000
Specie Bank.	5 chōme, Minaminakadōri, Yokohama, City.	„ 4,500,000
No. 2 National Bank.	3 chōme, Honchō, „	„ 500,000
No. 74 „ „	2 chōme, Minaminakadōri, „	„ 600,000
No. 18 „ „	Tsukimachi Nagasaki City.	„ 500,000
No. 4 „ „	Shichibanchō, Higashibori Maedōri, Niigata City.	„ 500,000
No. 39 „ „	Honchō, Maebashichō, Gumma Prefecture.	„ 700,000
No. 40 „ „	Tatebayashichō „ „	„ 560,000
No. 35 „ „	1 chōme, Gofukuchō, Sizuoka City.	„ 600,000

Continued :—

Name of Banks.	Situations.	Capital, (paid up).
No. 77 National Bank.	1 chōme, Ōmachi, Sendai City.	yen 500,000
No. 110 „ „	Nishinambumachi, Akamagaseki City.	„ 600,000
No. 112 „ „	Fukurochō, Toyama City.	„ 500,000
No. 147 „ „	Muikamachi, Kagoshima City.	„ 500,000

Private Banks.

Name of Banks.	Offices.	Capital, (Paid up.)
Mitsui Bank.	Surugachō, Nihonbashiku, Tōkyō City.	yen2,000,000
Yasuda „	3 chōme, Kobunachō, „ „	„ 1,000,000
Kawasaki „	Himonochō, „ „	„ 500,000
Tōkyō Discount Bank.	4 chōme, Honchō, Nihonbashiku, Tōkyō City.	„ 500,000
Tōkai Bank.	Horiechō, „ „	„ 500,000
Shōkō „	Shimokiōku, Kiōto City.	„ 500,000
Yokohama „	2 chōme, Honchō, Yokohama City.	„ 2,000,000
Shinano Kwannō Bank.	Takanochō, Minamisakugōri, Nagano Prefecture.	„ 600,000
Shinano Bank.	Naganocho, Kamiminochigōri, „	„ 500,000

Interest.

			Credit.		Deposit.		Daily Discount.	
			Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
							Sen.	Sen.
1889	June	Tōkyō. ...	12.0%	9.0%	6.0%	3.6%	2.30	2.10
		Ōsaka. ...	11.0 „	9.0 „	5.5 „	3.5 „	3.00	2.30
	Dec.	Tōkyō. ...	11.5 „	10.0 „	5.6 „	3.2 „	2.80	2.50
		Ōsaka. ...	13.0 „	11.0 „	5.5 „	3.6 „	4.50	3.00
1890	June	Tōkyō. ...	10.9 „	9.0 „	6.0 „	3.4 „	3.00	3.00
		Ōsaka. ...	11.5 „	10.0 „	6.0 „	3.5 „	3.00	2.10
	Dec.	Tōkyō. ...	11.4 „	9.0 „	6.0 „	3.4 „	3.10	2.40
		Ōsaka. ...	11.2 „	9.5 „	6.0 „	3.6 „	3.20	2.50
1891	June	Tōkyō. ...	10.4 „	8.6 „	6.0 „	3.2 „	2.70	2.20
		Ōsaka. ...	12.0 „	9.0 „	6.0 „	1.0 „	2.60	1.65
	Dec.	Tōkyō. ...	9.6 „	7.8 „	6.0 „	3.0 „	3.33	1.70
		Ōsaka ...	14.4 „	9.2 „	6.0 „	1.0 „	2.60	1.80

Remarks: The interest on credit and deposit is per annum and the discount i per diem on every one hundred yen.

Foreign Exchange Rate.

Year.	San Francisco and New York.	London.	Paris.	Berlin.	Shanghai.	Hongkong.
	Dollar.		Franc.	Mark.	Tail.	Dollar.
1887	76.26	3/2	4.00	3.19	71.080	100.10
1888	74.24	3/1	3.87	3.08	72.030	100.35
1889	75.28	3/1 1/8	3.90	3.12	72.075	100.74
1890	82.12	3/4 1/2	4.26	3.40	72.026	100.31
1891	78.01	3/2 2/6	4.06	3.25	72.066	100.77

Remarks: This is the average rates of foreign exchanges in Yokohama. Those of Paris, London and Berlin show the difference against Japanese siver yen. and those of San Francisco, New York, Shanghai and Hongkong to one hundred yen silver.

The Banker's Association is organized with the view to promote the interest of the body of bankers and to exchange the bills and checks. There is one in Tōkyō and two in Ōsaka both being established about 1879. As the transaction of Ōsaka merchants consists specially in the exchange of bills and checks and to adjust each other's accounts, this sale and purchase form the principal feature.

CHAPTER X.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, MANUFACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Joint Stock Companies. Since the Empire was opened to the foreigners, pressing necessity of the society hastened the development of commerce and industry, and the home as well as introduced industries gradually advanced. The advantages of joining capitals for the common purpose had naturally been acknowledged among the men of business resulting in continual establishments of the joint stock organizations.

The latest return shows the number of commercial firms to be 2,631 total capital amounting to 182,137,828 yen, and these can be divided into 315 agricultural companies (capital amounting to 5,304,235 yen), 1,296 commercial firms (capital amounting to 120,109,523 yen), and 1,020 industrial companies (capital Amounting 56,724,070 yen). Each of these three divisions is subdivided as below.

I. Agricultural Companies.

Class.	No.	Capital.
		yen.
Culture.	3	25,060
Developing of Land.	15	291,026
Fish Breeding	5	16,429
Fishery.	20	319,916
Forestry.	12	1,575,250
Grazier and Fowl.	81	841,881

Class.	No.	Capital.
		yen
Milking	6	50,110
Plantation of Carrot.	2	220,000
,, ,, Lacquer-tree.	2	32,220
,, ,, Mitsumata.	2	7,950
,, ,, Mulberry	11	75,541
,, ,, Scyon...	9	82,725
Silk Industry.	108	756,629
Tea.	10	96,110
Others...	29	913,388
Total.	315	5,304,235

II. Commercial Corporations.

		yen.
Articles for Hire	10	268,565
Books....	4	594,500
Commission Agency.	58	1,637,459
Compartments and Hall for Hire.	22	277,005
Contractors.	10	543,150
Corn.	48	237,555
Cotton.	7	635,200
Domestic Animals	8	76,905
Drugs...	6	140,550
Fabrics.	23	592,630
Fish, Fowl and Meat.	66	676,948
Foreign Trading.	14	1,452,100
Fuels and Charcoal	9	40,240
Ice.	6	38,510
Indigo.	7	423,500
Insurance	7	1,650,000
Lime	12	360,500
Liquors, Spirits etc.	8	167,000
Loans and Credit.	274	5,654,469
Manure.	19	127,400
Marine Products.	21	835,162
Metals and Metallic Ware	7	203,506
News Paper and Magazine.	39	452,680
Oil and Wax.	4	156,000
Paper....	11	233,680
Piers and Boat Bridge	5	236,200
Porcelain, Earthen, Lacquered Ware & Glass	16	361,200
Railway	22	74,785,000
Rice Exchange	13	505,000
Salt.	12	42,252

Class.	No.	Capital.
		yen.
Second-hand Clothes.	5	18,500
Seed and Scyon...	4	40,000
Soy	4	42,580
Stock Exchange.	5	600,000
Stones.	3	17,000
Sugar	8	365,000
Tea.	6	13,550
Threads, all Kind of...	23	737,075
Temporary Keep of Commodities...	4	32,460
Timbers and Bamboo.	24	286,370
Tobacco	10	27,500
Transportation by Land.	179	4,865,780
„ „ Water.	85	15,041,669
Vegetables...	5	7,050
Warehouse.	19	1,465,500
Other Corporations.	144	3,144,629
Total.	1,296	120,109,523

III. Industrial Corporations.

		yen.
All kinds of Instruments	6	658,000
Bamboo Works...	4	10,676
Boots, Shoes and Leathern Ware...	3	64,500
Bricks and Tiles	34	1,092,910
Cement	12	2,028,000
Cokes	3	40,200
Contractors of Engineering and Architecture	36	4,459,150
Corn Flour and Vermicellis	5	295,000
Cotton Spinning	33	10,265,250
Drugs...	15	1,536,580
Dyed Fabrics	4	65,970
Electric light and Gas	12	3,040,650
Fabric...	68	4,314,639
Foreign Liquors	11	1,178,000
Furnitures...	3	405,000
Glass Ware...	6	642,950
Hemp Spinning...	3	1,250,000
Ice	5	452,590
Implements of Farmers	3	7,000
Indigo	6	205,000
Japanese Liquor	14	528,302
Lacquered Ware and Shippô Ware	8	167,000
Leather	6	435,000

Class.	No.	Capital.
		yen
Lemonade	4	9,350
Lime	4	12,408
Manure	7	417,700
Matches	35	369,900
Mats made of Rush...	14	114,650
Metals and Metallic Ware	10	147,610
Mining and Mineral Refining	69	6,274,911
Oil and Wax	11	716,000
Printing	61	739,557
Porcelain and Earthen Ware...	27	402,095
Paper...	23	3,481,364
Raw Cotton	3 5	293,000
Raw Silk	01	5,521,389
Rice Cleaning	37	1,258,200
Salt	4	113,011
Sewing	6	179,140
Ship Building	4	485,000
Silk Spinning	5	497,369
Soap	5	41,000
Soy and Miso	4	75,500
Straw Works	4	10,500
Sugar	8	917,463
Tobacco	22	241,970
Twisted Thread...	12	111,350
Other Corporations	38	1,151,065
Total	1,020	56,725,070

Manufactories and Workshops. It will be the fact acknowledged by all men that the workshops and factories are comparatively few in this country, the reason of which is attributable to the unrivalled skill in arts special to this country, that is chiefly the handi-works. The latest return shows the number of factories and workshops belonging to companies and individual person to be 2,489 (capital 70,734,764 yen), and 739 of them are provided with steam-engines,

(1,519 engines with 28,500 horse power), and 464 with hydraulic-engines (1,283 engines, and 4,772 horse power).

In distinguishing them into different classes of industry, the silk producing occupies the first position, cloths weaving, mining, and refining of minerals come next, and metal ware manufacturing, rice cleaning, tobacco preparing, porcelain and earthenware making, match manufacture, brick making, and cotton spinning rank in the third place. For particulars refer to the following table.

Different Classes of Industry.	No.	Capital.
		yen.
Cotton Spinning	52	10,951,037
Silk Spinning	5	682,369
Hemp Spinning	3	1,250,000
Thread Making	851	6,536,594
Fabrics Weaving	273	5,276,360
Sewing	11	60,300
Dyeing	18	117,745
Electric-Light	12	2,340,650
Paper-Making	38	3,793,857
Rice Cleaning	72	1,465,386
Drug or Medicine Making	32	1,587,880
Brick Manufacturing	60	1,252,010
Metal Ware Making	74	421,213
Oil Making	24	631,800
Type Printing	80	871,017
Ship-Building.	14	1,808,300
Mining & Mineral Refining	200	12,044,029
Leather Making	20	608,900
Boots Shoes and Leathern Ware	20	1,443,800
Match Manufacturing	68	551,767
Indigo Manufacturing	6	205,000
Rush Mattings Manufacturing	16	118,150
Porcelain and Earthen-Ware Making	68	545,874
Shippō Ware Manufacturing	4	36,700
Glass Ware Making	18	668,570
Lacquered Ware Making	7	137,000
Wax Making	15	85,553

No. of Work-men.	Steam-Power.			Water-Power.		
	Factories where the engine is used.	Number of Engines.	Horse-power.	Factories where the engin e is used.	Number of Engines.	Horse-power.
22,326	36	67	8,294	14	14	593
994	4	7	307	3	3	75
576	3	6	750	—	—	—
40,137	381	777	1,837	328	673	469
20,263	14	20	1,345	6	8	278
146	—	—	—	—	—	—
482	3	3	16	—	—	—
135	9	57	4,344	—	—	—
2,960	14	37	3,004	6	12	2,534
1,320	67	80	1,352	—	—	—
568	6	11	173	—	—	—
2,711	5	5	125	—	—	—
2,673	10	14	142	8	9	42
431	11	11	152	5	6	21
3,831	5	7	32	—	—	—
3,119	7	22	507	—	—	—
160,431	74	231	3,957	26	471	602
648	3	4	98	—	—	—
587	1	19	—	—	—	—
1,429	3	3	19	—	—	—
32	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,354	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,568	4	4	81	3	17	—
48	—	—	—	—	—	—
496	3	3	8	—	—	—
1,079	—	—	—	—	—	—
72	—	—	—	—	—	—

Different Classes of Industry.	No.	Capital.
		yen.
Soap „	13	100,500
Scale and Balance Making...	12	29,488
Straw Ware Making	7	20,000
Bamboo Works	4	12,500
Stationeries Making	5	26,500
Lime Making...	18	53,006
Cement „	18	2,430,745
Cokes „	8	127,700
Implement of Farmers, Making of	6	25,011
Furniture Making...	20	674,000
Fans and Round Fans Making...	11	88,800
Dyes and Lacquering Materials Making... ...	9	108,500
Making of the Implements of Fishers	4	213,200
Manure Making	4	7,700
Instruments of all Kinds, Making of	27	1,092,000
Canning of various Kinds	5	42,354
Corn and Vermicellis of all Kinds, Making of.	9	307,300
Japanese Liquor Brewing...	15	549,303
Foreign Liquors Brewing	11	1,173,707
Tobacco Preparing	69	442,570
Suger Producing...	6	934,500
Soy and Miso Producing	4	69,783
Ice Making	9	111,840
Kanten or Colle Vegetale Making	14	50,996
Cut Sea-Weed Making	4	16,000
All other Kinds	116	6,534,900
Total...	2,489	70,734,764

No. of Work-men.	Steam-Power.			Water-Power.		
	Factories where the Engine is used.	Number of Engines.	Horse-power.	Factories where the Engine is used.	Number of Engines.	Horse-powers.
258	1	1	6	—	—	—
141	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,877	—	—	—	—	—	—
245	—	—	—	—	—	—
267	—	—	—	—	—	—
223	—	—	—	—	—	—
899	12	21	644	—	—	—
167	—	—	—	—	—	—
98	2	2	13	1	1	18
726	2	19	6	—	—	—
473	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,066	1	1	5	3	6	15
353	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,530	3	6	93	—	—	—
280	3	4	41	—	—	—
171	6	6	122	1	1	12
501	3	4	82	—	—	—
108	2	2	42	—	—	—
1,820	22	23	117	58	60	6
66	3	10	535	—	—	—
33	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	3	4	90	—	—	—
304	—	—	—	—	—	—
173	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,380	13	28	161	2	2	107
289,685	739	1,519	28,500	464	1,283	4,772

Moreover, there are numerous government workshops under the direct control of various departments, such as Imperial Mint, (steam-engine 6, horse-power 189, Work-men 160), Printing Bureau (steam-engine 14, horse-power 509, Work-men 1,004) of the Department of Finance, Tokio Arsenal (steam-engine 14, horse-power 462, Work-men 2,872) Ōsaka Arsenal (steam-engine 10, horse-power 199, Work-men 1,367), and Senjiu Woolen Cloth Factory (steam-engine 4, horse-power 158, Work-men 503) of the War Department, Yokosuka Dock-Yard (steam-engine 28, horse-power 425, Work-men 2,831), Onohama Dock-yard (steam-engine 12, horse-power 119, Work-men 945), Naval Arsenal (steam-engine 13, horse-power 347, Work-men 1,188), Gunpowder Factory (steam-engine 4, horse-power 118, Work-men 187) of the Naval Department, and Tomioka Silk Factory (steam-engine 5, horse-power 5, Work-men 406) of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, all of which are busily engaged in the manufactures according to the requirement of the Government.

CHAPTER XI.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, TRAINING SCHOOLS, AND NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

To infuse the scientific knowledge into the original mould of domestic commerce and industry is the prevailing opinion of the day. The Government as well as people are exerting to diffuse the commercial and industrial education. On one side the class of manual works and commercial studies were added to the routine of common schools which number now over thirty thousand while the technical schools are rising in numbers year after year.

The five Government Technical Schools are Higher Commercial School, Tōkyō Navigation School, Tōkyō Industrial School, Tōkyō Fine Arts School, and Tōkyō Post and Telegraph School, the brief account of which is given in the following pages.

Higher Commercial School. This school was first established in 1875 and belongs to the Educational Department. The object of this school is to educate those who wish to devote their life to commercial and financial affairs or to become directors or teachers of commercial schools. The course is divided into the proper and preparatory. In the preparatory class, the necessary studies for entering the proper class

are taught, and in the proper class the technical studies for commerce is specially taken up. The full course is three years and two more years for those who wish to complete their studies after graduation. The number of graduates since the opening is 274 and the present students number 333.

The Accountant School, which belongs to this school, is the place to pursue necessary the studies on financial affairs relating to Government, banks and companies. The course is two years. The graduates since the opening are 180, and present students 73.

Tōkyō Navigation School. This was established in 1875, and to the Department of Communications. The studies are navigation and marine engineering. In the navigation class, the students are taught in the necessary studies to be the captains and mates of Merchant vessels, and in Engineering class, those to be Engineers are instructed. The course of the navigation class is divided into five classes. From the fifth class up to the second class, the Japanese and Chinese language, English, Mathematics, Seamanship, Artillery, Marine Engineering and Navigation are taught in the school, the term of one class being six months, and the first class is practically trained for full three years in the sea-going vessels.

The course of the engineering class is divided into four classes. From the fourth up to third class, the

Japanese and Chinese language, English, Mathematic, Engineering, and drawing are taught in the school, the term of one class being six months. In the second class three full years training in the construction of engines in the engine works, and the first class is practically trained in the duties of engineers on board the sea-going vessels. The graduates since the opening are 436, the present students 258.

Tōkyō Industrial School. This school was established in May 1881, belongs to the Educational Department. The object is to educate students who wish to be foreman and teachers of the industrial arts. The study is divided into chemical industry and mechanical industry. The chemical industry is classified to dyer's department, porcelain and glass works department and applied chemistry department. In the mechanical department two classifications are made the mechanical and electrical departments. The full course is three years, and after graduation, under the school supervision one year is to be spent as mechanics in the workshops to complete the studies.

For the men of industrial pursuits or their family who have actually engaged in the practical pursuit for one full year, having intention to study in one or more of the above mentioned studies, the special class shall be opened for them for the term not exceeding two years. The graduates since the opening are 263, and the present students 227.

The Industrial Apprentices School, belonging to the above school, is specially opened to instruct the sons of carpenter or smith of the necessary studies for the workmen. The wood works department comprises the carpentry and joinery, and the metal works department, brass, copper and iron works. The full course is three years, and after graduation, for the sake of practice, two years are to be spent as apprentice in the workshops, always to be under the control of this school. The graduates are 12 since the opening and the present students are 53.

Tōkyō Fine Art School. This school was established in 1887, and belongs to the Educational Department. The studies are paintings, sculpture, architecture, and other arts, divided into common and proper departments. The common is the preparatory class to the proper, and the course is two years. In the proper, painting, sculpture, architecture and other fine arts are taught; the course for studies being three years. The graduates since the opening are 22, and the present students 220.

Tōkyō Post and Telegraph School. This school was established in 1871, and belongs to the Department of Communications. The object is to instruct those who devote themselves to the service of Post and Telegraphs, of the necessary studies relating to them. The studies are divided into A and B departments. In the A department the theory and practice of postal and telegraphic administration are taught,

and in the B department telegraphy is principally taught. The course for each department is two years. The graduates since the opening are 1634, and the present students 138.

There is a special class belonging to this school. The course is six months, the object being to instruct the clerks of the third class post-office.

Besides the above mentioned schools there are public and private schools in the commercial cities which activity engaged in the instructions of students for commerce and industry. The principal ones of them are as follows:—

Public Schools.

	Name of School.	Studies.	Full Course.		
					Years.
Hokkaidō.	Hakodate Commercial School.	Commerce	Proper Course ...	...	3
			Preparatory ...	...	1
			Special	...	1
Kyōto.	Kiōto Commercial School.	,,	Proper Coure ...	...	3
			Preparatorys ...	...	1
			Primary... ...	...	2
Kyōto.	Kiōto Fine Art School.	Drawing & Art's design	Drawing... ...	...	5
			A. Art's Design	...	5
			B. Arts Design	...	3
Ōsaka.	Ōsaka Commercial School.	Commerce	Proper Course	...	3
			Preparatory ...	...	2
			Attached ...	...	1
Kanagawa.	Yokohama Commercial School.	,,	Proper Course	...	3
			Preparatory ...	...	2
			Special	...	2
Hiōgo.	Kōbe Commercial School.	,,			3
Nagasaki.	Nagasaki Commercial School.	,,	Proper Course	...	3
			Preparatory ...	...	1
Niigata.	Niigata Commercial School.	,,	Proper Course	...	3
			Preparatory ...	...	3
Aichi.	Nagoya Commercial School.	,,	Proper Course	...	3
			Preparatory ...	...	1
Shiga.	Shiga Prefectural Commercial School.	,,			3
Ishikawa.	Ishikawa Industrial School.	Drawing Fine Arts Mechincal Arts.	Drawing . . .	Main	5
				Special	3
			Fine Arts . . .	Main	4 or 5
				Special	2 or 3
			Mechanical Arts.	Main	4
				Special	2
Hiroshima.	Onomichi Commercial School.	Commerce	Proper Course	...	3
			Preparatory ...	...	2
			Special	...	1½
Yamaguchi.	Akamagaseki Commercial School.	,,	Proper Course	...	3
			Preparatory ...	...	1
Fukuoka.	Hakata Commercial School.	,,	Proper Course	...	3
			Preparatory ...	...	1

Continued :—

Maintenance.	Year of Establishment.	Number of Professors.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Graduates since the Establishments.
By Administrave Board.	1887	13	73 39 15	24
By Fu.	1886	12	83 51 41	31
Municipal.	1880	9	51	38
Municipal.	1885	17	36 223 59	27
By Chō.	1882	17	58 60 66	54
Prefectural	1878	10	150	128
Municipal.	1886	8	91	52
,,	1887	7	40 57	32
,,	1884	7	72 37	42
Prefectural.	1886	11	103	57
,,	1887	19	61 33 10	22
By Chō.	1888	3	23 40 19	30
Municiapl.	1884	9	61 27	32
,,	1886	5	35 19	19

Private Schools.

	Name of School.	Studies.	F'll C'rse.	Year of Establishment.
			years	
Tōkyō.	Ikueikō	Commerce.	2	1891
,,	Apprentice School.	Industry.	1	1888
,,	Preparatory School for Higher Commercial School .	Commerce.	3	1891
,,	Commercial Primary School.	,,	3	1886
,,	Keiōgijiku Commercial Evening School....	,,	1½	1891
,,	Tōkyō Commercial School.	,,	3	1888
,,	Painting School attached to Seikōkwan	Drawing.	4	1889
,,	Shōbikwan.	,,	5	1889
,,	Shōshidō	,,	3	1879
,,	Kwangwagakusha.	,,	2	1885
,,	Kogyokusha	Surveying.	2	
,,	Female Art school.	Handicraft.	2	1890
,,	Female Nippon Embroidery School....	,,	1½	1891
,,	Kiōritsu Female Industrial School.	,,	2 or 3	1886
,,	Female Department of Seiritsugakusha	,,	3	1888
,,	Female Industrial School	,,	3	1891
,,	Female Industrial School	,,	3	1891
Kyōto.	Training Schools for Dyers.	Industry	1½	1886
Ōsaka.	Ōsaka Commercial School	Commerce.	4	1887
,,	Ōsaka Drawing School...	Drawing.	5	1889
Kanagawa.	Training School of Dyeing...	Industry.	1½	1887
Gunma.	Isezaki Training School for Weaving	,,	3	1886
Nara.	Nara Training School of Painting	Drawing.	3	1889
Miye.	Toba Navigation School.	Navigation.	2	1881
,,	Keigyo Gakusha.	Drawing.	3	1891
Hiroshima.	Hiroshima Commercial Training School	Commerce.	3	1891

Newspapers and Magazines. The Newspapers and Magazines also increase along with the progress of science and arts. The present number of publication is 767, which can classified into 167 relating to agriculture, commerce and industry, 180 general topics of the time, 170 scientific, 68 religion, 45 sanitary, 79 educational, 13 legal, 39 governmental ordinances, 1 economy, 1 army, and two political.

CHAPTER XII.

MERCANTILE AND INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.

In every locality of the Empire the mercantile or industrial museums came into existense in late years, showing the rapid increase in number. The object is to collect and arrange the foreign and domestic produce for the reference of the public, and for the purpose of promoting the commerce and industries. The organization is under the control of local government, either maintenanced by the public or private. The name and situation are shown in the follewing pages.

Besides, there are museums belonging to the Imperial Household, one each in Tōkyō, Kyōto, and Nara. Those belonging to the Educational Department are Imperial University Library, University Botanical Garden, Tōkyō Library, and Tōkyō Educational Museum. Industrial and Competitive expositions are held in each prefecture, city, town or village, or several prefectures etc. are joined together in the exposition in the fixed time of the year, to encourage and promote the development of each respective industry. The expense is defrayed by the public or by the private promoters. In case of the united exposition the Department of Agriculture and Commerce awards the prize.

Name.	Meintenance.
Ōsaka Commercial Museum...	By Fu.
Ōsaka Museum	„
Fukushima Prefecture Products Museum	Prefectural.
Porcelain and Earthen Ware Museum ...	Private.
Aichi Prefecture Museum	Prefectural.
Kyôto Porcelain and Earthen Ware Collection	Private.
Niigata Commercial Museum	Municipal.
Iwate Products Museum	Prefectural
Mie Prefecture Products Muieum	„
Fukui City Products Museum	Municipal.
Industrial Specimen Museum	Prefectural.
Kanazawa Industrial Museum	„
Tsūseikwan	By Gun.
Nara Products Collection	Private.
Miyazaki Prefecture Industrial Museum...	Prefectural.
Hokkaidõ Land Products Specimens Museum	By Administrative Board.
Hakodate Museum...	„
Hakodate Aquatic Products Museum ...	„

Situation.	Year of Estab'ment.
Dōjimahamadōri, Kitaku, Ōsaka.	1890.
Honchō, Higashiku, „	1874.
Fukushimachō, Fukushima Prefecture	1888.
Hongōmura Ōnumagōri, „ „	„
Monzenchō, Nagoya City.	1878.
Gojō, Shimokyōku, Kyōto.	1889.
Ishidzuechō, Niigata City.	1891.
Uchimaru, Morioka City.	„
In Park of Tsu City.	1885.
Sakae Nakachō, Fukui Prefecture.	1887.
Kamiichi, Mito City.	1888.
In the Park of Kanazawa City.	1874.
Komatsuchō, Nomigōri, Ishikawa Pref'ture.	1887.
Narachō, Nara Profecture.	1878.
Miyazakichō, Miyazaki Prefecture.	1886.
In the Park Nakajima, Sapporoku.	1888.
Aoyagichō, Hakodateku.	1879.
In the Park, „	1889.

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